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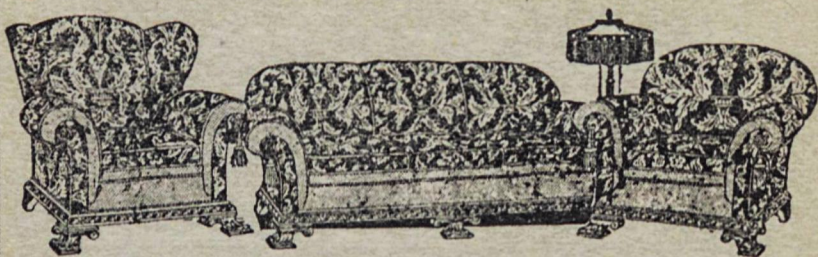
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AFTER TRIALS

Lithuania which seemed to have perished, has risen again in its ancient spirit of democracy, and at present is a republican State, absolutely independent of any power. Rarely, if ever, in all the history of Europe has racial assertion been so strong as it is at the present. It has taken the great world war, with its promise of freedom to all people, to bring out to the full those racial traits that have persisted throughout the centuries despite oppression and attempted annihilation. In the United States, in by-gone days, Poland and Lithuania were regarded almost as one. There was then apparently no sharp division between the two races that there is now, because both were being oppressed by stronger nations and both were drawn together against the common enemy. The hopeless division has asserted itself. The world is realizing the difference between Pole and Lithuanian, and every one knows that there never can be a union of those peoples, so different in characteristics, in history, in ideals.

Cabinet Declaration

The following are the more important points in the declaration of policy which was read to the Seimas (Parliament) by the new Prime Minister, Mr. Tumenas, on June 18th last:

In foreign affairs we stand in line with those States and peoples which are endeavoring to settle disputes in a peaceful manner. We shall support with all our strength the idea of a compulsory international court of arbitration, and the authority of the League of Nations.

We trust that the settlement of the Memel question will enable us to enter into closer relations with the Allied Powers. The realization of the loan agreement with England will be the Cabinet's first task.

For the further development of Lithuania's commercial relations, it will be necessary to conclude suitable commercial treaties with an entire series of States favorable to us, and equally to see that our relations with neighboring friendly countries are finally regulated on the basis of treaties.

It will be our earnest purpose further to develop the steps already taken in the

sphere of a reapproachment of the Baltic States, in an effort to achieve a close union among them.

The Cabinet will endeavor to realize those articles of the treaty with Russia of July 12th, 1920, which have not yet been implemented.

Our attention will always be devoted to our ancient and natural capital Vilnius, and to our oppressed and persecuted Lithuanian brothers there. We shall make every effort to insure that the violated treaty is restored, and that an end is put to the unlawful occupation and persecution of peoples.

In the sphere of finance, trade and industry, the Government, while adhering to the general principles of thrift and expediency in matters of State expenditure, the stability of our own currency and the equilibrium of our foreign trade, as also of the rational support and safeguarding of our own industry, under our existing economic conditions, will forthwith embark upon the following concrete labors:

1. The improvement of our taxation system by means of

the introduction of income tax on trade and industry, the professions and official service, and capital.

2. Further expansion and development of the State monopolies already introduced. Tea monopoly.

3. Improvement of our new customs tariff system by weight, bearing in mind both the interests of our national production and the general needs of our State.

4. Special attention to our external trade and maintenance of a suitable balance therein. Study of new markets. Freedom of trade within the country and abroad.

5. The creation of a Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as an organ representing trade and industry and to advise the Government on those questions. The creation of a Museum of Trade and Industry.

6. The issue of metal coins, at first of smaller subsidiary coins of bronze and silver, and thereafter gold coins.

7. Careful supervision of our credit institutions and the concentration of every effort to facilitate conditions of credit.

In the sphere of agriculture, the fundamental endeavor of the Government is to raise this to a point at which it shall be able to win the indispensable

foreign market for its products. Among methods devoted to this end may be cited: (a) The renewal of grain seed; (b) the introduction of brood animals suited to our conditions; (c) the development and strengthening of dairy farming; (d) the stimulation of poultry farming; (e) the organization of quick credit accessible to farmers; (f) the equipment of the necessary number of elevators and grain-cleaning points; (g) the diffusion among the farmers of necessary agricultural information, and the organization on their behalf of courses, lectures, literature, the establishment of agricultural classes attached to elementary schools, and lower agricultural schools.

To prepare a cadre of workers for the improvement of agriculture, a higher agricultural school will be established at Dotnava as a separate institution.

(h) The intensive division of villages into separate farms and the classification of the land.

The work of agrarian reform will be conducted with all the speed compatible with our conditions. Nevertheless, in each district will be left a fixed number of large cultural and model farms as a requisite means of improving agriculture.

The new settlers will be supplied with credit to create farms; special attention will be paid to furnishing them with help to build these houses.

In the domain of forestry the following works should be noted: (a) The reduction of timber felling to an annual norm; (b) the cessation of the sale of timber for export and its utilization solely for local needs; (c) the intensive planting of forests; (d) the supply of timber to citizens for building requirements with all possible speed; (e) the regulation of the question of fuel supply for the local inhabitants; in this sphere much attention will be paid to the utilization of the peat moors; (f) energetic war with timber thieving and dishonest forestry employees; (g) the training of new and the improvement of the existing cadres of forestry employees. To this end will be equipped a higher forestry school at Dotnava (together with the agricultural school); the courses for foresters at Panevėžis will be improved; courses are being founded to train inspectors; (h) in order to maintain a closer connection between the Ministry of Agriculture and agricultural workers, an Agricultural Council will be established

and attached to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Communication is the vital need of our country, especially now, after the attachment of Memel to Lithuania, demand the close union of the entire country with our only port, Memel. Here the Government is confronted by the great problem of supplementing the existing railway system so that it shall join all Lithuania with Memel by the shortest route. The Government is therefore under the pressing necessity of building new railways. In this regard it must first of all build lines which would unite Kaunas with Memel by the shortest possible route and would guarantee Žemaitija communication, that part of the country being the worst off in this respect in comparison with other localities of Lithuania. These railways will begin to be built this year. Soon the Government will draft a larger detailed plan of new railway construction extended over a longer period in order perfectly to serve all Lithuania in this respect. It will be necessary to assign the railways to categories, and to divide them into lines of primary and local importance.

The Government will devote great attention to our highways. It will be necessary to divide

them into categories, and, following the example of Western Europe, reduce their width in the case both of those already existing and projected, because the existing roads are in the majority of cases too wide and therefore difficult to keep in order. It will be necessary to build new highways in order to facilitate the conveyance of goods and freight to the railway lines. The Cabinet will adopt every means to regulate the public roads and routes of local importance.

One of the most important problems of the Government will be the improvement of the port of Memel and the Niemen river system for purposes of communication. The stream of the river will have to be regulated in the first place.

Telegraph, Telephone, Post and Wireless communication reflects the cultural aspect of every country. The Government will therefore devote all its efforts to the betterment of the service supplied to the public in the shape of rapid and inexpensive mail, telegraph, and telephone facilities. A wireless station on a large scale will be built this year and will afford the means for speedy communication with all Europe.

Air communication is developing at an exceptionally rapid rate throughout the civilized world. This branch of communication is acquiring an ever increasing importance. Lithuania cannot lag behind other countries and the proper regulation of aerodromes in Lithuania is a vital necessity.

There can be no national freedom without a good army properly organized and equipped constituting an organic part of the nation. Such an army must be trained in strength of will and proper discipline; it must realize that the State and the nation rely upon it; that it can be called upon to defend the nation's liberties even at the sacrifice of life. On the other hand, it is the duty of the Cabinet to create for the army such conditions that its material supply and spiritual training shall be in no way inferior to those of other State employees.

In the sphere of education it is proposed to continue the work already begun of introducing universal compulsory elementary education; when uniform conditions in various parts of the Republic are lacking, it will be introduced where the circumstances permit. Every effort will be made to organize middle education along

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he most practical lines, and in order to satisfy this requirement, special schools will be established such as commercial, industrial, handicrafts, technical, and other schools. For the encouragement of higher education the Government will extend all possible aid to the University. The projects and labors already initiated in the sphere of art will receive suitable Government support.

In order to render uniform the labors and activities of the schools, the Government is coming to the aid of the municipalities and rural autonomies, with the object of taking over from them an entire series of middle schools.

In relations between Provincial and Central Authorities the Cabinet will strive to utilize all available resources in the provinces, leaving to the local autonomies all the work for which they are suitably equipped, and which they will continue to carry out, without imposing upon the central authorities labor which should not properly devolve upon them.

visionally from July 15th, with five lines, viz., Panemune-City Hall; Railway Station-Green Hill; Railway Station-Slabada; Railway Station-Aleksotas; and Post-Office-Panemune. In all twelve motor-buses are to run. The fare for a single journey will be 25 cents (Lithuanian). A concession has been granted to the Lithuanian "Auto" Company which has consented to pay annually to the City Administration 100,000 lits and to assign besides for the latter's benefit $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ from the sale of tickets. This motor-bus service will be maintained until a proper electric street railway can be built.

STATE INSURANCE PROFITS

The State Insurance Institution in 1923 earned profits amounting to 739,847 lits net, of which the sum of 184,961 lits was assigned to the State; 36,992 lits to the fund for the improvement and increase of fire-extinguishing apparatus; and 517,893 lits to reserve capital. The total reserve capital on January 1st this year was 564,976 lits.

KAUNAS MOTOR-BUSSES

The Kaunas City Council has at length decided to introduce motor-bus communication, pro-

Thru healthy, young and strong workers Lithuania has contributed much to the wealth and power of America.

Lithuanian Lady Leads

Out on the Pacific way, up in the northwest corner of the United States, is a thriving city of over one-quarter million souls. This city, Seattle, as it is named had a public manifestation of her patriotism on July Fourth last. And, as it is fitting and proper that as she is the Queen City of the West, she also wanted to have one of her resident daughters crowned Queen of the Queen City for Independence Day. So courtiers, messengers, et al were sent by the city to all her corners to find the one most beautiful lady in the city and then have her proclaimed Queen. And the duty of this Queen will be to sway her fairy Queen's wand over the city so that taking recognition of her beauty and powers the inhabitants thereof be happy and prosper. The search ended and from the "fair-view" section came the selected one. She was to be the cynosure, and a cynosure she was, fair Seattle's and outlying newspapers heralded the Queen with glaring types for headlines, smaller letters for body material with lavishly touched photo-

graphs minutely following and describing the Queen's and her court movements. For they have said that the Queen was beautiful and possessed power.

To Miss Elizabeth Naujok, of Lithuanian descent, came this honor to be crowned Miss Liberty. Miss Elizabeth Naujok, and her royal court of six Charmed Land Beauties, on July 1st made their first debut as Independence Day Queens. Leaving Seattle with an escort of Legionnaires, the seven beauties motored to Camp Lewis where they were entertained at lunch by officers in command of the Citizens' Military Training Camp. The Tenth Field Artillery Band played selected numbers during the repast. As the seven Independence Day Queens in three handsome automobiles, arrived at military headquarters they were welcomed by an honor guard of eight officers, who, with raised sabres, formed a cordon of steel through which the Queen and her six maids passed. Then they made a visit to the hostess house, as guests of Col. Whitworth and a tete-a-tete with officers, preceded the



MISS ELIZABETH NAUJOK
Miss Liberty, Seattle, 1924

Courtesy of Seattle Post-Intelligencer
Photo by Curtis, Seattle
Gown by Carman

seven beauties' visit to the American Lake Veterans' hospital where they cheered convalescent veterans with smiles, handshakes and flowers.

Returning to Seattle the royal court were dinner guests of the New Washington hotel management. They concluded their first day's program with dancing at Willard's, as guests of the five judges who chose them for the Fourth of July celebration from among more than 200 contestants.

Only the efficient work of a special detail of three traffic officers, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, prevented traffic congestion at Pine Street and Fifth Avenue when Miss Liberty, and her court of six beauties, greeted Miss Estelle Taylor, film star, during the course of a reception in honor of the Independence Queens at Carman's. The seven Charmed Land Beauties were guests of Mrs. N. M. Carman when Miss Taylor, starring with Thomas Meighan in the filming of "The Alaskan," was formally introduced and officially welcomed by the Seattle celebrities. Mayor E. J. Brown made presentation of the city's key to the Queen at City Hall Park. The park was crowded with spectators during the impressive ceremony. While the crack naval band of

the U. S. S. Pennsylvania struck up a martial tune, an honor guard of sailors stood at attention and permitted Miss Liberty and her court, with Legionnaire escorts, to pass through the cordon of raised rifles. With congratulations and good wishes to the royal court, the mayor presented to Miss Liberty the key to Seattle, signifying she and her court were rulers of the city for the day. A shrill bugle call, the crash of music, and the royal entourage, preceded by the naval honor guard and band, and accompanied by Mayor Brown drove away in three luxurious cars gaily decorated with the national colors. In the evening following they were the guests of Major Paul Edwards, port warden, on a delightful cruise on Puget Sound.

On Wednesday, July 2nd, Admiral L. M. Nulton, commander of the third division of the nation's battle fleet, entertained the royal guests at tea and dancing aboard the Pennsylvania. In the evening they were guests of the Columbia theatre management which had arranged a specially decorated box in which Miss Liberty and her court reviewed motion pictures of the queen taken at the Volunteer Park conservatory by Columbia's cameramen.



MISS ELIZABETH NAUJOK

As she appeared at the Coronation Ball
Seattle, Washington, July 3, 1924

Courtesy of Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Photo by Curtis, Seattle

Coronation Robe by Mrs. Carman

Heralded as one of the most brilliant public functions of the year, the coronation of Miss Elizabeth Naujok as the American Legion's Miss Liberty took place at De Honey's Dancing Academy at the Coronation Ball which was made possible by co-operation of Seattle Post, No. 18, with Rainier Noble Post, which staged the city-wide quest that resulted in Miss Naujok's nomination as Miss Liberty. The event, besides being one of gala and festive nature, was highly impressive. Promptly at the appointed hour, Miss Naujok, accompanied by her court, consisting of the Misses Dorothy Walby, Margaret Berry, Leona Fengler, Dorothy Ide, Helen Frank and Helen Dodge, and an escort of Legionnaires, Miss Liberty entered the ball room in her gorgeous coronation robes. Her arrival was heralded by two naval buglers, members of her naval and military escort. Then with Mayor Edwin J. Brown as her coronation escort, Miss Liberty was conducted to her throne. As her six queenly beauties took their places about her, Admiral L. M. Nulton, commander of the third division battle fleet, presented her with her crown and proclaimed her to be Miss Liberty—the American Legion's Independence Day Queen.

Beauty, martial display and a fine show of community spirit distinguished the Independence Day pageant which thrilled multitudes on Seattle's streets. With Miss Liberty as its central figure, the pageant symbolically glorified the republic in all its elements of strength, army and navy contingents typifying its military power, veterans organizations its past achievements on the field of battle, fraternal societies, the broad spirit of brotherhood among its people, and groups of boy and girl marchers the promise of the future.

Here endeth the story of a Lithuanian lady who ruled on the Pacific Coast as gleaned from the pens which pen the happenings of the vast reaches of the west.

MEMEL CONVENTION

On the occasion of his recent official visit to the Memel Territory, the Lithuanian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Krupavičius, informed a correspondent of the "Klaipėdos žinios" (Memel News) that he believed the Memel Convention would be ratified during the present extraordinary session of the Seimas, and that all steps ensuing therefrom would be taken.

A Review

The Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce, of Chicago, Ill., was organized at a meeting of progressive business and professional men which was held on November 8th, 1922, and was presided at by Mr. J. J. Elias. The temporary officers of the new organization were elected: J. J. Elias, president, Universal State Bank, president; J. J. Hertmanowicz, member, Cook County Real Estate Board, financial secretary; and B. J. Schiff, president, Schiff Trust and Savings Bank, treasurer. The new organization was incorporated December 14th, 1922 as the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce.

The officers for 1923 were elected: J. J. Elias, president; Anthony A. Slakis, member Chicago Bar, secretary; H. Elenbogen, vice-president, West Side National Bank, treasurer; and F. P. Brachulis, member, Chicago Bar, counselor.

About this time the Memel situation was attracting world wide interest and it fell upon the executives of the newly organized Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce to de-

fend the Lithuanian status of the Port of Memel. At a mass meeting which was quickly arranged three prominent Chicagoans, Messrs. J. J. Elias, S. B. Komaiko, and S. Kodis, president, vice-president, and director, respectively, of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce, were delegated to go to Washington and plead with President Harding to use the good office of the United States in preventing bloodshed in Memel Territory. And, in passing, it will not be amiss to say that the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce was very instrumental in raising funds for relief of stricken Lithuanians in Memel Territory that when a mass meeting was held there was immediately raised over three thousand dollars in one day which was quickly dispatched over there to the proper committees for quick relief. And some time later the Memel Territory was given over to the Lithuanian Government, and the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce rested upon one completed task which it had surveyed successfully. Then the change

in currency unit wrought havoc in Lithuania and the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce came to aid again by extensive correspondence with co-fellows in Lithuania they helped their friends to adopt new measures and rid the country of rival units. I can say that Mr. H. Elenbogen, vice-president of West Side National Bank, helped on this committee very much. Later Mr. S. B. Komaiko, president, S. B. Komaiko & Co., General Insurance, as an official representative of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce toured Europe and filicitated with other distant commercial bodies and lastly visited the President of Lithuania in his "White House" in Kaunas where the President expressed the gratitude of the Lithuanian Republic to our representative and the President of Lithuania, through Mr. Komaiko, sent profoundest greetings to the President of United States. An honor highly kept by the members of the organization. There are many, many other smaller tasks which the organization volunteered and brought success but the foregoing are simply brought forth to show that all major undertakings never meant an effort in vain.

The aims of the organization are to unite all business and professional men of the United States of Lithuanian descent into a body which would bring them into closer contact with their fellowmen in this country and abroad. Let us glance at a few extracts from its Constitution:

"The Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce is organized for the purpose of establishing closer commercial, economical, industrial and political relations between the United States and the Republic of Lithuania, to defend, promote and advance the political integrity of Lithuania, and to acquire, preserve and distribute industrial and commercial statistics and information of value between Lithuania and the United States, and vice versa, and to present the Lithuanian situation in its proper light to the American people.

"The organization and its activities shall be non-partisan, non-sectional and non-sectarian.

"The Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce shall be composed of active members, associate members and honorary members. Men of good standing, interested in the commercial, industrial and political progress of Lithuania, shall be eligible for active and associate

membership. Honorary membership shall include all the privileges of active membership except that of holding office, with exemption from the payment of all fees and dues.

"Candidates for active membership shall make written application to the Board of Directors, and this application shall be regarded as a guarantee on the part of the applicant of his interest in sympathy with the purpose of the organization, and of his adherence, if elected, to its by-laws, rules and regulations. Election to active membership shall require the recommendation of the Membership Committee and an affirmative vote of the Directors. Ten days' notice of approval by the Membership Committee shall be posted on the bulletin board. Objection to any applicant recommended for election by the Membership Committee shall be communicated to the Board of Directors before the meeting of the Board of Directors at which the name of the candidate is to be considered. At each regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the names of members elected since the preceding shall be announced.

"Associate membership shall be confined to those members who cannot take active part in the affairs of this Chamber of

Commerce. Associate membership shall include all the privileges of active membership, except that of holding office.

"Honorary members may be nominated by the Membership Committee and elected by the Board of Directors. A proposal to confer honorary membership may be made in writing to the Membership Committee by any member of the Chamber of Commerce. If the Membership Committee approve such proposal the name shall be presented in nomination to the Directors with a brief statement of the reasons therefor. If such nomination shall be approved by the Board of Directors announcement of such approval shall be posted on the bulletin board for a period of ten days. Objection thereto may be communicated to the Board of Directors in writing within this period. If a nominee shall receive an affirmative vote of the Board of Directors he shall be declared elected. Two negative votes shall defeat approval by the Membership Committee of a proposal for honorary membership, and three negative votes shall defeat election by the Board of Directors. Every election to honorary membership shall be announced to the Chamber of Commerce at its first meeting

thereafter. An honorary membership may be revoked by the Board of Directors at any time.

"The government of the Chamber of Commerce, the direction of its work and the control of its property shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen members, who shall be elected annually as hereinafter provided. Their duties shall begin within the three days following their election, when they shall meet, qualify and elect from their own number a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary. The Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies in the Board. They may adopt rules and regulations for conducting the business of the Chamber of Commerce. They shall meet not less than once a month. They shall submit in writing at the annual meeting a full report of the work and finances of the organization."

In February, 1923, The Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce at its regular meeting adopted "The BOOSTER" as its official organ. Mr. Thomas Shamis, publisher of "The BOOSTER" gladly agreed to give the new organization space in his magazine for the use of the organization and with the March, 1923, issue the members of the organization be-

gan to receive the magazine which helped to give them the doings of the Lithuanian world at a glance. "The BOOSTER" was established in 1916 and is the one bona fide monthly periodical devoted exclusively to Lithuania in the world today. Its editorial pages have a strong appeal to both men and women, and that is just one of the many reasons why "The BOOSTER" enjoys a rather enviable position amongst the Lithuanians in the United States. It is an authority on the Lithuanian Republic and of the Americans of Lithuanian descent in the United States. With June, 1924, issue "The BOOSTER" changed its name to "LITHUANIA," and will be known by the latter name in the future, and it is still the official organ of the organization.

The present officers of the organization are: Joseph J. Elias, President; S. B. Komaiko, 1st Vice-President; Herman Elenbogen, 2nd Vice-President; Kazimir P. Gugis, 3rd Vice-President; Rev. Ignatius Albovicz, 4th Vice-President; Anthony A. Slakis, Secretary; Anthony J. Bierzynski, Treasurer; Francis P. Bradchulis, Counselor.

Board of Directors: Joseph J. Elias, Kazimir P. Gugis,

Francis P. Bradchulis, Anthony A. Slakis, Joseph J. Hertmanowicz, M. E. Zaldokas, S. B. Komaiko, J. J. Zolp, John I. Bagdziunas, Herman Elenbogen, S. Valancius, John P. Ewald, Anthony J. Bierzynski, Rev. Ignatius Albovycz, B. A. Lemont.

10. Leather products.
11. Textures, textiles and haberdashery.
12. Chemicals.
13. Folk handicrafts.
14. Press and statistical material.
15. Samples of goods.

EXHIBITION

The Lithuanian agricultural and industrial exhibition will be held as usual this year, from August 22nd to September 1st at Kaunas. The exhibition is open alike to citizens of Lithuania and other countries. The sections of the exhibition comprise:

1. Agricultural machinery and implements.
2. Animals: horses, cows, pigs, sheep.
3. Dairy farming.
4. Field, meadow and garden farming.
5. Birds, bees, and fish breeding (poultry farming, agriculture and pisciculture).
6. Forestry and peat industry.
7. Building and building material.
8. Ceramic and glassware.
9. Technology and machine construction.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

The construction of a new five-story building for the Lithuanian Government Printing Office was begun last autumn at the corner of Gediminas and Duonelaitis Streets, Kaunas, under the direction of the Ministry of Finance. As regards size and completeness of equipment this structure will take a leading place in Kaunas. The building will have a length on Duonelaitis Street of 80 metres and on Gediminas Street of 50 metres; and it will be 22 metres in height. The building itself will be finished by January 1st, 1925, while the interior fittings, including lifts, central water heating, and other modern conveniences, will take another six months, so that the building will be quite ready for occupation by July, 1926. The cost of the new building is 3,000,000 lits.

LITHUANIA

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The world is going so fast you'll never get the rheumatism if you keep up with it.

"The information given by the Jewish-American Press about Lithuania," writes Simon Rosenbaum, former Minister of Jewish Affairs in Lithuania, to Mr. S. B. Komaiko, of Chicago, "is one-sided, superficial and unjust. It is doing the Jewish people more harm than good. May I compliment you, my dear Mr. Komaiko, for the tone of your articles and the true facts expressed in them about Lithuania. Lithuania will always be grateful to you for your interest in its development."

A break in the makeup department accounts for this Aug.-Sept. issue. All was ready to go when the inevitable came. We hope to avoid delay in issuing this magazine in the future.

To clip it behind

She a barber employs—
Still, let's bear in mind
That girls will be boys.

Telephone Boulevard 1939

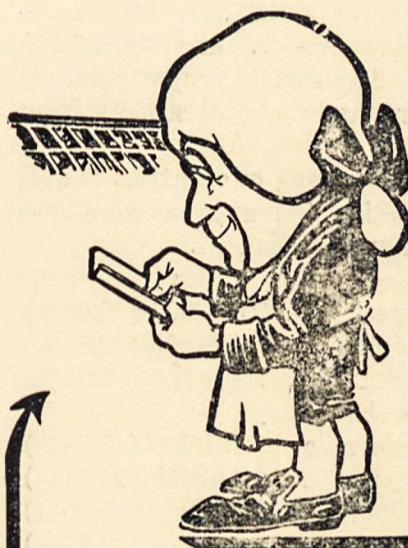
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LITHUANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The total turnover of Lithuania's foreign trade for the first four months of this year is 153,377,500 lits, of which the sum of 80,337,900 lits represents exports and 73,039,600 lits imports, i.e. exports exceed imports by almost seven million lits.

According to countries of destination the exports were distributed as follows:

	Lits
America ..	2,093,900 (2.61%)
Belgium ..	439,200 (0.57%)
Denmark .	1,050,100 (1.31%)
Czecho-	
slovakia.	7,131,600 (8.88%)
England ..	19,450,300 (24.21%)
Holland ..	1,289,900 (1.60%)
France ...	1,800,200 (2.24%)
Sweden ...	91,800 (0.11%)
Germany .	32,091,800 (39.95%)
Latvia ...	11,458,900 (14.26%)
Other	

countries 3,420,100 (4.26%)

Imports were distributed as follows, according to countries of origin:

	Lits
America ..	2,783,200 (3.81%)
Belgium ..	203,800 (0.28%)
Denmark .	376,800 (0.52%)
Czecho-	
slovakia.	3,023,000 (4.14%)
England ..	4,995,800 (6.84%)
Holland ..	2,338,100 (3.20%)

France ...	483,200 (0.66%)
Sweden ...	2,343,800 (3.21%)
Germany .	47,235,000 (64.67%)
Latvia ...	2,226,600 (3.05%)
Other	
countries	7,029,900 (9.62%)

NEW LAND BANK

On June 23rd last the founders' meeting of the new Land Bank was held at Kaunas. The establishment of the Bank was formally declared and the Bank Board was elected. The President of Lithuania has appointed Dr. Karvelis, Manager and Chairman of the Board of Directors. Dr. Karvelis was formerly Director of the Taxation Department.

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NEW RAILWAY ROUTE

On July 11th the Cabinet discussed the question of the routes for the new railways (for the construction of which the million pound loan has been granted in England). It was decided to instruct the Ministry of Communications to prepare as soon as possible and submit to the Cabinet the data necessary to enable a decision to be reached on this question. Moreover, the Ministry of Communications was instructed to join the Kaunas and Šiauliai elevators with the nearest railway lines.

On the 12th inst. the Ministry of Communications, in pursuance of the foregoing Cabinet resolution, despatched three parties for the purpose of investigating the most suitable routes for main-line connection with Memel port. One party set out from Palemonas (Kaunas) for Memel; the second from Lydavenai for Memel, and the third from Memel for Lydavenai.

LITHUANIAN FOODSTUFFS IN PARIS

The Paris dealer P. Drouen has bought from the "Maistas" Company of Kaunas a carload of Lithuanian sausages, hams and other meat products, and

despatched same to Paris. The packages were done up in the national colors with an inscription in Lithuanian and will be put on the market in this form. It seems that this method of packing facilitates their sale, seeing that already M. Drouen has sent several consignments to France where they have been readily disposed of, and the rapidly increasing demand for such Lithuanian foodstuffs shows that they are to the taste of the Parisians. The same company will shortly forward to France a large consignment of Lithuanian chickens, turkeys, and mutton.

LITHUANIAN COAL

Professor Smith-Siebingas of the Natural Science and Mathematical Faculty of the University of Lithuania is engaged in an extensive investigation of Lithuania's geological formation, for the promotion of which the University is providing funds. As the result of a closer acquaintance with the geological character of the Šiauliai region, Professor Siebingas has come to the conclusion that there must certainly be a seam of coal in that neighborhood, ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 metres in depth. He will make a further investigation during the present summer.

UNIVERSITY OF LITHUANIA

The Lithuanian Government has decided to erect a special building for the University, and in this connection has instructed the Minister of Education to form an inter-departmental commission which should select a suitable site for the new structure, co-ordinating the same with the plan of urban development and other departmental sites. It is reported that the Vailokaitis brothers have given 10 hectares of land on their Linksmadvaris estate as a site for the new buildings.

From insignificant beginnings the University library now totals some 30,000 volumes. Perhaps the most important single gift, which has served as a nucleus for subsequent growth, was that of Professor Adalbert Bezzenberg of Koenigsberg University, who presented his entire private collection to the University. This collection contains a large number of rare and ancient manuscripts of scientific and philological works in the old Lithuanian and Prussian languages of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. The rapid growth of the library has rendered the question of housing an acute one, and the professorial council has decided to give first consideration to this

matter in connection with the erection of the new buildings.

BUTTER EXPORT

Discussions were recently held in the Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance, Trade & Industry, on the subject of the control of butter export. These discussions were attended by representatives of the Lithuanian Farmers' Union, the Agricultural Department, The Lithuanian Agricultural Co-operatives Union, and the "Maistas" Company. The Director of the Trade Department, I. Jazdauskas, presided.

The Chairman read a letter of May 31st from the Lithuanian Farmers' Union, and of May 28th from the Lithuanian Agricultural Co-operatives Union, and invited an expression of opinion from those present.

In the course of the proceedings it was made clear that an imperative necessity exists for establishing such conditions of export for Lithuania's more important products as shall ensure the segregation of the better classes from the more inferior ones; and in this context it was explained that the Department of Agriculture was already preparing a project for

the control of the export of butter and eggs.

The representative of the Lithuanian Agricultural Co-operatives Union, Mr. J. Tubelis, proposed the introduction of control of the meat and flax export, and it was even suggested that until the control of the butter export could be introduced, the export of that commodity by private persons should be forthwith prohibited, the said export to be permitted only to those organizations which are installing dairy plant among the farmers.

As the result of these discussions, it was resolved: (a) To request the representative of the Department of Agriculture to draft as soon as possible regulations for the control of butter and egg export; (b) to request the Trade Department to draft similar regulations for the export of flax; (c) to postpone meanwhile the control of meat export until the regulations for the export of butter, eggs, and flax are finally determined; (d) to leave the existing procedure for export of butter until proper regulations have been drafted.



TRANSFERS BY TELEGRAPH

On June 15th last the telegraphic transmission of money was inaugurated throughout Lithuania Major and the Memel Territory. Amounts not exceeding 1,000 lits for a single transfer are accepted and paid for according to Art. 428 of the Postal Regulations. Besides the postal charge there is also levied a telegraph fee at the rate charged for a 20-word telegram for sums up to 300 lits, and at the rate charged for a 30-word telegram for larger sums. Money for telegraphic transmission is accepted only at those post offices which are equipped with Morse apparatus. Banks may also send telegraphic transfers, in accordance with Art. 545 to 568 inclusive, of the Telegraphic Regulations.

1925 ESTIMATES

The State Control on July 1st last began to draft the Lithuanian State Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1925. It is proposed to effect still further reductions in the appropriations for the Ministry of National Defense and to increase those for the Ministries of Education and Agriculture.

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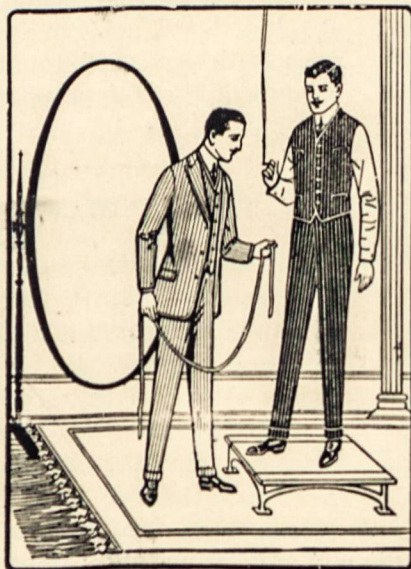
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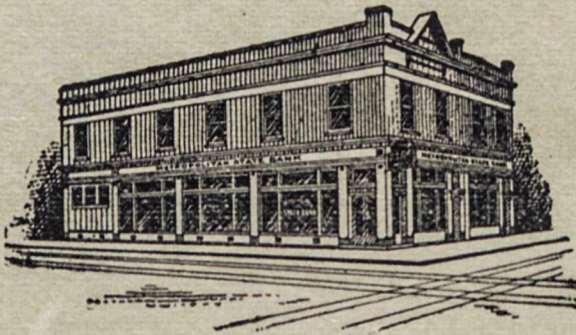
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