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THE LITHUANIAN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 1-15, 1940

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FIVE CENTS

F. D. R.: Lithuania Will Be Free

Russians Tried It Before, Failed, Says U.S. Minister

"The Russians will not succeed in subjecting the Lithuanian people. They tried once before and failed. They will fail again." So declared Minister to Lithuania Owen J. C. Norem, speaking before 200 Lithuanians at a reception here October 16.

Norem endeared himself in the hearts of all Lithuanians when he firmly stated that "Lithuania will soon be independent again."

Describing the Russian occupation an act of wanton aggression the Minister said that "Russia, invading Lithuania, absolutely had no excuse whatsoever... She was not wanted there and she should not have gone there, but she did."

Lithuania as a nation was very quiet, he said. The people minded their own business and did everything that a well regulated nation should do.

Urge Americans to Act

The crusade to regain Lithuania's independence should begin in America, Norem declared. He revealed that the government of Lithuania had considered armed resistance but decided against it because of the lack of natural fortifications and mobilization, not to mention the odds against Lithuania because of her small size as compared to Russia. It would have been only a waste of human lives.

He urged the Lithuanian Americans to start the crusade for freedom because the suppressed Lithuanians over there cannot do much at present.

Have Faith in Them

"They should know you will work for those things that they would like to work for. They have faith in you—let's have faith in them. Work in every way which seems advisable, thru your churches and organizations. It was effective before and it will be effective again."

Mr. Norem said that he had an opportunity to study the Lithuanian people closely and that they have "certain qualities of character that makes for endurance."

They are patient and can be long suffering, and they can keep faith with themselves, he asserted.

"I believe the Lithuanians today are better prepared to remain faithful to the trust, faithful to those ideals that they have cherished."

(Continued on Page 2)

LITHUANIANS THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT!



Lithuanian delegation received by President Roosevelt. Left to right: Michael Vaidyla, Joseph Lauchka, Fortunatus J. Bagočius, Judge John T. Zuris, Rev. Joseph Švagzdys, Miss Euphrosine Mikuzis, Kazys Karpus, Dr. Pius Grigaitis, Leonard Šimutis, Alexander G. Kumskis, Peter Pivarunas and Paul Miller.

Claims Occupied Countries Favor European Union

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The rapid changes on the face of the European map do not represent the new order that Europe needs, members of the Baltic American Society were told by Charles R. Pusta, former Foreign Minister of Estonia.

"Wide support is growing in all the continent's occupied countries for a European federation, tied together by close economic and political cooperation, but maintaining a large degree of autonomy for member states", he said.

However, the speaker, who before the Russ seizure of the Baltic nations was Estonia's representative at Vichy, France, warned that such a system can only come into being and succeed if it grows from a free understanding entered into willingly by all concerned.

"It cannot come into being by force", Pusta declared. "The European system today cannot be considered a permanent arrangement. This is not the new order that Europe needs."

The Estonian said that the new order that must be created, will have a place for Independent Baltic States whose function will be to maintain the freedom of the Baltic Sea.

Pusta, along with Senator William King of Utah, were the guest speakers at the annual meeting of the Baltic American Society.

Otto S. Beyer, who is the chairman of the National Mediation Board in Washington, D. C., was elected the new president to succeed Dr. Ellis Haworth. Other officers

Moscow Spreads Falsified News About U. S. Liths

Moscow, like its dictatorial brothers under skin in Berlin and Rome, apparently subscribes to same methods of propaganda: tell the untruth, and when no one is allowed to contradict, the populace will have to believe.

The following dispatch with a New York dateline, credited to Tass, the official Russian news agency, was published in the Kaunas newspaper (owned by the Red government):

Unanimous Greetings.

Lithuanian newspapers, published in New York and other cities in the United States, report that in many cities meetings of Lithuanian Americans were held, which unanimously greeted the new Lithuanian government and the bringing about of close friendship with Soviet Russia.

The Lithuanian writers association, which has a membership of 1,000, also many other Lithuanian organizations in the United States, have sent their greetings to the new government.

The truth is, that there is no writers association with a membership of 1,000. In fact there is no association.

elected are: L. J. Esunas, secretary general; Miss Ludmila Floss, chairman of the Estonian section; Frederick Schonning, chairman of the Latvian section; Miss Vera J. Gaudel, chairman of the Lithuanian section; Dr. Ellis Haworth, chairman of the American section, and David Knox, chairman of the Finnish section.

Greek Steamer Brings Lith Refugees to U.S.

NEW YORK. — The Greek steamer Nea Hellas, which docked here Oct. 13 brought eleven Lithuanian refugees, among them Mrs. Jadvyga Tubelis, widow of the late prime minister of Lithuania and sister-in-law of President Antanas Smetona. Other passengers were mostly American citizens.

Reorganizational Committee Plans Christmas Party

For "Jaunimas"

"JAUNIMAS" might need us, but we need "JAUNIMAS" even more!"

That was the dominating attitude expressed by the two-score of prominent young Lithuanians at a recently held special "JAUNIMAS" reorganizational meeting.

The meeting was called in order to create a body of active youths who would help to find this newspaper's deserving place in the sun.

The Lithuanian youth movement in America is broad—it includes thousands of young people and hundreds of youth organizations, but they sadly lack a uniting medium which would bind them more closely to each other and make their individual efforts more dynamic and more certain of success.

Uniting Medium

Such a linking medium, it is the opinion of the members of this body, "JAUNIMAS" can and should become. They therefore pledge

(Continued on Page 7)

Liberty Not Lost, President Tells Lith Delegation

By BRUNO RAY MATHEWS

For the first time since August 26, 1922, a Lithuanian-American delegation stood before the President of the United States on October 15 and spoke about the land of their forebears.

The scene might have been the same, other circumstances might have been duplicated, but the purpose of this visit as compared to that of 1922 was exactly the opposite.

In 1922 a group of Chicago Lithuanians stood before President Harding to thank him and the United States for having granted recognition to the Independent Republic of Lithuania a month earlier, on July 27.

Three Factions Included

The 1940 delegation also conveyed thanks, but this time for not recognizing the unjustified and wanton seizure of Lithuania and the subjugation of its free peoples by Soviet Russia.

The delegation included representatives of the three Lithuanian factions in America, the Socialists, Catholics and Nationalists: Dr. Pius Grigaitis, editor of the "Naujienos"; Joseph Lauchka, editor of the "Amerika"; Michael Vaidyla, editor of the "Sandara"; Leonard Šimutis, editor of the "Draugas"; Fortunatus F. Bagočius, president of the Lithuanian Alliance of America; Paul Miller, secretary of the Chicago Lithuanian Society; Rev. Joseph Švagzdys; Hon. John T. Zuris, Judge of the Chicago Municipal court; Peter Pivarunas, president of the Lithuanian National League; Al. G. Kumskis; Euphrosine Mikuzis; and Kazys Karpus, editor of the "Dirva".

Declaration to FDR

Leonard Šimutis, spokesman for the group, introduced the individual members of the delegation to the President. Judge Zuris presented him with an engraved declaration which thanked Roosevelt and his Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, for the stand they had taken on Russia's aggression and expressed the hope that "Lithuania may again take her place among the nations of the earth."

Mr. Roosevelt expressed the desire to read the declaration himself—and did so. When he had finished he made a statement which was all the assurance the Lithuanians

not only of America but of the world need to know that the United States, at least while Mr. Roosevelt is in office, will not turn its back on the small, defenseless nations of Europe.

Points Out "Error"

The President pointed out that there was an error in the engraved declaration presented to him.

"It states here, gentlemen," he said, "that Lithuania has lost her freedom. This is not so; her freedom has been set aside only temporarily."

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that he could fully appreciate the feelings of Lithuanians in America because, tho he himself is removed by several generations from Holland, as is Mrs. Roosevelt from Belgium, they are always concerned about the fate of these countries.

Souvenir Gifts

The delegation took keen notice of this statement. It is good ammunition to fire at their own youth who might be reticent about acknowledging their own ancestry or the fact that their parents are "from the old country".

In behalf of the Lithuanians of America Dr. Pius Grigaitis presented the President with an amber cigarette-holder, and cigarette case and ash tray, and amber beads for Mrs. Roosevelt.

Previous Delegations

Lithuanian Americans have had so few audiences with the chief executive of the nation that this meeting has true historical significance.

The first — or at least one of the very first — Lithuanian delegations to Washington were representatives of the Lithuanian National Council (Lietuvių Tautos Taryba), and included T. Narusevičius, Rev. J. Žilius, Dr. Bielskis, V. K. Račkauskas and others.

They were granted an interview with President Woodrow Wilson on May 3, 1918, when they pleaded for Lithuania's independence. They pointed out to the President that there were 700,000 Lithuanians in America at the time and that 25,000 of them were in the United States army.

President Wilson, who had cancelled a cabinet meeting in favor of the interview, assured them that "Lithuania must be free."

Protested Against Poles

On October 15, 1920, exactly 20 years before the latest audience, a delegation of 100 Lithuanians protested Polish attacks on Lithuania and asked that the United States recognize Lithuania.

On March 13, 1921, a Lithuanian delegation which included E. G. Klimas, Rev. J. Jankaitis, J. Elias and others presented President Harding with 138 volumes which contained a million signatures under an appeal that Lithuania be recognized.

Then, after President Harding granted this request on July 27, 1922, a group of Chicagoans arrived in Washington on August 26 to thank him.

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THE TEXT OF THE DECLARATION

Delivered to the President of United States by the Lithuanian American Delegation

Mr. President:

The delegation before you, Mr. President, represents most of the Lithuanian people, citizens of the United States; it is here to encourage you in the great task of bringing reason and law to reign again in a distracted world.

With the world aflame, with ruthless might attempting to conquer the earth, the Lithuanian people in America were moved—moved to great depths of sorrow when their native land and the land of their forebears lost her freedom.

"None Condemned"

When Lithuania fell it seemed that the nations of the earth, particularly those nations who had recognized her as independent, were disinterested, none condemned that act of extirpation which to the Lithuanians of America seemed so needful of condemnation.

Then on the twenty-third day of July 1940, your State Department, Mr. President, announced the attitude of the government of the United States regarding the loss of Lithuania's independence. Among other declarations, it said:

"The policy of this government is universally known. The people of the United States are opposed to predatory activities no matter whether they are carried on by the use of force or by the threat of force. They are likewise opposed to any form of intervention on the part of one state however powerful in the domestic concerns of any other sovereign state however weak."

"These principles constitute the very foundation upon which the existing relationship between twenty-one sovereign republics in the New World rests."

"The United States will continue to stand by these principles, because of the conviction of the American people that unless the doctrine in which these principles are inherent once again governs the relations between nations, the rule of reason, of justice and of law — in other words the basis of modern civilization itself — cannot be preserved."

That was a clear, understandable and unequivocal statement of policy. It was an act of condemnation of a wrong committed by a great power against a weak nation. At last the clamor of destruction was overcome by the call to reason and justice and our people were glad that that voice came from the greatest liberty-loving nation on earth — the United States of America.

"No Compromise"

We are proud that our United States of America stands firmly behind a policy that knows no compromise with aggression. Your courageous

NOREM—

(Continued from Page 1)

Russians Weak

The minister remained in Kaunas for almost two months after the Russian army had marched in to assume charge and had set up a puppet government. During that time he had an opportunity to observe the Russians and to know them. He described them as "cruel and rapacious".

"They have been misguided... they are a weak nation... large in numbers but weak inside... They are a large group of weaklings."

Norem said that the Lithuanian people were not glad to see the Russians march in. There were few people who enjoyed the sight but obviously they were not Lithuanians. "They might have been living in Lithuania, but they didn't look like Lithuanians to me," the minister said.

Enthusiastically Received

Norem's talk, coming one day after President Roosevelt had received the Lithuanian American delegation, and had declared that "Lithuania's independence is not lost, but merely set aside temporarily", created great jubilation and enthusiasm among the Lithuanian population here.

Leaders of all factions declared that the speech was of history making nature. It added new confidence and new hope for the Lithuanians of the world.

"Now it is our job to somehow see that the people in Lithuania know what the spokesman for the government of the world's greatest democracy had to say. It will make them very happy and will give them new courage to endure the Russ yoke," said a veteran Chicago leader.

Minister Norem is now working in the State Department as the head of the Lithuanian division. Officially he is the Minister Extraordinary to Lithuania and will return to Kaunas when Lithuania is free again "which shouldn't be too far away" he added.

(Full text of Norem's Speech on Page Three)

stand, Mr. President, on the side of justice, law and reason rekindled the flame of hope — a hope that Lithuania may again take her place amongst the nations of the earth.

Please accept, Mr. President, the sincere gratitude, esteem and also the profound admiration of the Lithuanians of America for that declaration.

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THE TEXT OF NOREM'S SPEECH

"I count it an honor to have many Lithuanian friends. I left a Lithuania that was troubled, it is true. As an outsider, I had an opportunity to study the Lithuanian people very closely."

"The Lithuanians have certain qualities of character that makes for endurance. They are patient and, I believe, they can be long suffering. And they can keep faith with themselves."

"And I can say with a smile on my lips that Lithuania will soon be independent again. Russians Tried Before.

"For years the Russians tried to subdue the Lithuanian spirit. I think the church was a great friend in keeping alive the Lithuanian spirit and culture. And I believe that the church will remain a good friend of the Lithuanian peoples."

"The Lithuanians today are better prepared to remain faithful to the trust, faithful to those ideals that they cherish."

"The Russians today use different methods. They are cruel, rapacious. They lack faith in God, they lack everything decent and fine."

Russ Weak Inside.

"I have been asked: 'What do you think of the Russians?' I don't think well of them. They have been misguided, they have gone off on an ungodly path. I think they are a weak nation—large in numbers but weak inside. They are a large group of weaklings."

"Italy, Germany and Russia may make many conquests but after it is all over, I believe, right will prevail and there will be restored to each nation the right of self-determination. Naturally, Lithuania will also be restored."

Conquest Comes Suddenly

"The conquest of Lithuania came very suddenly. Some people left, some didn't go. Some didn't go because they considered it their patriotic duty to remain."

"One newspaperman asked me: 'Were the Lithuanian people—the rank and file—

glad to see the Russians march in?' I told him that few people enjoyed the sight of the marching Russians, but I don't believe those people were Lithuanians. They might have been living in Lithuania but they didn't look like Lithuanians to me. Some non-Lithuanians were sorry to see Russia march in—I was one of them."

Crusade Should Start Here.

"Resistance wouldn't have been wise. President Smetona did appeal to the cabinet to resist but it becomes a very difficult thing for people to resist if they do not have any natural fortifications."

"It is unwise for a small nation to fight against a large nation and waste human lives."

"I think it is better to begin a crusade. It should start in America by the sons and daughters of Lithuania."

Regaining of Liberty

"This job of keeping one's liberty—and then regaining it again—and again losing it, is a long-termed one. It is a job that we can do in one year, ten years, or a life-time. Sometimes we have to wait a century."

"For about 100 years Lithuania was under Russia and then we saw 22 years of restored freedom."

"Just as America continues to recognize as individual nations Norway, Belgium, France, and others now suffering the yoke of foreign power, it recognizes Lithuania and will do so until these nations are free again."

Well Regulated Nation.

"Lithuanians themselves as a nation were very quiet, minded their own business. They did everything a good and well regulated nation should do."

"Russia, invading Lithuania, had absolutely no excuse whatsoever; she wasn't wanted and she shouldn't have gone there, but she did."

"Today you will hear rumors and reports which make for unnecessary fears about the welfare of those who live over there. To friends and relatives I say don't be subject to hysteria. Worry doesn't help; never did. Have faith in them, because those over there have faith in you."

The Calm, etc....



A publicity photo of Antanas Smetona, Lithuania's president, as a farmer, shortly before he was forced to flee Lithuania. He is now supposedly en route to America—and the beard is no longer gracing his chin, it is reported.

NAUJOS GADYNĖS CHORUS IN "PIRATES OF PENCANCE"

The Naujos Gadynės chorus will open its busy 1940-41 season Sunday, November 24 at Sokol Hall with a gala performance of the popular Gilbert and Sullivan opus, "The Pirates of Penzance". The cast will include Aldona Grigonis, Jack Savage, Joe Valentas, John Virbickas, Valeria Ladigas, Josephine Miller, Edward Budraitis and Alan Downs.

"Have Faith"

"They should know you will work for those things that they would like to work for. They have faith in you; let's have faith in them."

"Work in every way which seems advisable: thru your churches and organizations. It was effective before and will be effective again."

"Down deep in my heart just as it is down deep in your hearts is that conviction that Lithuania will always live, so I close with these words—LAI GYVUOJA LIE-TUVA!"

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WOMAN'S CLUB TO HOLD ANNUAL DANCE NOV. 10.

Phila Girl Receives Bryn Mawr Scholarship

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — Miss Lillian Birzis, who last year graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with highest honors, was awarded a scholarship to the renowned Bryn Mawr.

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Just a few of the bargains we feature during November, the month that offers the greatest used car values!

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SULAUKE ME PARAMOS.

Pereitara "Jaunimo" numery mes trumpos pranešėme, kad musų leidėjų pusėje įvyko reorganizacija ir kelios atmainos, kurių pasekėjų laikraščio medžiaginė padėtis sustipriša ant tiek, kad dabar musų kantrus skaitojojai ir garsintojai gali tikėtis "Jaunimo" REGULARIAI kas pirmą ir penkioliktą kiekvieno mėnesio.

Mes džiaugiamės, kad po keturių metų sukaus darbo ir vargo, atsirado asmenų, kurių suprato šio laikraščio reikalingumą bei jo vaidmens svarbūmą lietuviškam gyvenimui ir atėjo pagalbą.

Tie kurie su "Jaunimu" palaikė santykius nec ta laika, žino labai gerai, kad toji pagalba mums buvo tikrai reikalinga. Laikraštį leisti kaštuoja daug pinigų. O mes, pradėjėjų be nieko, negalėjome jokiu budu užtektinai to pinigų sugriebti. Ta pasėkoj "Jaunimo" pasirodymas buvo labai neregularus.

Buvo valandų, kada atrodydavo, kad jaunės leidima sustabdyti ir užmiršti apie vieną gerousius norus ir kilnius tikslus. Bet nuo to "paskutinio" žingsnio vis sulaikydavo minčia, kad "pavarkime dar... gal galintieji padėti ateis talkon." Tas musų lukeščiavimas dabar išspildė ir mes jaučiamės labai laiminges. Dabar mes žinome, kad "JAUNIMAS" EIS.

Reorganizacija paliečia tik grynaus medžiaginė laikraščio pusę. Jo linija, jo siekiai bei idėjos lieka tos pačios. Atmainų čia nebus jokiu. "Jaunimas" ir toliaus dės visas paštangas buti pilnu, bepartyviu jauniosios Amerikos lietuvių kertos veidrodžiu ir kelrodžiu i svarbias ateities užduotis, kurios, ypač dabar po nelaimingų įvykių tėvų šaly, laukia visų geru lietuvių.

Mes tikime, kad regularus "Jaunimas" dėl didesnio paakstinimo ir musų skaitlingiaus prieteliams-bendradarbiams, kurių kopetacija praeity yra atsakinga už milžinišką viso atlikto darbo dalį. Malonu pažymeti, kad musų bendradarbiai Chicagoje jau susiorganizavo į specialę organizaciją ir be jokio delsimo įmēsi intensyvaus darbo (plėčiau apie čikagiečių užsimojimus skaitykite kito šio Nr. vietoj). Gal ir kitos kolonijos pakeks?

"PAIEŠKAU LIETUVIO ŽENTO..."

Aną dieną "Naujienose" tilpo sekantis skelbimas:

"Paiškau lietuvio žento, turiu gražiai dulkieri. Nenoriu, kad už svetimtaučio ištekėtu."

Kai kam šis skelbimas galėjo pasirodinti ketatas ir net juokingas. Nežinia kaip ir pati "duktė", jei apie jį žino, jaučiasi. Šiai laukai tėvai paprastai neturi didelio balsu, kada sunus ar duktė nusitaria ištoti į motrytės stona.

Kai ten nebėtų, skelbimas yra jdomus tuo, kad jis išreiškia tą sentimentą ir tą susirūpinimą, kuris gludi tukstančių lietuvių tėvų bei motinų širdyse.

Neatsižvelgiant į daugelio jaunujių stiprū argumentavimą, kad šioje šalyje tautybė vedybėse nereiškia nieko, kad čia visi esame amerikonai, faktas pasileika nesugriaunamas, kad mišrios vedybos neatneša tėvams to džiaugsmo ir malonių momentų, kurių jie vailkis augindami laukė.

Svetimtaučis žentas ar marti tėvams lieka tik svetimas asmuo su kuriuo sunku apsiplasti ir sunku susikalbėti. Tėvai perdaug gerai iš gyvenimo prisūtūrėjo, kad nežinotų jog per mišrias vedybas jų nuosavi vaikai pasidaro svetimais. Atskiria juos kažkokia nematoma sieną.

Dėlto tai yra tėvuose tas troškimas susilaikti savo tautybės žentą, marčių. Tokiu, kuriuos jie supras ir bus suprasti, kuriuos gali artimais šeimos nariais esant pajusti, su kuriais gali laisvai susikalbėti (tiems kurie tūkst. lietuvių kalba moka šis klausimas yra didelės svarbos). Toki žentai marčios padaro juva gyvenimą pilniesniu.

Recepto kaip sustabdyti mišrios vedybas nėtakas neturi. Bet patyrimas rodo, kad mišrių vedybų yra mažiausia jaunimo tarpe, kuris priklauso ir darbuojasi lietuviškose organizacijose, choruose ir kitokiam panašiam lietuviškam darbe. Dėlto tėvai turėtų dėti ypatingų pastangų savo vaikus į tą lietuvišką gyvenimą iutraukti.

:- Commentaries :-

by E. J. K.

The news of JAUNIMAS' technical reorganization was met by us with perhaps more satisfaction than by the average reader of this paper. This is so because we have been with JAUNIMAS from the very first issue, have been witness to and have experienced the hardships and handicaps a new but long-needed newspaper must face in attaining its deserved position in our Lithuanian-American life.

JAUNIMAS has already accomplished enormously much in making second generation Lithuanian-Americans more conscious of their nationality; it could have accomplished much more if the present solution to our publishing problems had been reached long before now.

JAUNIMAS has passed through its first crucial "growing-pains" stage; with the same amount of enthusiastic support from our readers and supporters, which we have no reason to fear we will be lacking in the future, we expect to really show our public how very much alive and kicking JAUNIMAS still is.

X—X—X

We take time out from our discussion of subjects closer to our Lithuanian-American life, to comment on an outstanding exhibition of courage and back-bone that has the world breathless in admiration.

We speak of the British people, and that indefinable quality called "British character."

For years, decades, and even centuries, England has been mistress of the world; Britannia has ruled the seas; culturally, financially and politically, the rest of the world has followed her. Her word and her dictates were law, or carried in effect as much weight.

The word "British" to the rest of the world came to connote something superior, powerful, proud, almost snobbish, in its appreciation of its position in the world.

It must be admitted that the rest of us have looked with a scornful envy at the British supercilious air of self-importance. Much against our own will, we have been forced to grudgingly admit that Great Britain and the British had a right to feel a bit superior to the rest of us.

Then, beginning with Munich, something happened. The British lion purred his demands — but was met with a snap of fingers in his face. Taken aback, the British lion roared a threat of dire consequences if his will were trifled with.

Still nothing happened.

What happened subsequently is already history. The British yielded for the first time in countless decades — they had to agree to the demands of a disturbingly cocky Nazi upstart that Czechoslovakia be dismembered. It was an affront to their pride and to their conscience, but they were forced to submit. Then the first rumblings of hell breaking loose in Europe were heard. The British lion roared threateningly, but the dynamic Fuehrer unperturbedly continued to help himself to the pawns on the continental chessboard.

War was finally declared against Germany.

Lithuanian-American Encyclopedia

Aberdeen, Wash. — Estimated Lithuanian population, 1911—7 families, 60 unmarried men, working as woodsmen.

Adžgys, Romualdas — (Adžgys); born 1883; one of the editors of "Lietuva" (Chicago, 1918); editor of "Vienvėbė" (Brooklyn, N. Y., March 1—May 22, 1920); Director of Lietuvių Mechanikų Sąryšis, 1919-1921; Representative of this Sąryšis in Lithuania, 1920-?; Representative in the Third Lithuanian Parliament, 1926; member of the Valstiečiai Liaudininkai party.

Aglė — Nom de plume of L. Malinauskaitė-Sliupienė, wife of Dr. J. Sliupas; she was a contributor to "Aušra" (1883), "Lietuviškas Balsas" (1885) and "Vienvėbė Lietuvninkų" (1890). Her daughter, Dr. Aldona Sliupas is a practicing physician in Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Aidas" — A monthly magazine devoted to literature and poetry, published and edited by attorney-at-law, Kazys M. Lukošius, at Waterbury, Conn., March 1911—Febr. 1912.

"Aidas" — A weekly paper of the Left Wing Socialists published in Detroit, Mich. during 1932. Editor, Urbanas.

Akėlaitis, Mikolas — Contributor to the first Lithuanian newspaper in USA, the "Lietuviška Gazieta", 1897; was interested in the Lithuanian language and philology, author of a Lithuanian grammar, published in Poznan, Poland, in 1890; born Dec. 6, 1829 in the County of Mariampolė; died Paris, France, Sept. 27, 1887.

Akiras — Nom de plume of Petras Biržys, poet and writer, who visited in America. Author of a book on the cities of Lithuania.

Aklasmatė — Nom de plume of Juozas Pronkus, editor of "Sandara" (Boston, Mass). 1926—?; author of "Arijonų Prisikėlimas" (The Awakening of the Aryans); at present living in Lithuania.

Akron, Ohio — Lithuanian population, 1920 census—230; Lithuanian Parish of St. Peter. Here in 1921 Father A. Janušas published a humorous bi-monthly, "Vanagai"; *Lietuvos Amerikos Pramonės bendrovė* bought some property here for development, 1919, on which SLRKA issued a mortgage.

Alabama — Lithuanian pop. 1920 — 12.

Albany, N. Y. — Lithuanian population, 1920 — 161; first Lithuanian settler, Norkevičius, 1890; second, Petras Valasinevičius, 1890; Lithuanian St. George's Society a member of the Polish "Zjednoczenie", 1911; Lithuanian parish org. by Father Strimaitis; SLA chapter; estimated number of families (1936) — 73. Father Baltrus Moleikaitis was pastor of the local Polish parish, 1893—?; now living in retirement; Father Bružas is professor in nearby seminary, Altmont, N. Y.

Alden, Pa. — Petras Sarpalius received a scholarship at the Ithaca, N. Y. Conservatory of Music, 1911.

Allegheny City, Pa. — Estimated Lithuanian pop. 1903 — 93 families and 400 unmarried; Lietuvos Sunų Society org. 1901; Citizens Club.

Allenport, Pa. — A number of Lithuanians were living here in 1903; a chapter of Tėvynės Mylėtojų Draugija was then organized out of 8 members.

Our Mother Tongue

By VYTAUTAS SIRVYDAS

Parliamentary Lithuanian

"Duok man florą!"

Dr. Pilka of Boston claims to have observed a lack of correct Lithuanian terms at some of the meetings where American born Lithuanians predominate. The Chairman, he says, is called "čermonas", and "aš votuoju" is frequently heard, besides other "monstrōsities".

When you know how to shoot, it is easy to hit the bull's eye, and it's a cinch for anyone to preserve the correct Lithuanian parliamentary decorum because the correct terms have been developed in thousands of our meetings here in the United States and in the three "seimai", or parliaments, our cousins have had across the Atlantic since 1920.

Mr. Chairman is "ponas pirmininkas" to you, brother Lithuanians. Those who object to "ponas" may say "gerbiamas", and nobody's feelings will be hurt. The Editor of Tėvynė is trying hard to get "brolis" in circulation here. A lady is, naturally, "gerbiamoji pirmininkė".

"Prašau balso" is the time honored expression when demanding the floor (don't say, "duok man florą!"), on rising to address the Chair.

"The meeting shall come to order" is "prašau prie tvaros", or "susirinkimą pradėsimė". "I shall now call the meeting to order" is "aš dabar atidaru susirinkimą."

Among the hundred percents "I move" is "aš jnešu" and "I make a motion" is "aš pašiuol", or "aš siulau jnešimą" ("daraū jnešimą") will not get you a black eye, either, though it sounds like a B falt to Lithuanian ears.)

"I second the motion" is, naturally, "aš paremiu" used by the first Lithuanian parliamentarian Adam. "Does anybody second the motion?" — "Ar kas jnešima paremia?"

"The motion is carried" — "jnešimas priimtas". "Motion rejected" — "jnešimas atmetas"; "motion tabled" — "jnešimas padėtas stalau" ("ant stalo" is frowned upon by some of our philologists), or "jnešimas atidėtas".

(Continued on Page 5)

LIBRARY CORNER

MICKIEWICZ IN ENGLISH

By Prof. J. J. Raymond

"Mickiewicz in English" is the title of a recent publication by Dr. A. P. Coleman of Columbia University.

Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855) is generally considered Poland's greatest poet. Many, however, consider him a Lithuanian, for though he wrote in Polish, he was born in what was then known as Lithuania and wrote about it in a style that is definitely Lithuanian. Dr. Coleman does not enter into this controversy however—he discusses objectively only what was said and written about Mickiewicz in English.

Unappreciated Genius

Once again, through Dr. Coleman's study, we see how unappreciated a genius is because he came from a country and wrote in a language little known to western Europe. Mickiewicz was studied in England first, by dilettantes who knew him only through translations and reviews. As Mickiewicz grew in stature from a local into a national poet his fame and influence widened. His liberal political views, the sad plight of Poland and the arrival of exiles in England and the United States made his name better known so that in the course of time his genius became universally recognized.

Lithuanian Background

Dr. Coleman writes in an interesting, objective and scholarly manner. He brings out many facts of interest to people of Lithuanian background—for instance, the fact that Mickiewicz' first volume of verse was a collection of "ballads and romances" whose themes go back to Lithuanian and White-Russian folklore stored in the poet's memory since childhood. The volume met with instantaneous success and within six months was completely sold out.

Dr. Coleman makes special mention of two other well-known works by Mickiewicz: "Pan Tadeusz" (Lith. Ponias Tadas) or "The Last Foray in Lithuania" is Mickiewicz' best known work. The poem is full of Lithuanian tradition that

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didatura". "Siulau" would be much more in harmony with the spirit of the language which Grand Duke Vytautas used. "Siulau draugą Petru-lį" (kuris, paprastai, niekur neapsiima, nes tvirtai tiki principui: Let George do it, ar ne?).

A post card to yours truly will bring my humble help to any budding Gladstones who wish to do as the Kaunians do in Kaunas (or is it Kowno now?).

"Susirinkimas uždarytas, dė-kui!"

From the Editor's Desk

• We regret that due to a last minute rush of important articles and ads we had to omit the "Getting Personal" column in this issue.

• Also please note the change in "JAUNIMAS" address.

• Music lovers will be pleased to note the interesting review of "Blossom Time" by Nora Gugis. This outstanding music critic will contribute regular articles in the future.

We Want You . . .

"Susirinkimą Uždaryti!" "Dienotvarka" (watch out for incorrect "dienotvarkė!") is the Order of the Day, or Order of the Meeting.

• "Aš jnešu protokolą priimti, kaip skaitytas... protokolą priimti su pataisa... raportą priimti... komisiją piknikui, baltiui, knygas peržiurėti (pataikrinti), susirinkimą uždaryti" (Valio!) — these will be some of the correct terms used by George who, generally, does all the work at our meetings while John is looking at Mary, and Biruta (or is it Burate?) keeps wondering whether she made a date with Sciril (Petruska, on his birth certificate) on a Wednesday, or a Saturday night.

And please don't say, "statau kandidatu". "Statau", it seems, is too much overworked with us: "statau scenon", per-statau draugą", "statau kan-

ror was brought home to England, when millions of tons of German bombs were dropped in the midst of homes and streets and factories, scattering destruction and death and terror in the very midst of the English people, then one of the most amazing transformations in the history of the world took place.

Her prestige shattered, her dictates ridiculed, her military and naval might proven to be miserably inadequate, her face pushed ignominiously in the mud by the force of German might — the TRUE British character asserted itself.

We have been observing for several months now of what stuff the British people are really made. Their courage, their bravery, their stubborn determination to continue the fight and never yield an inch of their demolished cities and homes — have the rest of us applauding in admiration.

The remarkable part of this display of backbone is that it is shared by every English subject, from the royal family down to the last ragged boot-black in Soho.

A people with less courage would have long since broken under the nerve-shattering, soul-searing strain of bombings that have been continuing hourly for months.

We have not the slightest doubt now that the English people cannot be conquered, no matter how much territory they may yield. What we call the indefinable quality of "British Character" is invincible. The past several months have PROVEN it so.

The Lithuanians

By REX HARDINGE
(The Geographic Magazine, London)

(Through all the violent ups and downs of fortune that a long history records, the people of Lithuania have preserved both their self-confidence and their capacity to rise above the most adverse circumstances. Mr. Hardinge shows how much this resilience owes to continuity of effort and tradition and to the land in which the national spirit has been cradled.)

Strange people, the Lithuanians, one of the mystery races of Europe, whose pagan idols were not overthrown until 1387. Not so far from Memel, stands the Rambynas Hill, which Lithuanians point to in all seriousness as the symbol of their prosperity.

Once it began to crumble into the river, and that was the time when, conquered and trampled underfoot, Lithuania ceased to exist as a nation. The crumbling ceased, the hill stood firm again (not unaided by concrete and other forms of bolstering), and the new Lithuania arose.

Land of Mythology

So runs the old tale, told in all good faith by a people who go religiously to church each Sunday, for scratch a Lithuanian peasant and you find a pantheist. In Lithuania one must prepare to meet gods and ghosts in every tree, mound and stream, and mythology so mixed with history that it is hard to decide where the one ends and the other begins.

The Lithuanians, in their little republic situated between East Prussia and Latvia, Poland and the Baltic Sea, belong to neither the Germanic nor the Slavonic races on either side of them, but are a distinct and separate branch of the Indo-European family that migrated to the Baltic—who can say when or whence? They were living on the Baltic shores in the dawn of history, and producing

there in the days before that, when history was guesswork, articles of ancient craftsmanship that are the delight of the archaeologists.

Their language is a joy to the philologist: Immanuel Kant wrote: "Lithuania must be preserved, for her tongue possesses the key which opens the enigmas, not only of philology, but of history". It has been described as the most antique in form of all living languages.

Doughty Warriors

The Lithuanians were good workmen and clever agriculturists from earliest times, and, when occasion demanded, they proved themselves doughty warriors, fired with a flame of intense patriotism. They repelled Viking, Slav and Tartar raiders, and so remained independent and aloof when early Europe was being moulded.

Then came the Teutonic Knights, to begin the first Drang nach Osten.

These knights, responsible for so much of the bloody, was-spattered history of the Baltic lands, owed their origin to the Crusades. Belligerent crusaders at the beginning of the 13th century looked about them for fields of militant missionary work nearer than the Holy Land. The Baltic lands were fertile, containing much loot for the taking, so a crusade was proclaimed against "The Saracens of the North". Christianity must be taken to the godless Lithuanians at the point of the sword.

Weld a Fighting Machine

By 1283 the crusading Knights were masters of the land lying between the Vistula and the Niemen, and of much that lay beyond; but the Lithuanians still doggedly held out against them. The simple folk from the marshes, the forests and the Baltic fishing villages became welded into one of the most victorious fighting machines in history.

Not only did they hold the Teutonic Knights in check, but they overran Russia and even attacked Moscow. It was the Lithuanians who checked the advance of the Tartar hordes of Tamerlane and the

(Continued on Pg. 7)

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COMMENTARIES —

(Continued from Page 4)

Now — the world thought, we will see action and Hitler will be brought to his knees in short order by British military and naval might.

What happened thereafter will always remain the riddle of modern history. The bubble of British military might suddenly burst — with a weak pop. British troops were defeated time and again, so decisively that "strategic retreat" was the kindest way to describe their disorderly flights. British might suffered a severe loss of prestige in the eyes of the world.

The Nazi war machine rumbled deliberately toward the British Isles like some huge Juggernaut, crushing everything in its path. The British military, naval and air forces were pathetically helpless to stem the tide.

Finally, for the first time in centuries, the British had their backs against the wall. It seemed only a matter of days before Great Britain would yield in miserable defeat to the Germans.

Then, the miracle happened. And we use the word miracle deliberately, because nothing else can explain what happened. While the war was at a distance, the British still clung to their now provenly-deluded fetish of "Britain's Word Is Law."

When the war in all its terrifying hor-

Brother Was An All American, Al Wants To Be Too

Not in modern football have brothers ever won All-American ratings. Princeton had Edgar Allan and Arthur Poe, but that was back in the 90's and before the late Walter Camp discovered pigskins bouncing west of Philadelphia.

Now Michigan, which has produced more All-Americans than any other Midwestern school, promises fraternal A.A.'s in the Wisterts, a pair of blonde Lithuanians. Francis ("Whitey") Wistert was an All-American tackle on the Wolverine's 1933 champions, and, according to the best belief of Michigan followers, Albert will attain similar honors in 1941 or '42.

Didn't play in High School.

The younger Wistert is one of the reasons for Michigan's current football successes and for its hopes of an undefeated season. Wistert is playing left tackle every bit as well as "Whitey" did in his first year.

Al attended Foreman High School in Chicago and went to Michigan without any football experience, which made him something of a problem for Wallie Weber, the Wolverine yearling coach. Weber knew the Lithuanian had native ability (it runs in the family), so to develop his speed played him at end. When the 1939 season came around Wistert was launched at tackle, but a serious in-



AL WISTERT

jury benched him for the entire campaign; so he is only a sophomore athletically.

He's a big man.

A 6-foot 200-pounder and only 19, Wistert likes the



"WHITEY" WISTERT

rough side of the game — tackling and blocking. He has tremendous speed for a lineman and nearly always is one of the first Wolverines down

HERO OF THE WEEK

Tommy Harmon played one of his greatest games (Oct. 26) in leading Michigan to victory over Pennsylvania but equally as outstanding for the Wolverines was Al Wistert, the sophomore tackle. It was Wistert who piled up Penn's running game and only when the berserk blond was on the bench could the Quakers make any real advances. Wistert set up Michigan's first touchdown when he went down field on a punt and tackled Dutcher so hard the Penn safety dropped the ball, which Kelto recovered. So while giving a bow to Harmon, we nominate Wistert as personal hero of the week.

FRANCIS J. POWERS
THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

under punts. "He's 'Whitey' all over again," his coaches maintain.

The family

The Wistert family resides at 5647 W. Waveland Ave. There is the mother, Mrs. Josephine Wistert, a widow,

three sisters, Josephine, Isabella, and Evelyn, and another brother, Alvin. "Whitey" is now a successful member of a New York law firm. Their father, Casimir, a sergeant on the Chicago police force, was killed on duty 13 years ago. He was a native of Zagare and his original Lithuanian name was Vištartas. He changed it to Wistert while serving in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Wistert came to the United States from Papilė in 1905.

Al takes his classes in the Michigan literary college, majoring in history and minoring in physical education. His future plans include a career as a history teacher.

Puplis Football Teams Unbeaten In Three Years

While the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame blaze an enviable football trail with each Saturday's passing, former N. D. stars are enjoying the same success as high school coaches in Chicagoland.

And foremost among the latter is Andy Puplis, blue-eyed Lithuanian from the West Side, who quarterbacked Notre Dame teams during '36, '37 and '38 after a brilliant prep career at Harrison Tech. Puplis, now in his third term as coach, holds another distinction — his teams never have been defeated.

Now in 'Major League'
Andy moved from Notre Dame to Crystal Lake in 1938, and for two years running his squads captured the Northeast conference pennant. But, as Andy explains, the competition was "minor league", so when an offer arrived from Proviso of Maywood, he readily accepted.

Proviso competes in the suburban league against such powerhouses as Evanston and Oak Park, and already the Puplis-tutored team has marched to five successive victories.

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Pennsylvania Liths Go A Long Way To Root For Their Boy

EDWARDSVILLE, PA.

More than 150 townspeople of Edwardsville, most of them Lithuanians, will travel to New York November 16 to be on hand when Manhattan University's grid team meets Villanova at the Polo Grounds.

They all will be rooting for Manhattan, for this is the eleven in which Edwardsville's bid for the All-American honors, John J. Supulski, is included.

Supulski is rated by the eastern experts as one of nations greatest passers. In the first three games this season, he has completed 23 out of 43 for 386 yards and 8 touch-downs.

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RADIO TANTRUMS

By Kilomaikis

We often wonder why some enterprising Lithuanian sponsor doesn't finance a half-hour or hour airing, a la the English programs. Some of the Lithuanian programs have attempted it, viz.: the New City series last fall and winter. The latest is the quiz program, very feeble at present, sponsored by Lewis on Tuesday nights.

This column still contends that good announcing is half the program. It is understood, of course, that not everyone can be a Joseph Boley, but it should also be understood by those responsible that being the owner or one of the directors of the firm concerned doesn't add one bit to the listener-appeal.

There are Lithuanian programs on the air which are very well announced; and then again, there are those that are very, very bad on the announcing end.

If a sponsor can afford the time and talent for advertising his wares, he most certainly should be able to afford an announcer who will make it a pleasure to listen to his commercials.

Radio editors of the English sheets are continually harping about the length of the commercials on the big programs. They should get an earful — about five minutes at a time — of the commercial stuff coming off the Lithuanian ether!

Did anybody mention the sudden halt and change in the talent on Saltimieras' morning hour?

Margutis' girls choirs are going to lose their appeal if they don't give out with something new in the way of songs pretty soon.

Tysliava Is Back
As "Vienybē" Editor

NEW YORK. — The "Vieybē" newspaper has undergone another shakeup which brought Juozas Tysliava back as editor. Tysliava edited "Vieybē", then a daily, two years ago.

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The Lithuanians —

(Continued from Pg. 5)

Great Khan, and in time they established themselves as lords of a vast slice of Europe, stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and embracing White Russia and the Ukraine.

They smashed the power of the Teutonic Knights at Tannenberg, in 1410, winning one of the decisive battles of history and halting the Drang nach Osten for five centuries.

Great Leaders

But after Tannenberg the independent Lithuanian Empire began to crumble. The long struggle against the Knights had produced great national leaders—Mindaugas, who first unified the Lithuanians; Gediminas, who married a Polish princess, giving her for a wedding-present 24,000 Polish prisoners of war, and, original to the last, was killed by the first cannon fired in Lithuania.

After Gediminas came Algirdas and Kestutis, cunning rulers and great warriors such as the times demanded, who ruled jointly without friction and handed on a strong Lithuania to Vytautas, son of Kestutis.

Vytautas — Astute Statesman

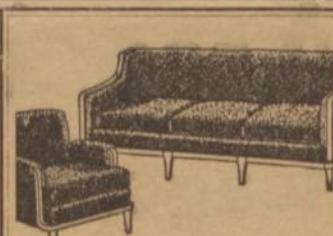
Vytautas—greatest of the Lithuanian warrior knights, claimed by some historians to rank as one of the most astute statesmen that Eastern Europe has yet produced—conquered territory, made treaties and diplomatic marriages that were models of statecraft, and encouraged learning and trade to a greater degree than any of his predecessors. He was a Christian and the Pope sent him a crown, so that he should be crowned first king of United Lithuania, but it never reached him. His cousin, Jogaila, King of Poland, seized it on the way.

That incident, and the man responsible for it, constitute a turning point in Lithuanian history. With Vytautas, who died at the age of eighty and left no son to rule after him, passed the glory of Lithuania. The Empire was divided.

(To be continued)

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As Others See Us

Lithuanian Thanksgiving 200 Years Ago

The following ceremonies used to be observed by Lithuanian peasants at eating the new corn. About the time of the autumn sowing, when all the corn had been got in and the threshing had begun, each farmer held a festival called Sabarios (?), that is, "the mixing or throwing together" (probably "samburys"). He

took nine good handfuls of each kind of crop—wheat, barley, oats, flax, beans, lentils, and the rest; and each handful he divided into three parts. The twenty seven portions of each grain were thrown on a heap and all mixed up together.

The grain used had to be that which was first threshed and winnowed and which had been set aside and kept for this purpose. A part of the grain thus mixed was employed to bake little loaves, one for each of the household; the rest was mixed with more barley or oats and made into beer. The first beer brewed from this mixture was for the drinking of the farmer, his wife, and children; the second brew was for the servants.

The beer being ready, the farmer chose an evening when no stranger was expected. Then he knelt down before the barrel of beer, drew a jugful of the liquor and poured it on the bung of the barrel, saying, "O fruitful earth, make rye and barley and all kinds of corn to flourish". Next he took the jug to the parlor, where his wife and children awaited him.

On the floor of the parlor lay bound a black or white or speckled hen (not red) cock and a hen of the same color and of the same brood, which must have been hatched within the year. Then the farmer knelt down, with the jug in his hand, and thanked God for the harvest and prayed for a good crop next year. Next all lifted up their hands and said, "O God, and thou, O earth, we give you this cock and hen as a free-will offering." With that the farmer killed the fowls with blows of a wooden spoon, for he must not cut their heads off.

After the first prayer and after killing each of the birds he poured out a third of the beer. Then his wife boiled the fowls in a new pot which had never been used before. After that, a bushel was set, bottom upwards, on the floor, and on it were placed the little loaves mentioned above and the boiled fowls. Next the new beer was fetched, together with a ladle and three mugs, none of which was used except for this occasion.

When the farmer had ladled the beer into the mugs, the family knelt down around the bushel. The father then uttered a prayer and drank off the three mugs of beer. The rest followed his example. Then the loaves and the flesh of the fowls were eaten, after which the beer went round again, till every one had emp-

ted each of the three mugs nine times.

None of the food should remain over; but if anything did happen to be left, it was consumed the next morning with the same ceremonies. The bones were given to the dog to eat; if he did not eat them all up, the remains were buried under the dung in the cattle stall.

This ceremony was observed at the beginning of December. On the day on which it took place no bad word might be spoken. Such was the custom about two hundred years ago. At the present day in Lithuania, when new potatoes or loaves made from the new corn are being eaten, all the people pull each other's hair. (In some places they hit each other on the head with a spoon — V. S.). The meaning of this custom is obscure, but a similar custom was observed by the heathen Lithuanians at their solemn sacrifices.

"The Golden Bough,
Frazer p. 480-481

JAUNIMAS Committee

(Continued from p. 1)
their support and effort to attain this goal.

The committee includes the following: Paul Ridikas, Frank

Alis, Bruno Brooks, Al B. Petkus, Valerie Ladiga, Josephine Miller, Beatrice Mockus, Emma Ascilla, Jacqueline Urbik, Algird Rulis, Ed Mankus, Al Mickevicius, Joseph Zukas and the entire editorial board of "JAUNIMAS". It is expected that more names will be added to this body in the near future.

Officers Elected

The group elected officers who will serve until January 1st. They are: Bruno Brooks, president; Frank "Puney" Alis, vice-president; Emma Ascilla, secretary and Josephine Miller, treasurer. Elections will be held in December to choose officers for 1941.

Before the temporary officers turn over their titles, however, they want to mark a success on their records. For this reason a "Good Will" dance and Christmas party will be held on December 25 at the Darius-Girėnas hall, 4418 S. Western Ave. Mark that date on your calendars—and help this committee put "JAUNIMAS" over in your organization and among your friends!

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Study Real Issue In Campaign And Vote Democratic

by Judge John T. Zuris

As Election Day nears we constantly hear charges and counter-charges about the candidates for the presidency. Let's keep cool when we hear them. Let's find out what makes them and why. We know that for sixteen years here in Illinois the Republicans were in complete control and domination and year after year the state of affairs continued to grow from bad to worse.

As a matter of fact, things were so bad that the people of the state indicted many government officials, including among them their Governor. The conditions got so bad and the state was so far in debt that neither the state nor the city officials received their pay for as long as six months.

The debt was so enormous that more than one-half of every dollar the citizens of Illinois paid as taxes went to the bankers in the payment of interest upon the huge debt settled upon the citizens of Illinois. At the rate that we were being plunged into debt we had no chance of recovery.

Now They Forget

However, strange as it may seem, today our metropolitan daily papers do not recall to us those days. The answer is simple, and we all know the reason. They dare not—for if they did, the newspapers' candidates could never be elected.

They depend on our having a lapse of memory regarding what took place during the sixteen years that the state administration was in the control of the Republican Party and the nation for the twelve years preceding.

While we do easily forget about such matters, this year on Election Day we should carefully think about those matters. When we go to the polls let's not forget that since 1932 when the Democratic Party took office we had paid off more than 46 million dollars of the debt which the Republicans had hung on our necks. Let's not forget that the state has been operating on a "pay as you go" basis for the first time in more than twenty years.

No Hoover Hotels

Let's not forget that we have no more bread lines or public soup kitchens or Hoover hotels, under viaducts and in the prairies. Let's remember that we have not had armies of a quarter of a million storming our nation's capital to be thereafter driven out at points of bayonets to starve.

Surely our daily papers will not recall any of these and many other matters, for if they did it would spell the defeat of their Wall Street Candidate for president. If they publish half the truth we could guess the rest, but all we get is matters which just poison the minds of the readers.

To sidetrack the issue they talk of "political machines". They say smash them but they don't say that they should be smashed so that they can



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

build a strong one themselves, for there is no doubt in anyone's mind that that is the only reason that they would have them smashed.

Have Money to Spend

The truth is that they not only have a machine but they have enormous sums of money to back it up. As a matter of fact it is said by many that if the money being spent in this campaign by Republicans were used to pay the public debt instead of to defeat their opposition that one-quarter million of our public debt would be paid. They are pouring it into the newspapers, radios, speakers and various kinds of propaganda.

From now on you will be bombarded by ammunition which comes from organizations which on the face appear to be from civic bodies when as a matter of fact they come direct from Wall Street. They have the money. They have the radios, their newspapers, but there is one thing that they do not have and which is the most important in an election, and that is the confidence of the average man.

Let's not be deceived on Election Day. Let's vote for Roosevelt for President; Hershey for Governor; and all the other Democratic candidates.

(Adv.)

"Pirmyn" Scores Again in Revival Of Blossom Time

By NORA GUGIS

The performance of "Blossom Time" by Pirmyn Chorus, at the Sokol Hall last Sunday afternoon, was certainly in keeping with its long established reputation, that of sparing neither work nor expense in an effort to give musical presentations of high standard.

I dare say, that if Pirmyn presented "Blossom Time" in one of the regular and well equipped downtown theatres, such performance would merit very favorable comment from even the most severe critic.

Schubert's Immortal Music

Few, if any, are the lovers of music, who are not familiar with the appealing story which "Blossom Time" unfolds, and the wealth of its melodious music. And there are none who have not felt the charm of the music that the great master Schubert left to the world.

And consequently Pirmyn's choice of a work based upon the life of the genius Schubert, and interwoven with his immortal music, was a fortunate one, both for the performers and the listeners. It gave the individual artists and chorus an opportunity to delve into their innermost resources for means of expression.

The result of this being a splendid performance and a very grateful audience.

Casper's Portrayal Good

The cast of this second performance, with but a few exceptions, was the same one which credited themselves so admirably last Spring. Adolph Casper's portrayal of Schubert seemed to have gained in assurance, and he gave a wholly professional performance.

Outstanding performances were also given by Ona Skever, as the very sympathetic Mitzi, who, by the way, is doing some lovely singing lately. Algird Brazis, as Baron von Schober was perfectly at ease in his part and his voice in fine form. Another one of the prize possessions of our family of dramatic artists is the ever dependable John Dambrauskas. He was Papa Kranz, father of Mitzi, Kitzi and Fritz. Mr. Dambrauskas is truly a gem in this particular role. The audience surely appreciated him.

Three Newcomers

Then there were the three newcomers in the cast, although none of them newcomers in their particular line of work. The lovely and truly gifted Genevieve Giedraitis was in the role of the temperamental prima-donna Belabruna. This was the role that our dearly beloved Alice Stephens so capably created in the first performance of "Blossom Time". Serious illness, however, prevented her from participating in this second performance.

The chorus was well trained, sang effectively, the orchestra nicely balanced and the entire performance ably directed by Charles Stephens.

The Chorus Well Trained

To Pirmyn and its director, Charles Stephens, and to Mrs. Alice Stephens, his very able assistant who, though seriously ill and confined to bed for more than two months, but still continuously worried about the success of this performance, and to all of the guest artists go hearty congratulations for a difficult task well done.

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