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No. 4

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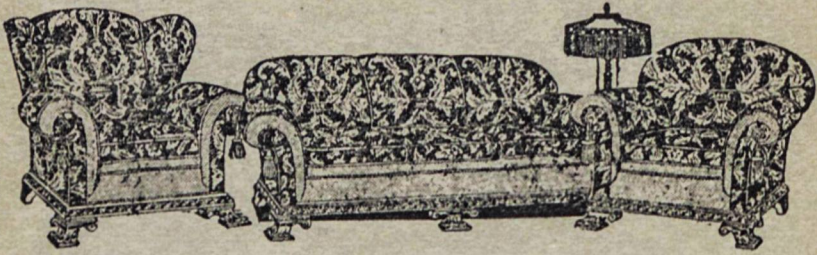
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Modern Furniture Needs

In the dining room, in the parlor, in the hall are many places calling for individual pieces of furniture. For instance, there are stands of various kinds, hat racks, china closets, book cases. In each of these needs and in many others we have a variety of styles from which to choose. They are both

Useful and Ornamental

We offer a worth-while collection of table and floor lamps, porch furniture, etc. There is scarcely a limit to the list of items we carry under this class of furniture. A casual stroll through our displays might suggest exactly what you want if you are undecided.



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LITHUANIA

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Chicago, Illinois, July, 1924

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NEW CABINET

A new Lithuanian Cabinet is composed of the following:

Prime Minister, A. Tumėnas, who also retains the head offices of Justice and Internal.

Foreign Relations Minister, V. Čarneckis,

Educational, L. Bistras,

Farm and Land, M. Krupavičius,

Communication, B. Šližys,

Finance, Commerce and Trade, V. Petrulis, and

Defense, T. Daukantas.

President A. Stulginskis approved the newly formed Cabinet of Ministers and submitted them to the Lithuanian Seimas for vote of confidence in the new ministers which was voted favorable on June 20th last. Immediately following the balloting the members of the Seimas declared a recess until October 1st, 1924.

Industrial Development

In order to readily understand the economic possibilities of Lithuania it is necessary to call attention to certain branches of economic development of Lithuania.

In the first place, labor is mobilized for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the devastated country to rebuild destroyed homes, all kinds of factories, etc. For that purpose this will give opportunity for manufacture such as the production of cement, and ceramics, for which there is plenty of raw material at home; simultaneously, building of factories will expand, especially wood frame structures, there being an abundance of timber available.

The development of agriculture will call for the production of agricultural machinery. Also there is a great impetus to live-stock production—cows, oxen, horses, sheep, etc., for farming as well as for breeding.

Perhaps one of the most important factors will be the means of communication. Railroads, highways, etc., rolling stock, and other material which suffered destruction during the war must be replaced; hence there will be a great

need of cars, locomotives, and works for supplying railroads in the future. There is plenty of labor in the country at the present time, engaged in this industry before as well as during the war, in Russia's industries as well as those of Germany.

Textile industry has a marvelous future in Lithuania because flax is grown abundantly in the country. Wool industry has been very successful. There is a good prospect for the linseed oil industry. The cotton textile industry has been altogether neglected in the country and there will be plenty of opportunities for its development.

The leather industry is certain to expand. The city of Shauliai was formerly noted as a great center of leather manufacture. With this shoemaking is closely allied and in this industry great opportunities are afforded.

Grain elevators, refrigerators, cold storage, and cold storage-cars will play an important part in the development of Lithuanian agriculture and industry. For the products handled by these agencies they expect to get in exchange, iron, steel, coal and other

materials that are not procurable in the country.

In general, it may be said that from the industrial standpoint, there are excellent prospects in Lithuania for the productive employment of capital, and with ready access to the sea by way of the port of Memel, distribution of Lithuanian production might be easily effected.

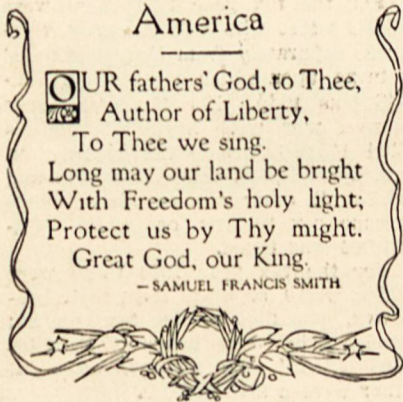
To show that the country is wide awake to commerce and trading, attention is called to the fact that in spite of the attempts of old Russia to hamper all endeavor for fostering growth and co-operative associations the co-operative system has been developing in recent years in Lithuania very rapidly. Just before the war there existed 184 separate and large co-operative organizations with 75,521 members, and with a capital of 9,000,000 roubles. These organizations have their own banks.



America

OUR fathers' God, to Thee,
 Author of Liberty,
 To Thee we sing.
 Long may our land be bright
 With Freedom's holy light;
 Protect us by Thy might.
 Great God, our King.

— SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH



REMOVING BONDS

Professor Achard, noted French surgeon, who can tell the sex of babies several months before birth, says in a few years parents can control the sex of their children. No more disappointment that Johnnie was not a girl, or the converse. Many will protest the solving of this great hoping-fearing enigma. The choice of Providence has not always pleased, but a baby is not like a hat which can be exchanged, so parents usually make the best of it.

One by one we are removing fetters which bind us to destiny. Shall we ever be able to say, "I can and will do as I wish?" Do we really want to eliminate chance, to dictate our every step, to choose our day and manner of death, to say all our children shall be boys, or girls. Think of the mistakes we should make, revealed too late, to torment us with remorse. The solace that things were inevitable and our destiny, would be denied us. We should worry ourselves sick with choosing, change our minds frequently, ask advice, disregard it, perhaps follow it and wish we hadn't—and such things.

What will man do when he has no bonds? When he can say truly, "I am the master of my fate; I am the captain of my soul."

With something to blame for his ills and something to hope for from fate, will he not find absolute freedom from supervision a very mixed and diluted pleasure?

ARTISTIC IDEALS

Lithuania, the living sister of the Greeks, has in her veins the same blood that gave to the world the works of the greatest Grecian sculptors. Her works have been buried in obscurity just as Greek sculpture was buried in the earth. Greek art was uncovered. Lithuanian sculpture has been discovered.

This sister race of the Hellenes, whose democracy is older than the anians was preserved only in Greeks, preserved not only her ancient flair for the plastic art. It has kept alive through centuries of oppression the same ineradicable aspiration for political freedom.

And it is this national hope and love of the soil of their Motherland that has made modern Lithuanian sculpture what it is.

The French have called Lithuanian sculpture the threshold of art. Their own artists are going to Lithuania for inspiration. For while other nations and schools may have technique and method and ideas, the French have been

quick to recognize the supreme idea of all. And that idea is a subject so powerful that it leads to expression in art. Art too often seeks an idea to express.

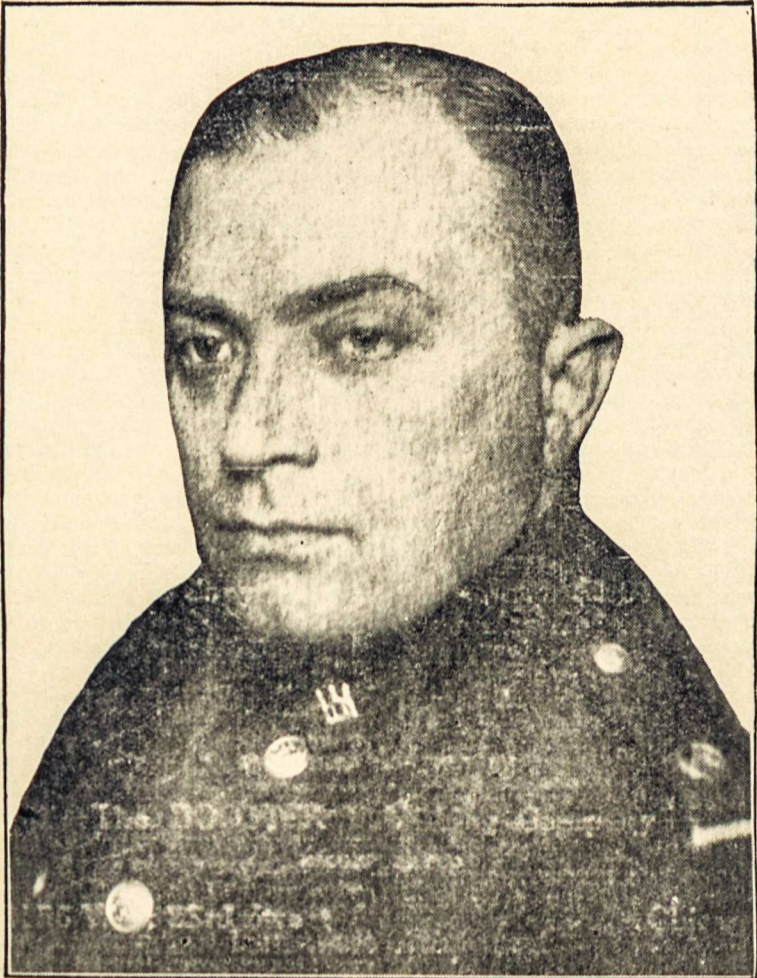
Rimsa, perhaps the greatest of Lithuanian sculptors, gave to the world "The Lithuanian School," a group which symbolizes the grand subject and cause of Lithuanian art. The old woman sitting by her spinning wheel, and teaching a child to spin, is a national symbol. It is the symbol and portrait of a secretly preserved nationalism. For the suppressed language of the Lithuanian secret after the fashion of the old woman at the spinning wheel.

Tax Returns Show More Women Are in Business

Washington.—Women are more active now in the business world than ever before in the history of the nation. Treasury department statistics show that since the war the number of women who earn incomes large enough to be taxed has tripled.

For the tax year 1921 there were 89,634 wives who filed income tax returns separately from their husbands' returns, upon which a tax of \$43,541,348 was paid. For the same year women who were heads of families filed 115,356 income tax returns, on which \$10,848,457 was collected in tax, while all other women filed 608,829 income tax returns, on which \$58,610,664 was taxed.

For the tax year 1920 there were 77,558 wives, separate from their husbands, who filed income tax returns; women who were heads of families filed 132,181 tax returns, while all other women filed 503,690.



Courtesy Naujienos

COLONEL JONAS BUDRYS
Governor of Klaipėda (Memel).

"Declaration" Home

Until recently, probably not one person in a thousand could tell what had become of America's most famous document, the Declaration of Independence. Very few people have ever seen it. This is not surprising, for since 1894 it has been locked away from public view in a steel case under the care of the secretary of state at Washington. This had to be done on account of the serious condition of the parchment, which had become so damaged in its travels from one place to another that it was feared it might eventually fall to pieces.

But now the document has been placed in a permanent shrine in the library of congress at Washington, where Americans of future generations will be able to see with their own eyes this charter of their liberty, says a writer in the *New York Times Magazine*. The shrine itself, a work of architectural beauty, has been designed to give the Declaration as much protection as possible from risk of fire and from the danger of deterioration by exposure to the light.

Enclosed in a metal case in a niche of marble, the parchment document is covered with two sheets of heavy plate glass, virtually unbreakable, between which there is a transparent film of gelatin which neutralizes the actinic rays of light, and should prevent further fading. Bronze doors, which can be opened or closed at will, give further protection to the shrine, which is flanked on both sides by handsome bronze eagles.

Grayish-black York mable, quarried near Plattsburg, N. Y., forms the background of the shrine, which bears in

gold letters the inscription "The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States." The document of the Constitution rests in a large case just beneath the Declaration, which is set in the wall about three feet from the ground, the whole shrine being surrounded by a white marble rail.

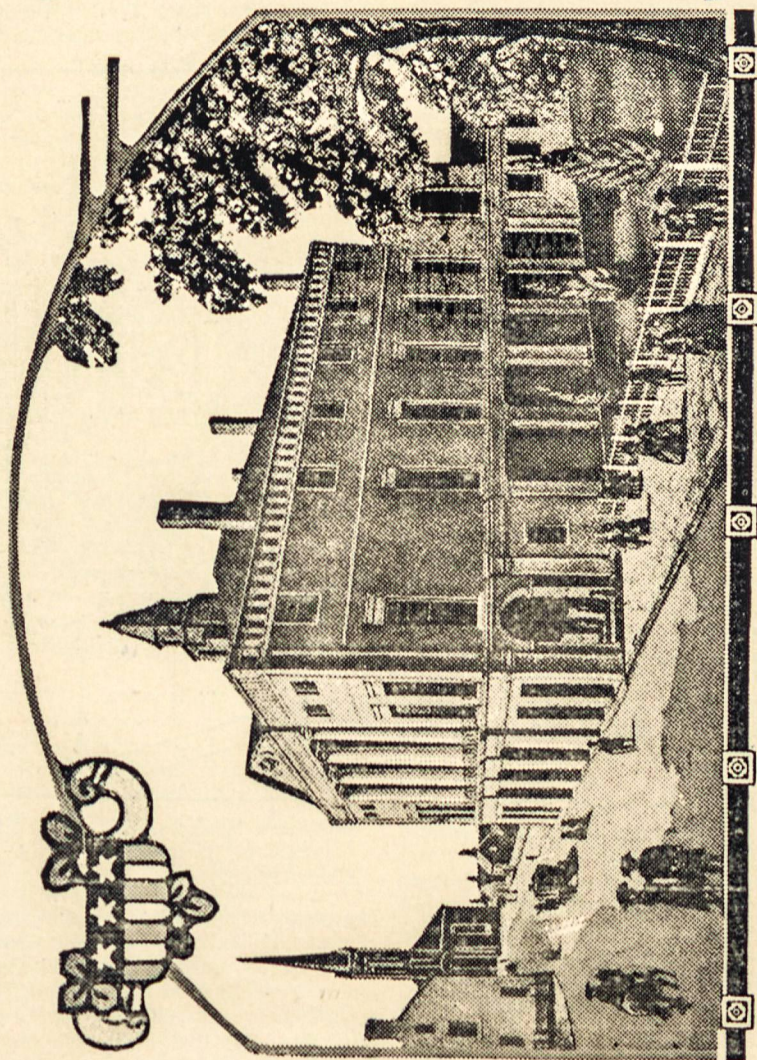
The shrine was unveiled on February 28 by the chief librarian of the library of congress. The President was there, with Mrs. Coolidge, the secretary of state, and many members of congress, but the ceremony was notable by reason of its simplicity. Thus quietly and unobtrusively the Declaration of Independence was brought, after years of wandering, to a permanent and appropriate resting place, where it will remind the thousands who pass before it of the principles for which our fathers fought and died.

Its migrations under the stress of war are in themselves interesting, and so bound up with the early history of the country that it is worth while to recall them.

The Declaration, after it was signed, was given into the care of Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental congress, and kept in his office in the Pennsylvania state house, which afterward became known as Independence hall. Within a few months, in December, 1776, the British forced Washington back over the Delaware, and congress moved to Baltimore, taking the Declaration and other important papers with it in a light wagon.

As soon as the British had been driven back, congress returned but

Federal
Hall,
Wall and
Nassau
Streets,
New York,
Where
the First
Congress
of the
United States
Was
Convened
in 1789.
The
Declaration
Was
Kept Here
From
1785 to 1789.



was obliged to leave again within six months on account of General Howe's arrival with large reinforcements. This time the government moved to Lancaster, Pa., and then to York, Pa., where the Declaration was placed for safety in the courthouse.

On July 2, 1778, it was brought back once more to Philadelphia, and two days later congress ordered the first celebration of Independence day, exactly two years after the signing of the Declaration.

The first year of its eventful life had been one of danger and difficulty but by the end of the second year victory and the vindication of the principles set forth in it were well within sight. The day was celebrated by a parade of the army, a salute of 13 guns, and cheers for the "Perpetual and Undisturbed Independence of the United States of America," followed by a double issue of the daily rum ration to the soldiers.

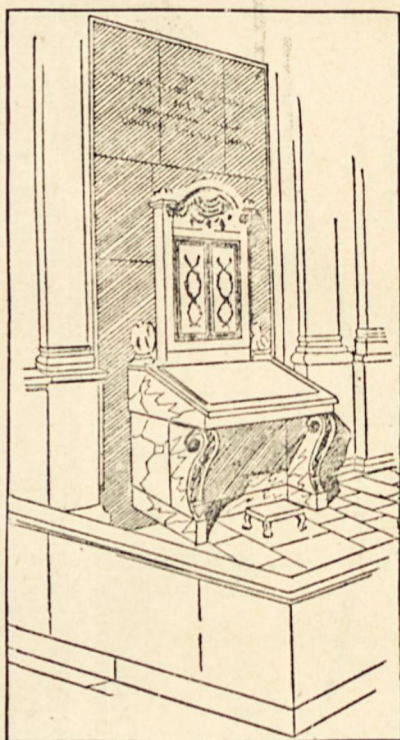
These soldiers were the cause of the Declaration's next journey. Clamoring for their pay, which congress at the moment was unable to produce from an empty treasury, a band of soldiers marched on Philadelphia in June, 1783, drew up before the state house, and at the point of the bayonet demanded their money. Unable to cope with the situation, the lawmakers fled to Princeton, N. J. They assembled again in November at Annapolis, Md.; the following year saw them at Trenton, N. J., and in 1785 the seat of government was transferred to New York.

Here the Declaration, which had been carried along on all these wanderings, remained till December, 1790. The first congress of the United States having replaced the Continental congress, and George Washington having become President, all the state documents were handed over to him, and later taken to Philadelphia. During its stay in New York the Declaration was kept in the second story of the old Federal hall building, which stood

at the northeast corner of Wall and Nassau streets.

In Philadelphia the document was kept this time at the Department of State, first on Market street, at Arch and Sixth, and later at Fifth and Chestnut.

Ten years later, when Washington was officially chosen to be the nation's capital, the records of the State department were taken to that city and housed in the building intended for



The Shrine Now Containing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

the treasury, this being the only place then available. Shortly afterward a group known as the "Seven Buildings" was completed at the corner of Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and here the State department moved with all its records. This was

followed by another move less than a year later to the new War Office building, which occupied the site of the west front of the present State, War and Navy departments.

Then came the War of 1812, the battle of Blaydensburg, the march of the British on Washington, and another move for the Declaration. It was in August, 1814, that the British reached the city and set fire to certain government buildings. But by this time the historic document was safely hidden in Leesburg, Va.

It had narrowly escaped destruction, for the British were within sight of the city when the secretary of state, James Monroe, who had gone out to reconnoiter, realized that the evacuation of Washington was inevitable, and gave orders for the nation's documents to be removed with all possible speed.

Popular belief draws a picture of Dolly Madison fleeing from the White House with the famous picture of Washington under one arm and the Declaration of Independence under the other. As a matter of fact, the Declaration was taken out of the old War Office building, and with several sacks of other records was put in a wagon and driven through Georgetown to a barn about two miles above the old chain bridge across the Potomac.

Here the records were kept overnight, but Pleasanton, the State department employee who had charge of them, was afraid that they might be discovered, and he took them next day another 30 miles to Leesburg, and gave them into the care of a minister named Littlejohn, who hid them until the British had left Washington.

Brought back again to the capital, the Declaration was first housed in a building on G street near Eighteenth, and then in another on the site of the present treasury, where it remained over ten years.

In the meantime, plans for the construction of the city had been drawn up by the French architect, L'Enfant, and many buildings were put up, including the patent office, which was finished in 1841. Built of white marble this structure, which still stands at Seventh and F streets, was supposed to be fireproof, and accordingly the Declaration was transferred here, with other historical records, and put on exhibition.

For the next 35 years it hung there, exposed to the light, and it was probably during that period that it faded so badly, although as far back as 1817 the signatures showed signs of deterioration.

Fortunately, the Centennial exposition in 1876 in Philadelphia drew attention to the state of the manuscript, and rescued it from total decay. As one of the features of the celebration the Declaration was once again placed in Independence hall in a fireproof safe with a heavy glass door, and at this time of particular interest in the old historical record its damaged condition aroused much comment. It was not till 1880, however, that a committee of the American Academy of Science considered the matter, but beyond making a report they appear to have accomplished nothing.

In the meantime Philadelphia had tried hard to keep the manuscript, contending that the logical place for it was in the city where it had been drawn up, but this was not permitted, and in March, 1877, the Declaration was returned to Washington and exhibited in the library of the State, War and Navy departments. This proved a blessing in disguise for a few months later the supposedly fireproof patent office was burned. Still, the document received no special care, and in 1894 it was in such bad condition that it was taken from exhibition and locked up in a steel safe in the charge of the secretary of state.

Here it remained for twenty-seven years. Then in 1921, by order of the

president, it was carried under guard to the Library of Congress, the last trip being made by automobile, a very different mode of conveyance from the clumsy wagons in which it made its first journeys about the country. At the library it was locked up until the shrine could be prepared for it.

One hundred and twenty-eight years of indifferent care have left their marks on the Declaration. Like all parchments, it was at first kept rolled, and as a result of frequent rollings and unrollings it has many cracks. The text is badly faded, but the process has been uniform and the Declaration itself is still legible.

The signatures have deteriorated the most, these having faded much more than the rest of the script. This is explained by the fact that the Declaration itself was prepared by an expert, who used the best ink available. The signatures, on the other hand, were inscribed in ordinary ink and not all on the same occasion. The ink, too, differed much from the preparation to which we are accustomed, being in the form of a powder, which was mixed with water when needed. This mixture varied in strength, according to the fancy of the user, and had a tendency to scale off when dry. It is a fact that many of the signatures have peeled off more than they have actually faded.

It has been decided not to attempt any restoration of the Declaration, and those who see it now will have before them the original document and signatures.

Fourth as a Symbol

The Fourth of July is no surface affair. It is the symbol of an iron-bound nationalism. We cannot hope to fuse the elements of this nation with poppycock and rhetorical froth. We must get down to brass tacks and make all the people know the principles that underlie true nationalism.



Sporting Squibs

Jimmy Murphy is the champion of the motor racers for 1923.

* * *

"Snooker" is the name given to pocket billiards in England.

* * *

The usual racing season in Havana started on Thanksgiving day.

* * *

England has 748 golf courses; Wales, 44; Ireland, 93, and Scotland, 368.

* * *

A new wood for the manufacture of baseball bats is being imported from Cuba.

* * *

The English welterweight limit is 147 pounds; the American is 145 pounds.

* * *

Walter Hagen is also a great hunter. . . . And naturally shooting birdies is a cinch for him.

* * *

Tris Speaker holds the major league record for two-base hits. He cracked out 57 this season.

* * *

Philadelphia is planning a new clubhouse, known as the Penn Athletic club, to cost \$3,000,000.

* * *

It now appears that Henry Breen, nicknamed "Dick," will return to Peoria as manager next season.

* * *

If Germany enters the Olympic contests its activities will probably be limited to throwing the hammer.

* * *

Chick Evans is the only man who has won the United States open and amateur golf titles in the same year.

* * *

Efforts are being made by the Minneapolis Municipal Ski club to have the Olympic tryouts for skiing held in that city.

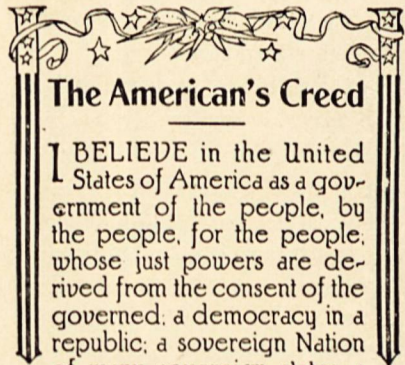
MUSIC CHARMS

Kreutzer's Sonata played by a violinist was the only anesthetic used when Mrs. Irene Veazell, of Chicago, underwent an operation the other day. During the most intense pain he swung into the weird arpeggios of Drdla's Souvenir, Schubert's immortal Ave Maria and other classics which from the beginning have raised men's thoughts from earthly troubles to higher solaces.

It was a severe test even for good music, and probably will not replace chloroform. Mrs. Veazell was unusually susceptible to music and had tremendous self-control. Yet, every day, music is making people happier and souls lighter, routing care and adding sunshine to existence which needs some such palliative.

Even the stuff which comes from phonographs and the tum-tum of mechanical pianos is better than nothing for ironing wrinkles from withering ideals. We're getting so accustomed to that, however, and developing such an appetite that less gaudy but more substantial melodies are losing favor. Sheet music daily grows more insistent that love is solely a matter of hugging, and unless a girl goes the limit in dress and conduct she might as well jump off the dock. Proper tempo, blending harmony, persuasive

sweetness, inspiring crescendos—such aspects of true music are oft violated, yet parodies usually contain a mite of solace for sore spirits. Those who take time to live and prefer more subtle beauty love to submit themselves occasionally to the purging effect of healing music, and under its influence have removed some cancer or scale which defiles.



The American's Creed

I BELIEVE in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed, a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

—William Taylor Page

AROUSSED

President Laird, of Albion College, in Michigan, was hissed off the platform by students whom he angered by expelling a girl on serious charges. He also displeased in other ways, and they are in mutiny for his removal.

Other colleges have had the same rebellion recently. When students today don't like a teacher, it seems to be the program to go on strike. They did in Florida, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and elsewhere. Probably in two decades we shall see college presidents elected and directed by omniscient Freshmen and authoritative Seniors.

That, of course, will greatly simplify college education. Such things as strict as campus deportment, fair classroom scholarship, and minimum requirements for graduation will be readjusted. Students are by age, experience, and erudition well qualified to say how they shall be educated, we learn. Gray-haired men who have mastered details of protoplasmic life, astronomy, history, and sociology will sit back and learn anew from impatient youth.

Students, beggars, lovers, and drunkards drew more public sympathy than they deserve, by far. Youth must be served, gray-beards find, and neither laws nor prophets may interfere. Sober

judgment which comes with increased knowledge and accumulated experience may bring remorse for early indiscretions, but seldom are they inherited or profited by. The bookstrap is greater than the cane.

Edward Everett's View of American Destiny

"The epic poem of Rome—the faithful subject of an absolute prince—in unfolding the duties and destinies of his countrymen," wrote Edward Everett, "bids them look down with disdain on the polished and intellectual arts of Greece, and deem their arts to be

"To rule the nations with imperial sway;
To spare the tribes that yield; fight down the proud;
And force the mood of peace upon the world."

"A nobler counsel breathes from the charter of our independence; a happier province belongs to our republic. Peace we would extend, but by persuasion and example—the moral force by which alone it can prevail among the nations. Wars we may encounter, but it is in the sacred character of the injured and wronged; to raise the trampled rights of humanity from the dust; to rescue the mild form of liberty from her abode among the prisons and the scaffolds of the elder world, and to seat her in the chair of state among her adoring children; to give her beauty for ashes; a healthful action for her cruel agony; to put at last a period to her warfare on earth: to tear her star-spangled banner from the perilous ridges of battle, and plant it on the rock of ages. There be it fixed forever—the power of a free people slumbering in its folds, their peace reposing in its shade!"

WREATHS OF PROPHECY

The time is near to Semy, when the Lithuanian girl goes out into the wood, burdened with a wreath, to learn her future. Centuries of foreign oppression have not yet killed Romance in Lithuania.

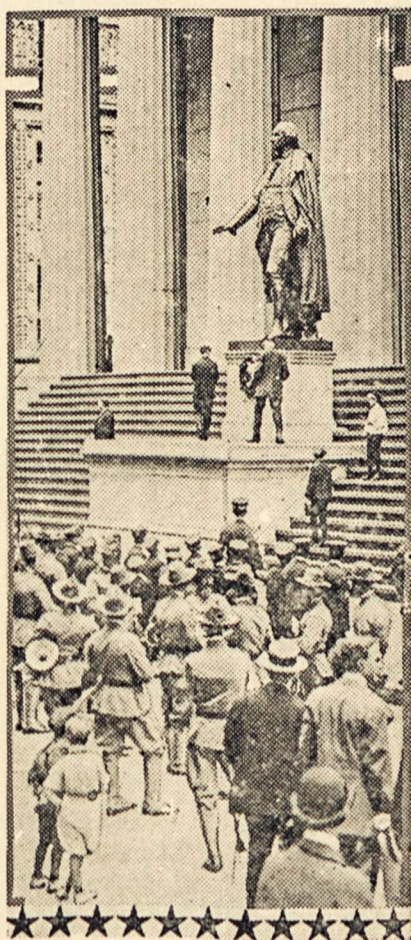
The Lithuanian maiden still has the desire, in common with her sisters the world over, to look into her future, particularly to discover when her Knight of Love will come, and under what auspices. At this time of the year she sees her chance, for it is close to Semik, the time when horoscopes may be cast and fortunes told. The same comes from Semy, meaning the seventh, and is used because the feast of prophecy falls on the seventh Thursday after Easter.

The girls repair to the woods, pick branches of birch, embellish them with wreaths and ribbons, and drag them singing through the streets of the village. It is in the wreath that the prophetic power resides. Some cast the wreath into the brook, where if it swims peacefully on the water, it follows that the maiden will be married in a year; but woe betide her if the wreath sinks; for though she marry the fairest Galahad in all Lithuania, she will be widowed within the year.

Others do not throw the wreath into the water, but hang it on a

tree, returning often to see whether it is still hanging. If the wreath has fallen, so will the happiness of the maid fall too, for she will not marry that year, or may even die.

HONOR PATRIOT



Exercises at Washington Statue, New York, Fourth of July, 1923.

BRIGHT SPOT

The battle of Ridgefield, Conn., was among the creditable things in Arnold's life. It came between the struggle in Maine and the time when he tricked St. Leger into believing that he had a great force of men. In consequence the Indian allies left the British commander and Fort Stanwix was saved. After this, too, Arnold won the battle of Saratoga while Gates sulked in his tent.

But it was only a little more than three years from the day the battle of Ridgefield was fought that Major Andre was writing his celebrated letter to Washington. The history of Ridgefield is strangely associated with Arnold's brilliant courage as a soldier and the whole unhappy story of his attempt to betray the then struggling republic.

About four miles from Ridgefield, in South Salem, Major Andre was held a prisoner by Gen. Joshua King. (A

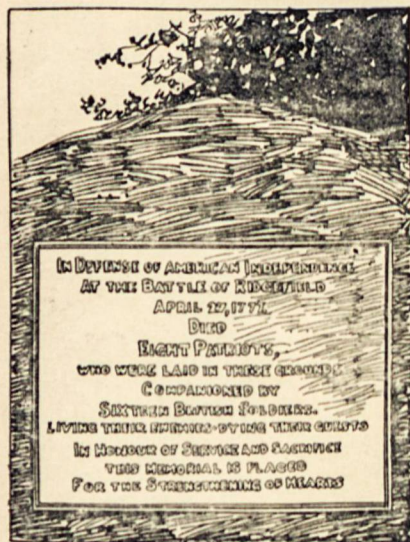
stone marks the place.) Major Andre was arrested because he was "suspected of being a spy." Andre said later that he was captured because of the fine boots he had on. And Isaac N. Arnold says in his life of Benedict

Arnold that debts and an attempt to support a too elegant establishment, a woful vanity, contributed to Arnold's downfall.

However, Andre and King, whose tastes were similar, became close friends. General King escorted his prisoner to West Point and stayed until the execution. Andre objected to nothing but the mode of his death. From all accounts, he appeared glad that Arnold had made his escape.

To return to the battle of Ridgefield. It was continued next day, Arnold's forces pursuing Tryon to the ships at Compo. Had not Sir William Erskine reinforced Tryon with an overwhelming number of marines from shipboard he would have been defeated.

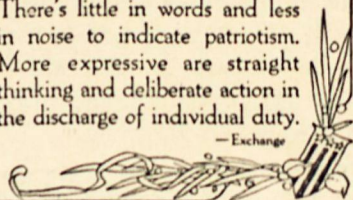
General King became an important personage in Ridgefield. His descendants, the J. Howard Kings, have built a house on the place where his homestead used to stand. They keep a chair which was a favorite of Andre's. King was one of the members of the convention which formed the Connecticut constitution at Hartford in 1818. To the end of his life, mounted upon his white-faced bay, he was one of the sights of the town.



Monument at Ridgefield, Conn., to Revolutionary Patriots and Their Foes.

THE Fourth will not be made glorious by the noise we make, nor by spread-eagle speeches. There's little in words and less in noise to indicate patriotism. More expressive are straight thinking and deliberate action in the discharge of individual duty.

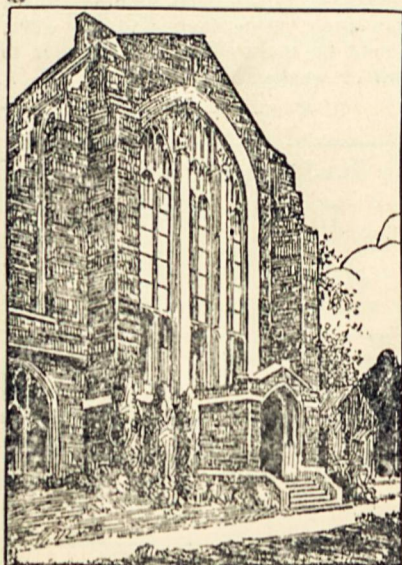
—Exchange



Valley Forge

Valley Forge, that historical center which will always be identified with the heroic efforts of the Colonial troops in their struggle for American liberty, now has the distinction of possessing one of the most representative and expressive memorial buildings in the entire country. Taking the form of a chapel, it is dedicated to the memory of Washington and at the same time typifies the entire period of the Revolution. It is intended to house a collection of mementos, almost every one of which is connected with some individual or event of the Revolutionary period.

The complete group, writes George F. Paul in *Popular Mechanics Magazine*, will consist of a cloister, chapel and building, containing rooms in which patriotic societies may meet; a



The Facade and Main Entrance to the Chapel at Valley Forge.

library for documents pertaining to the Revolution and a tower overlooking the encampment.

The cloister is divided into 13 bays, each representing the officers and men from one of the 13 original states. In the general design of the cloister is included an outdoor pulpit, commanding a natural amphitheater where large gatherings for various purposes may be held.

Forty-eight panels make up the ceiling. These panels represent all the states of the Union and symbolize the final achievement of the national group. The glass windows constitute a national history in themselves. They tell the story of the discovery, settlement, and development of the nation in a progression leading up to the west window, which represents the life of George Washington as told in 36 medallions. The various leaders of the Revolution, including Robert Morris, John Paul Jones, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock and others, will be depicted in other windows.

The choir stalls are of carved wood. The figures in the niches at the top of these stalls represent the uniforms of the Continental commands, and above them will be hung facsimiles of the colors carried by the troops. The complete series will consist of 16 flags, including two of the French regiments that served in this country during the war.

The planning of the memorial dates as far back as 1903, but the construction of the building was not begun until some years later.

Kosciuszko's Services

American history chronicles the value of Kosciuszko's services for the land of Washington. "His bit" was one great record of achievements which yet remain to be unfolded to the great American public.

Too little has been written of the services rendered by Kosciuszko in the American Revolution. Thaddeus Kosciuszko will stand out in this country as one of the great American national heroes.

LAFAYETTE

The memory of Marquis de Lafayette, French patriot, international hero and America's friend during the stirring days of the Revolutionary war, will endure while the nation lives.

Lafayette was born September 6, 1757, in Auvergne, France. He was left an orphan at thirteen years, inheriting a vast fortune. He spurned the life of a courtier, despite his wealth, and chose to be a soldier, subjecting himself to the severest training. When scarcely eighteen years old, the struggles of the thirteen American colonies came to his notice. He was then a captain at the French garrison of Metz. Arriving in America, he is quoted as having said:

"As the defender of that liberty which I adore, free myself beyond all others, coming as a friend to offer my services to this most interesting republic, I bring with me nothing but my own free heart, no ambition to fulfill and no selfish interest to serve. The happiness of America is intimately connected with the happiness of all mankind; it is destined to become the safe and venerable asylum of virtue, of honesty, of tolerance, of equality and of peaceful liberty."

Every American boy and girl who has studied history knows how Lafayette bought and secretly equipped a vessel named the *Victory*, his long voyage across the Atlantic, his landing and his tedious journey of 900 miles to Philadelphia, the seat of American government at that time. His services were accepted by congress and, on General Washington's recommendation, he was appointed to command a division. In the winter of 1777 and 1778 he shared with Washington the hardships of Valley Forge. Lafayette returned to France in 1779 and persuaded the French government to send ships and troops. More than 5,000 soldiers and a fleet of seven ships came to the aid of the colonies. The fleet

was commanded by the Comte de Rochambeau.

Under the leadership of Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau marshaled all troops to Yorktown, where the siege culminated on October 19, 1781, in the surrender of Cornwallis with 8,000 men, 800 sailors, 214 guns and 24 flags. Thus the war was won. It was Lafayette who refused to advance and crush Cornwallis until Washington was present to command the final victory.

Love of Country

Love of one's nation is a newer growth, for nations in the modern sense are a product of the recent centuries. But love of one's own people, one's community, one's soil, one's speech, is as old as man. All these loves are fused in modern patriotism, the broadest, the most altruistic, the noblest emotion civilized man has yet achieved. It is a deep, abiding growth upwelling within man, and the world would be infinitely poorer were it to fail or weaken.

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LOVE BANDS

"When a Lithuanian woman weaves an inharmonious color scheme, you must know that she has studied art and become artificial.

This is the common contemptuous critique of Lithuanian women to whom every color is an emotion, and every design a mood. Lithuania, a nation that has proudly kept her entity and her personality unsmirched by encroaching German and oppressive Russian through centuries of bitter struggle and resignation and that it shows its spiritual aloofness and clear personality unmistakably in its handwoven scarves and the Meiles Rysiai, or "Love-Bonds" that encircle a Lithuanian girl's waist.

Lithuanians have never been given over to garish colors, to brilliant and boisterous hues. Neither have they the Italian temperament that goes with such colorings. They have not the Slav temperament, and they have re-

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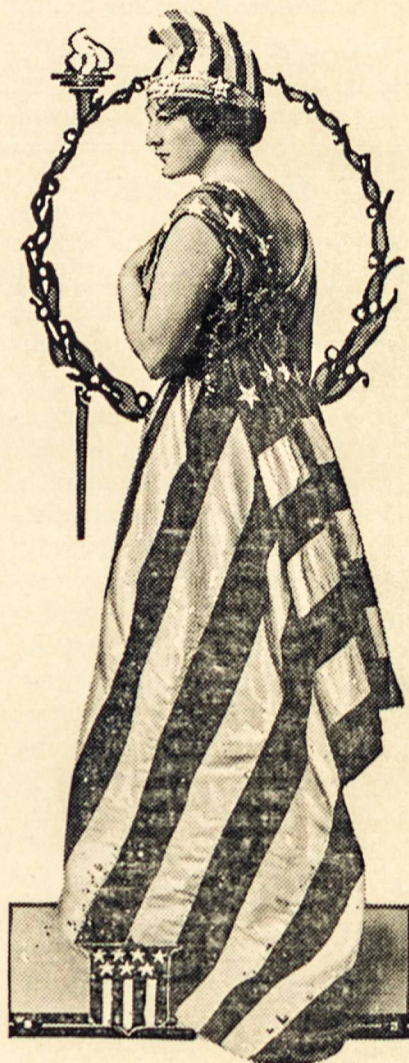
sisted the Slav influence strongly and completely in their textile art.

Soft reds, violets, olive greens are most used in their color combinations. When they are in happy mood, the colors sound a brighter note. When they are sombre, and more oppressed than ordinarily, colors are greyed and move in slower design.

It is the peasant women, quite untutored in art, who work the greatest miracles of beauty. Textiles which are made from thread spun and dyed by themselves, are woven with care and inspiration on their hand looms. Originality is prized highly, and conventional designs are never used save as a point of departure. Formerly only geometric designs were used, as intricate as the thought and inspiration of the moment could make them. But of late, leaves, flowers, birds, and the omnipresent "Christmas Tree" have found their way into the textiles.

Lithuanian girls are taught almost in babyhood to weave these articles. Their tiny fingers are taught to copy patterns their mothers made, to make the beautiful mosaic-like girdles, the linen table-cloths, the towels of satiny linen that last through years of use, and the exquisite tapestries that they never use but "keep in the families" for heirlooms.

HAIL COLUMBIA!



Worthy of Honor

In Boston the 18th of April is celebrated in memory of that first spectacular step in the Revolutionary war when, at the signal from the tower of old North church, Paul Revere made his famous ride through the night, apprising the countryside of the coming of the British soldiers to seize the military stores at Concord. The actual facts in that memorable event leave Paul Revere a dashing and picturesque hero, but there is no good reason why he should have the center of the stage to the complete eclipsing of others who played their parts equally well. Longfellow's poem, "Paul Revere's Ride," not only carried the story as he told it far and wide, but it set the pace for a great many school histories, till it now seems fixed. He as much as admitted that he had selected Revere because his was a poetical name.

The scheme to frustrate the secrecy of the British in their night march to Concord was carried out by a group, several of whom did their part at imminent personal risk. Every citizen of Boston suspected of being a mischief maker was under close surveillance by the British and the learning of the secret plans and flashing of the intelligence by lanterns from the church tower to the waiting messenger across the river was a dangerous undertaking. Tom Barnard and John Pulling, acting as spies, obtained the information and communicated it to the sexton, who was to hang the lanterns in the belfry of the church. Robert Newman, whose name has not been transmitted to posterity by any of the histories, was held a prisoner in his house by British officers who were billeted upon him. While these officers were asleep he climbed out of a rear window of his upstairs bedroom to a sloping shed roof and thus reached the ground, where



As History Shows Revere.

Barnard and Pulling were waiting for him with instructions to hang up two lights. That task performed he regained his room the way he came, but his lodgers, hearing sounds overhead, were astir. It had been raining and Newman's garments were wet. These he cast off in a pile on the floor and jumped into bed. This would not have saved him had not his wife hidden the clothing in a closet and substituted for them dry clothes. These were accepted as evidence that he had not been out of the house.

William Dawes as well as Paul Revere was intrusted to make the ride to Concord and rouse the farmers on the way. They seem to have ridden separately, but they came together at Lexington and were joined there by Samuel Prescott, whose lateness abroad was due to a visit with his sweetheart. Instead of riding alone into Concord at 2 o'clock in the morning, Revere did not reach Concord at all. After leaving Lexington the three men met a mounted patrol of the British, who tried to capture them. They took Revere, but Dawes and Prescott

escaped. Dawes it was who first reached Concord and spread the news that the soldiers were coming. It was not until 1889 that the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution paid tardy tribute to William Dawes by placing over his grave a tablet commemorating his part in the historic ride of April 18, 1775.



"People's Day"

In the early years of the republic, when Independence day was celebrated with great enthusiasm, the Fourth of July was people's day at the White House, and old and young, rich and poor, went to pay their respects to the President and his family, and to partake of refreshments in the "President's house." New Year receptions were also given to the general public even then, but it was on the Fourth of July and not the first day of the year that the President held his most democratic court. The mansion was thrown open to all alike, that the people might enjoy the nation's hospitality and rub elbows with the distinguished public men and statesmen who helped to make their laws and who then as now spoke to them from the stump and made rival bids for their votes in coming elections.

FAITH FIRE

"My faith is like a burning flame," many a martyr has said when he was being sorely tried.

"I will carry the torch of the true religion forward" is an expression so often used that it seems almost trite. It is an accident that many of the most fervently religious phrases are connected in one way or another with the fire-image?

One of the curious customs of Lithuania gives a clue to the answer to this question. Religion and faith are expressed in fiery terms because most of our ancestors were fire-worshippers. The tradition has outlived Paganism, has come into Christianity itself, and remains most plainly evident in the language we use when talking of religion.

In Lithuania family-councils are held only in front of the hearth. All important gatherings are connected with the fireplace. The fire is never allowed to die out. It is the duty of the oldest woman in the family to tend the fire, to cover it with ashes at night and to revive it in the morning. Why the oldest woman rather than the oldest man? Because in pagan days the attendants of the sacred fires were always women, the vestal virgins whose lives were devoted to that one task.

When we speak of the fires of faith, therefore, or of the torch of religion, we are harking back to the ancient days, the days when fire was faith and religion a torch.

Patriotic Banker

Robert Morris has beaten his old friend of Revolutionary days, Lafayette, from the sand pits of a bronze foundry.

While the headless, armless, horseless marquis is being pieced together in a New England foundry into a noble, sword-waving, steed-riding hero, Morris is awaiting a place in Philadelphia from which to survey the passing throngs.

After ten years and nine months of designing and casting, Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, banker to the Colonies and a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, emerged recently from the casting foundry in Baltimore and took his stand on the pavement.

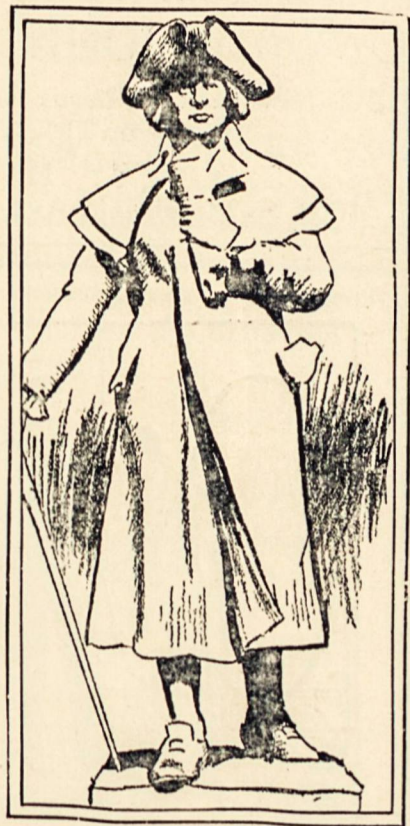
Like the Lafayette statue to be erected on approval at the base of the Washington monument, discussion surrounds the final location of the colossal Morris bronze, the largest of its kind ever cast in Baltimore. Morris was intended for the steps of the Philadelphia custom house. Some thought he would be more attractive elsewhere. Until the Philadelphians come to an agreement Morris will calmly watch the Roland Park cars roll by the foundry.

Ten years ago the commission for the statue was given by the city of Philadelphia to Richard Brooks, an American sculptor of international reputation. Two years later Brooks died and the American art commission gave the contract to Paul Bartlett, called by many America's foremost sculptor. Mr. Bartlett went to New York from his Paris studio. After reading more than one hundred books relative to Morris' career and history and studying old portraits of the subject, Mr. Bartlett began modeling.

Nine months ago the model reached the foundry. Special sand beds were constructed for the work. The statue

is nine feet six inches tall and contains more than one and a half tons of bronze. Special cranes and lifting apparatus were installed for the work.

Morris, a Philadelphia banker, raised \$1,400,000 to assist Washington in the movement that resulted in the capture of Yorktown. He was one of the incorporators of the Bank of North America, subscribing \$10,000 when the government, in 1781, was in a desperate financial situation. In 1788 he was elected to the United States senate. He also held state offices in Pennsylvania. He declined the post of secretary of the treasury in favor of Alexander Hamilton.



Robert Morris, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Recreated in Bronze.

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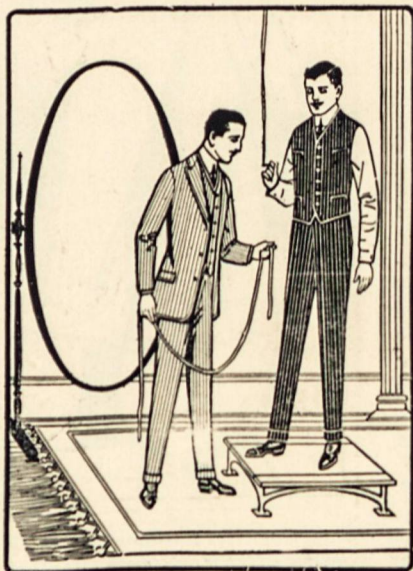
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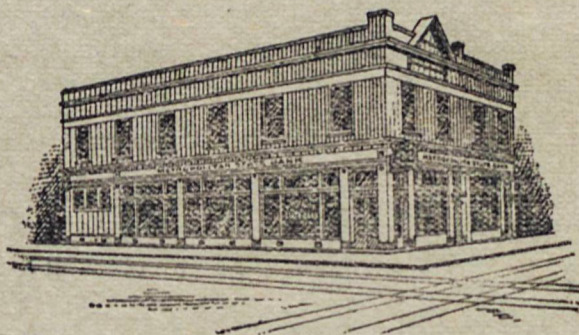
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