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# JAUNIMAS

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TAKE  
IT  
or  
LEAVE  
IT

By VITALIS BUKŠNAITIS

A native American is one who was born here some time after one or another of his ancestors had emigrated from one or another foreign country, settling in the United States of America for one or another reason. In all fairness, it must be admitted that an even purer native "American stock" may be found on the few Indian reservations still in existence, but they are so few that they may be safely excluded from this discussion. Approximately 99 percent of our American born citizens may be considered as falling into the category outlined in the first sentence of this paragraph.

The average native American is a law-abiding citizen who enjoys his privilege of seeking life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. He takes the American Bill of Rights as a matter of course. He resents even the slightest curtailment of these rights, as witness the excessive smoking noticeable wherever "No Smoking" signs are posted, and the excessive drinking which was indulged in during the reign of the now defunct Volstead Act. And yet, he is the first to respond when a call for volunteers in a National emergency is made.

Every one of the ancestors mentioned in the first paragraph had a reason for emigrating from his or her native land and seeking refuge, solace or opportunity here. It might have been religious or political persecution. It might have been intolerable working or living conditions. It might have been any one of a million possible reasons which brought them to these shores and kept them here to settle, remain, and eventually become parents of American citizens. Satisfied people do not emigrate. They stay at home.

Naturally, the sympathy of these Americans for the land of their fathers varies in proportion with the recentness of the arrival to this continent of those forebears. The boy or girl whose parents came from Lithuania, for instance, would be more likely to sympathize with the ultimate fate of that nation, than would the great-great-grandson or grand-daughter of a

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## Dies In Richmond



LATE GOV. HARRY W. NICE

## Communist Party Is Spurned By Lithuanian Youth

NEW YORK — Lithuanian youth is turning a cold shoulder to the efforts of the red government to make the younger generation communist conscious, according to a story from Kaunas in the New York Jewish Daily Forwards.

Forwards' London corres-

pondent reports the recent Lithuanian communist party convention held in Kaunas where Snieckus, secretary general of the party, admitted that the agitators and organizers meet with difficulty in trying to sign the young Lithuanians into the party. Snieckus revealed that since the arrival of the Russian army in Lithuania the party's membership rolls gained only several hundred new names. He also admitted that the communist party was more popular with the masses in the old days of capitalistic rule.

## Stalin Jeered at Urbšys' Plea to Spare Lithuania's Freedom

(This is the second of a series of articles by Eduardas Turauskas revealing what actually went on behind the scenes in Kaunas in Kremlin prior to the invasion of Lithuania by the Red Army in the summer of 1940. Turauskas, for many years Lithuanian minister to Czechoslovakia and several other European countries, in 1939 and 1940 held the position of the Political Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the invasion, Turauskas succeeded in escaping from Lithuania, and at present resides in Switzerland. He is a member of the Supreme Committee of

seven recently formed in Europe to conduct the fight for liberation of Lithuania. In the last issue of JAUNIMAS, Mr. Turauskas revealed how Lithuania, expecting better treatment from Kremlin in view of the friendly relations maintained for twenty two years, was told that she had no choice in the matter. — Ed. note)

By EDUARDAS TURAUŠKAS

The Lithuanian Cabinet met in emergency session upon the return of Minister Urbšys from Moscow. It was evident at the beginning of the deli-

## SMETONA ARRIVES IN U. STATES

### Ex-Gov. Nice Dies Of Heart Attack, Honored By Lith

ZADEIKIS SENDS FLORAL PIECE WITH LITH COLORS

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Md. — William F. Laukaitis, himself a Knight of the Order of Gediminas, represented the Lithuanian people at the funeral services for former Governor Harry W. Nice of Maryland, a Knight of Gediminas, held here February 28.

Gov. Nice died on February 25 in Richmond, Va., of a heart attack. In 1935, his first year as governor, Mr. Nice, for years a friend of Lithuanian people, proclaimed February 16th, Lithuania's Independence Day, a state holiday in Maryland. Mr. Nice felt that at least in that way he can do honor to the small Baltic republic.

#### Gets Gediminas Order

On February 16th of the following year, Mr. Nice was presented the Grand Croix of the Gediminas Order by the Lithuanian Government.

Laukaitis was delegated to the funeral services after Col. Zadeikis, who planned to attend it personally, had to cancel his journey because of a severe snow storm which raged that day all along the Eastern seaboard. Zadeikis, however, sent Mr. Nice's widow a message of condolence and a floral piece with a ribbon of Lithuanian colors.

Laukaitis, an intimate friend of the late Ex-Governor, said that "In the death of Mr. Nice the Lithuanian people have lost a true friend. This loss is especially felt, now when the days are so dark for the Lithuanian nation."

### Will Retire To Washington, Will Write Memoirs

By VITALIS BUKŠNAITIS

NEW YORK, March 10 — Antanas Smetona, President of the independent republic of Lithuania, arrived in the United States of America today at 8:00 a. m., accompanied by his wife. Several hundred Lithuanian Americans were on hand, although the boat docked some twelve hours before schedule.

#### Lietuva Tėvynė Musu

Long before the S. S. Argentina made its appearance with its awaited passengers from Rio de Janeiro, hundreds of Lithuanians bearing both Lithuanian and American flags, milled about the quay. When S. S. Argentina heaved into view at 8 a. m. the assemblage burst into song. First it was "Lietuva, Tėvynė Musu," quickly followed by the "Star Spangled Banner." Some cried.

#### No Exile Government

Smetona, who used to be a college professor and still looks like one with the high, bulging forehead, mouse-colored hair, pointed beard and kindly blue eyes, told reporter that he would continue to work for the independence of Lithuania and that he was convinced it would again become an independent state. He pointed out, however, that he had no intention of attempting to set up a free Lithuanian government in the United States.

He plans to retire to the quiet of the Lithuanian legation in Washington, where he will write his memoirs. He said: "Having served Lithuania so long I want to record its history of beautiful and prosperous independence."

Mr. Smetona said that he had escaped into Germany when the Russians came and then moved on to Switzerland and Portugal, whence he took a boat to South America.

#### Met By Zadeikis

The first and last president of the Lithuanian republic was met down the bay by a group of American and Lithuanian officials headed by Povilas Zadeikis, Lithuanian Minister to the United States, the Lithuanian Consul General at New York, Jonas Budrys, and Vladas K. Vencius, chairman of the reception committee and president of the Lithuanian National Association, who introduced the rest of the reception committee to the honored guest.

#### Sees Free Lithuania

Tugging his beard, Smetona described the Russian occupation as a "nightmare." He escaped with his life but

berations that there was little support to be hoped for from Germany, since on September 27 that country had signed a pact with Russia that was clothed in the friendliest of terms and assured both sides of an approbation of any action taken by either.

By the signing of this pact, Germany had, in effect, thrown the Baltic States to the mercy of the Red government.

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## Smetona In U. S. Will Write Memoirs

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some of his ministers didn't. The Russians lined them up against a wall and shot them.

Smetona, however, is convinced that Lithuania will again be free. He said solemnly:

"That is as natural of God's creation of the world."

Smetona's wife cried at that. Then her tears of sorrow changed to joy when a woman rushed on the pier and embraced her. She was the Smetona daughter, Marė Valušienė, who with her husband, Col. Valušis, reached United States last fall.

The following is the full text of the statement handed out by Smetona to reporters who met in him the New York harbor:

"I am just coming from Rio De Janeiro on my way to Washington. My temporary residence will be at Lithuania's legation appointed to the government of the United States in Washington. Madame Smetona is traveling with me. My son and his wife and their two children will remain in Brazil for some time.

"I was forced to leave my fatherland during the night of June 15, 1940, when the occupation of the Lithuanian territory by the Russians occurred.

"I have not forfeited any of my rights as president of the republic, elected under our constitutional laws. Our small country was invaded by our neighbor and placed under the Bolshevik domination a few days before the occupation, and just prior to the occupation by the Russian forces of the two other small Baltic republics, Latvia and Estonia.

"To escape, I crossed, during the night, the small border river between Lithuania and Germany. I was granted permission by the German government to stay in Berlin until I received my American visa. The consideration and kindness of the government of the United States in grant-



ANTANAS SMETONA

ing me this visa is appreciated far more than words can tell. I wish to thank with my deepest gratitude, the American authorities for their generosity to me.

"My plans for the future are somewhat indefinite, quite naturally, but it is my intention and desire to devote the immediate future to the preparation of a history, covering Lithuania's twenty independent and happy years as a republic under my administration.

"Having founded our republic and served it as its first and only president, I wish to record for posterity many of its interesting phases and the details of the relationship between my fatherland and Russia, and the ultimate sacrifice forced upon us by the Soviet government."

## Lith Girl Winner In National Symphony Orchestra Contest

Miss Emily Poška, 2842 W. Marquette Rd., is one of the 29 youth musicians from Chicago who will compete for places in the National Youth Symphony Orchestra sponsored by the National Youth Administration. The orchestra will be conducted by Leopold Stokowski. Several hundred youthful musicians participated in the Chicago elimination contest.

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## Russians Follow Advice Of Lenin

Today's Men in the Kremlin Are Still Playing Off One Power Against Another

HENRIKAS RABINAVICIUS  
Former Lithuanian Charge in Moscow

The course of Soviet foreign policy in the past few years has caused outside observers to say, customarily, that Russia's attitude and intentions are an insoluble riddle.

In Russia even diplomatic representatives, for the most part, are completely isolated from the local population. My own position as a Lithuanian diplomat and that of my colleagues of, say, Estonia or Poland, made a difference, however, because most of us were educated in Russian schools and universities before the revolution of 1917 and could therefore mingle with the Russian people with greater ease. If I put on, say, a Russian "rubashka" instead of a European lounge suit and a cap instead of a hat and used a little discretion about my movements, I could quietly make friends among Communists and non-Communists, officials and ordinary people.

The Russian people are very curious about the outside world. Passionately eager to associate with foreigners, they will gladly exchange ideas with them if they can be satisfied that such contacts will remain unnoticed. To one, then, who has spent many years in Russia, both czarist and bolshevik, Russian foreign policy need be no enigma.

### Aims Little Changed

The aims of Soviet Russia, whether under Nicolai Lenin or Joseph Stalin, and the foreign policy, whether conducted by Georgi Tchicherin, Maxim Litvinoff or Vyacheslav Molotov, have been marked by only minor deviations from the start.

The central aim of Soviet foreign policy is at all costs to keep out of a major war with a great power. The reason, say the overwhelming majority of military and diplomatic experts who had opportunities to study Soviet Russia on the spot for a considerable length of time, is that in spite of having great numbers of men, arms, tanks, etc., the country is hopelessly lacking in the quality, efficiency and power of organization and the public morale essential for victory. The leaders of the Kremlin know it and they are not going to take any chances.

One of the basic methods they are using to achieve their aim is to play one great power, or group of powers, against another while considering both either ideological or otherwise potential enemies.

### The Lenin Idea

Lenin laid down this method twenty-three years ago and it stands good today. In the war year 1917, when the Bolsheviks had to make a quick decision whether or not to accept the oppressive terms of the Germans after having signed an armistice with them, or to call on the allies for

help in the prosecution of the war, Lenin, because of ill health, could not be present at the historic discussions of this problem, but he sent in the following note:

"I desire to cast my vote in favor of acceptance of military aid from the British and French imperialistic brigands."

Shortly thereafter the separate peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed with Germany.

Twenty-two years later, in 1939, the Soviets conducted negotiations openly with the British and French for an alliance against Nazi aggression and secretly with the Germans for concerted aggression in Poland. To strike a better bargain with the Germans, Molotov in a way repeated the method of Lenin. He requested the British and French to send a military mission to Moscow. It will be remembered that while this mission was present in Moscow, Germany's von Ribbentrop flew there not to negotiate, but to put his signature to an already prepared diplomatic instrument.

### Russia And Japan

It is logical and consistent to assume that, still striving to keep out of a major war, Soviet Russia, in her unfriendly relationship with Japan, will pursue the same kind of method toward Japan and the United States as she did toward Germany and England. Particularly bearing in mind the German-Japanese alliance, Soviet Russia, as long as there is a powerful German at her beck, will avoid at all costs a serious conflict with Japan or a commitment to a third power against Japan. Only if Germany should actually march into Russia and the Soviets should not be able through negotiations with Japan to avoid fighting on two fronts would the Soviets seek an agreement with a potential adversary of Japan.

Since it was Germany's basic desire, when she plunged into this war, not to have to fight simultaneously on a large scale in the west and in the east, there is little likelihood that Germany will involve herself in a wide frontal march against the Soviets. The Kremlin leaders, for their part, may be expected to keep playing a cautious and double game with the "imperialistic brigands," fascist or democratic, while trying to strengthen their own independent position.

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# Canadians Hear Radio Talk About Lithuanians

Although all wireless in Canada is at present under very strict government control and censorship, Hon. G. L. P. Grant-Suttie, Lithuanian Consul General for the Dominion of Canada, succeeded in arranging four broadcasts of Lithuanian songs over the Toronto radio station CFRB. The programs, each a half an hour long, were aired on four consecutive Sundays, February 9, 16, 23, and March 2, featuring the Lithuanian Aušros Chorus of Toronto. For the program of February 16th, it being the Lithuanian Independence Day, Mr. Grant-Suttie was invited by the station to deliver an address on Lithuania. Because of the war situation, the Canadian law required that the address be without political implication and devoid of anything which the Canadian Government would regard as offensive to Russia. The following is the text of Mr. Grant-Suttie's address.

The Lithuanian people are neither Germans nor Slavs, but it has been their heroic although at times, sad fate to have lived for centuries sandwiched between those two mighty races. Lithuanians are part of the great family of Aryan peoples. They have dwelt on the shore of the Baltic from time immemorial.

Their homeland in early days was isolated by impassable swamps and forests from the main route of invading hordes pressing from Asia into Europe. There was probably a primitive connection between Lithuanians and ancient Greeks.

## Liths Go North.

After the dispersion, about 3,000 years before Christ, of the Indo-European races from their cradle near the Caspian Sea, these two peoples pursued a common route westwards, the Greeks, then going south to the Mediterranean, the Liths north to the Baltic.

Early Roman writers, such as Tacitus, speak of them as being better agriculturists than their Germanic neighbors, and as being people of peaceful habit, wherein they differed from the Germans. The earliest reference in English literature to Lithuania is in Chaucer.

## Crushed Germany.

From the eleventh to fifteenth centuries A. D., Lithuania fought off the Russians and Tartars from the east and southeast, and the Germans from the west.

In 1410 Lithuania inflicted

a crushing defeat upon Germany, at Grunewald, one of the decisive battles of history; and for some centuries following Lithuania was free from German aggression.

Having overcome the Russians and Tartars, Lithuania, then a great power, extended to the Black Sea. A dynastic alliance with Poland proved misfortune, and when later Poland was seized by Russia, Lithuania, too, came under the latter for one hundred and fifty years.

## Regains Independence.

On 16 February 1918, Lithuania obtained again her independence and became one of the most progressive of the small countries of the world.

In 1939 her ancient enemies commenced once more their aggression. Germany seized a portion of her territory, and in 1940 Russia seized the remainder.

So, temporarily, Lithuania suffers again the foreign oppressors, as do so many other of the lesser nations of Europe.

Geographically, Lithuania lies on the south coast of the Baltic Sea, east of Germany, southwest of Latvia, northeast of Poland.

## Farming Country.

It is a fair land, rather flat, with rounded hills, none rising to more than fifteen hundred feet, a pleasant farming country. There are more than two thousand lakes, studded with islands.

Pine and spruce woods cover about seventeen per cent of the land. In these woodlands are found elk, fox, and that animal Canadians regard as their own, the beaver.

The general picture of Lithuania is much like southern Ontario or New Brunswick. The climate is similar. In area, Lithuania is about twice the size of Belgium.

Population is under three millions. There are one million Lithuanians in the United States, some six thousand in Canada. More than eighty per cent. of the people of Lithuania are Roman Catholics, nine per cent. are of the Baptist-Protestant faith.

## Home of Amber.

Four-fifths of the population are engaged directly in agriculture, stock and poultry raising, dairy farming, and market gardening. It is the third largest flax-producing country in the world. Lithuania is the home of amber, an article highly prized from the most ancient times. One of the earliest trade routes of Europe was the Amber Trail, south from Lithuania to Greece, Egypt, and later to Byzantium.

In recent years Lithuanian export trade has been mainly of farm products: bacon, butter, poultry and eggs, of which the greatest part went to England.

## England Best Customer.

Immediately before this war, far more than half of the total trade of Lithuania was

with Great Britain and the British Empire.

Cultural links with England have been strong, the English language being a compulsory study for high-school boys.

The finances of the country have been thriftily husbanded, and, except for a small amount due the United States, Lithuania has been one of the very few countries of recent times practically without foreign debt.

## Liths Resemble Scotch.

Many people describe Lithuanians as resembling the Scotch in their characteristics: thrifty, generally stable, hard-working, with a high regard for educational and cultural attainment.

Lithuania shares Canadian love of sports, soccer and basketball being especially popular, hockey growing so. In 1938 Lithuania won the European international championship in basketball.

From 1935, one of the principal sport trophies in Lithuania has been the "Canada Cup", which was made in Toronto from Canadian silver, and presented officially by the British Government representative on behalf of a Canadian. It bears together the maple leaf of Canada and the insignia of Lithuania.

## Artistic People.

The arts of the opera, music and the stage play a large part in Lithuanian life. Many have achieved world fame. For example, John Gielgud in drama, Anna Kaskas of the Metropolitan Opera. The love of music is shared by all Lithuanians.

## This Age Needs New Heart, Says Cleveland Rabbi

The world's travail today is a direct aftermath of man's loss of reverence for the spirit of man, according to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland rabbi. Speaking last Sunday at the Sunday Evening club session in Orchestra Hall, the Lithuanian born rabbi said:

"The indignities which are today being visited upon men all over the world are due to this loss of reverence for the spirit of man. The coming revolt of man will be for the recovery of his lost patrimony, his inalienable rights and recovery of his ravaged soul."

## Character—Personal Matter

"Character, it should finally be borne in mind, is a personal matter. There are many people in the world who would like to reform the world, but who never think of first reforming themselves. The man of character begins his program for the world's salvation with himself."

"Our age is unloading upon government. All evils are glamed upon government, but what this age needs is a new heart and a new covenant with God."

## Left Lithuania Young

Dr. Silver, a writer and speaker of note, was educated in this country after arriving from Lithuania while in his teens. Probably no other member of his race can claim a more active part in present day affairs. He is a member of the Ohio Committee on Unemployment Insurance, the National Child Labor Committee, the National World Court Committee, the American Red Cross, Jewish Welfare Fund and the International Relief Association.

## GIRL FINISHES 3rd IN ORATORICAL CONTEST

ROCKFORD, Ill. — Miss Agnes Zalapugas, a student at the Bishop Muldoon High School, finished third in city-wide American Legion oratorical contest.

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# JAUNIMAS

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## Atviras Laiškas Antanui Smetonai

Brangus p. Smetona:

Sveikiname Tamstą atvykusį į šią  
Gerosios laisvės ir demokratijos šalį.  
Pasitikime, kad turėsite progos čia ma-  
loniai pasisvečiuoti su keliais šimtais  
tūkstančių savo tautiečių ir, kad galė-  
site pailsėti po aštuonių mėnesių tauty-  
mosi nuo to laiko kai turėjote kartu su  
tūkstančiais kitų lietuvių bėgti iš rusų  
apniktos tėvynės.

Jūs, atvykę iš Europos kur šiandien  
viešpatuoja chaosas, tikriausiai pajusite  
vėlą kontrasto didingumą tarp senojo  
pasaulio ir naujojo, tarp to kur demo-  
kratija vysta ir kur demokratija žydi  
pilname savo žiede.

Mes esame laisvi čia. Kalbame kas  
patinka, rašome kas patinka. Einame  
kur ir kada tik norime. Jokios policijos  
registracijų ar leidimų. Jokios regimen-  
tacijos. Jei patinka į bažnyčią eiti —  
einame, o jei norime religiją kritikuoti  
kritikuojame. Kunigai bažnyčiose per  
pamokslus gali kalbėti kokia tik jie no-  
ri tema, koncentracijos stovyklos už  
kara nors nepatinkamą sakinį nereikia  
bijoti. Ka čia koncentracijos stovykla  
— mes šioj 135 milijonų gyventojų mi-  
liškojoje šaly neturime nei vienos, kad  
jei kaip mažutės, koncentracijos stovyk-  
lės.

Mes valdome save patys. Kas ketu-  
ri metai išsirenkame tokį prezidentą  
koks mums patinka. Ir mūsų rinkimai  
yra laisvi, balsuoti gali kiekvienas pi-  
lietis. Kada paduoda mums į rankas ba-  
lotą, tai jame sužymėtos pavardės dau-  
gybės kandidatų. Toj pasaulio daly iš  
kur jūs atvykote žmonės paprastai ant  
balioto randa du klausimus — "Už" ar  
"Prieš" (daugely kraštų rinkimų prave-  
dimo komisijos užmiršta net ir žodį  
"Prieš" atspausdinti). Amerikoje mes  
"už" ar "prieš" balsuojame tik kada  
mūsų klausia ar nori, kad degtinė bu-  
tų parduodama sekmadieniais, arba, ar  
nori, kad saulės šviesos taupymo laikas  
butų pratęstas kitam mėnesiui.

Esame tikri, kad jūs su dideliu su-  
sidomėjimu seksite Amerikos spaudą  
(juk pats esate buvęs darbštus laikraš-  
tininkas). Ir nustebsite gal pamatę ko-  
lią laisvę čia laikraščiai turi. Apie cen-  
zurą tai žino tik kaip apie dalyką, ku-  
ris plačiai praktikuojamas Europoje (ne-  
šiamant ir Lietuvos, net ir prieš rusų  
okupaciją). Jei užtiksite kelis colius tu-  
štos spalvos kuriam laikrašty tai tik dėl  
to, kad redakcija neturėjo ką įdėti, o  
ne dėlto, kad kas nors davė įsakymą iš-  
kapoti paragrafą ar du.

Apie jūsų atvykimą Amerikon mes  
daug girdėjome. Tuoj po to kaip jums  
pasisekė pasprukti iš Lietuvos, spaudoj  
pradėta rašyti, kad jūs planuojate čia  
atvažiuoti. Ir kadangi jūsų asmuo ir  
vardas ligi Birželio 15-tos dienos, 1940  
m., tamptai su Nepriklausomos Lietu-  
vos gyvenimu susijęs, tai, nestebėtina,  
kad projektuojamas vizitas susilaukė  
daugybės komentarų.

Kalbėta ne apie tai ar jūs gerai da-  
rote važiuodami (šalis ir gyventojai yra  
svetingi), bet apie tai kas dėsia čia po  
to kaip jūs išlipsite iš laivo. Kitais žod-  
žiais, kalbėta kaip jūs šios šalies lietu-  
viai turėtų priimti.

Nors taš laikais kada jūs Lietuvą  
valdėte, dažnai Amerikos lietuvių laik-  
raščiai sugrįždavo atgal į administraci-  
jas su pažymėjimu, kad cenzoriai nu-  
tarė tą ar kitą numerį neįsileisti į Lie-  
tuvą, jūs be abejo su kitais vyriausy-  
bės nariais ir tuos cenzorių aprobavimo  
negavusius numerius perskaitydavote.  
Ir jūs tikriausiai žinote, kad didžiama  
Amerikos lietuvių nepritarė tai valdžios  
formai, kuri Lietuvai tapo pajėga pri-  
mesta 1926 metų Gruodžio 16 dieną ir,  
kuri išlaikyta iki Birželio 15 d. 1940  
m.

Nepritarė dėl to, kad toje santvar-  
koje, kurios galva jūs buvote, Lietuvos  
žmonės, per šimtmečius išlaukę laisvės  
dienų, kraują lieję už sukurimą demo-  
kratinės respublikos, negavo tų privile-  
gijų, kurių jie norėjo ir, kurias jie tu-  
rėjo pilniausią teisę turėti. Lietuvoje  
spauda jus vadino tautos vadu (neuž-  
mirškime, kad spaudos laisvės ten ma-  
žai turėta), bet, pastebėsite, Amerikos  
spauda (ir nelietuvių) jus vadina dik-  
tatorium. Blaursus tai žodis.

Ir amerikiečiai nemėgsta diktatorių.  
Vot dėl ko tos kalbos apie tai kas da-  
ryti kada išlipsite iš laivo. Suprantate  
patys, yra tai kebli padėtis.

Šios šalies lietuviai, visados Lietu-  
vos likimu gyvai susirūpinę, šiandien su  
atnaujinta energija stoja į Nepriklausomybės  
atgavimo savo tėvų žemei dar-  
bą. Jie jau vieną kartą, prieš dvidešimt  
suviršum metų, panašų darbą dirbo.  
Nors jie vėliau buvo apvilti pamatę, kad  
ta demokratija, kurios jie troško Lietu-  
vai, buvo kelių žmonių išguita, jie šian-  
dien užmiršta praeities klaidas ir antru  
kartu, su nei kiek nemažesniu ryžtumu,  
stoja panašion kovon. Bet šį kartą jie  
TIKI, KAD DEMOKRATIJĄ ATSTA-  
TYTOJE LIETUVOJE NESILENKS  
PRIEŠ NIEKĄ.

Jei jūs šiandien tikite kartu su mu-  
mis visais, kad turime atstatyti LAISVĄ  
DEMOKRATINĘ LIETUVĄ, tai darbo  
yra užtektinai — stokite kartu. Bet jei  
jūs kalbėdami apie atstatytą Lietuvą  
matote ją tokią kokia ji buvo nuo Gruo-  
džio 17 d. 1926 metų iki Birželio 15 d.  
1940 m., tai atrasite, kad jusiškės pa-  
žiūros nesiderina su lietuvių didžiūmos  
pažiūromis.

Tai tiek šiuo kartu. Tikimės, kad su-  
lauksime iš jūsų atsakymo.

Dar kartą linkėdami maloniai pagy-  
venti šioje gražiojoje šaly, liekame,

Su Tikra Pagarba,

JAUNIMAS.

## Lietuvos Viltis.

New Yorko žydų dienraštis For-  
wards, korespondencijoje iš Londono,  
rašo, kad komunistų partijos lyderiai  
Lietuvoje jau viešai nusiskundžia, kad  
jaunoji karta nerodo jokio patenkina-  
(Tęsinys ant 5-to pusl.)

## Voice of the Reader

This Department Is Readers Forum.

Letters Are Welcome.

### More Middies

The October 15, 1940 issue  
of Jaunimas listed the names  
of six Lithuanians who have  
attended either the U. S. Na-  
val Academy or West Point  
Military Academy. Why not  
give like consideration to the  
following as well:

### Naval Academy—

Cuble about '17, Montello,  
Mass.

Klimas, about '22, Bayonne,  
N. J.

Skarulis, Alexander V., Broo-  
oklyn, N. Y.

Castello, Joseph (Kasakevi-  
cius) '39, Lawrence, Mass.

Koplewski, Albert, Dowagiac,  
Mich.

Mentunas, Al, Ithaca, N. Y.

Paservich, Joseph V., Middle-  
town, Conn.

West Point—  
Meston Victor, Worcester,  
Mass.

Skalandunas, Ign., Edwards-  
ville, Ill.

Vaiciukauskas, Edward, Mou-  
ndsville, W. Va.

Issue of December 1, 1940  
Article by Širvydas is in er-  
ror concerning the widow of  
Mikas Alyta.

### DR. A. ZELWIS

Baltimore, Md.

### HE'S NOT GUILTY

Dear Editor:

I wish to bring to your at-  
tention an erroneous state-  
ment made by Vitalis Buks-  
naitis in his column "Take

It or Leave It" ("Jaunimas",  
Feb. 15-28, 1941). "On Sunday,  
February sixteenth we ce-  
lebrated the twenty-first  
birthday of the independence  
of the land of our fathers,"  
says Mr. Buksnaitis. It sur-  
prises me very much to dis-  
cover that a patriot like Vita-  
lis does not know when Li-  
thuania became independent.  
Therefore, I wish to remind  
him that it was on February  
16, 1938 that Lithuania cele-  
brated twenty years of inde-  
pendence and because three  
years have passed since then,  
this year being 1941., Ameri-  
can Lithuanians celebrated  
Lithuania's twenty-third year  
of independence. Although the  
very title of Mr. Buksnaitis'  
column advises the reader to  
"Take It or Leave It", I could  
not do either and feel that  
a correction should be made.

DANA GRIGAS

Chicago, Ill.

(The error was not of Vi-  
talis Buksnaitis' making. On  
checking the manuscripts we  
found that he had it right.  
Let's put the blame on the  
proof-readers. Ed.)

### "PICKED-UP"

JAUNIMAS has sure  
"picked up" plenty and I hope  
you get all the subscribers  
you anticipate.

J. M. Byanskas  
Riverside, Ill.

## Lithuanian-American Encyclopedia

By VYTAUTAS SIRVEDAS

Amerikos Lietuvis — 1) a  
weekly newspaper published  
by J. Grinius and J. Laukis,  
Chicago, Ill., 1897; only three  
numbers appeared. 2) a mon-  
thly magazine published by  
M. Paltanavičius, Worcester,  
Mass., Jan. 1937—Oct. 14,  
1937 (only 4 numbers appear-  
ed); renewed as weekly, Aug.  
19, 1914; sold to A. Kyba,  
1928; still published; editors:  
M. Paltanavičius (1914-1920),  
Julius Baniulis (1920-1921),  
V. S. Jokubynas (1921-1925);  
A. Kyba (1925-).

Amerikos Lietuvių Atletų  
Klubas — a name given to se-  
veral Lithuanian athletic and  
fraternal organizations, the  
most famous being: 1) Balti-  
more, Md., organized April  
25, 1915, bought its home  
(1917), organized a chorus, a  
dramatic society and athle-  
tic groups, the most famous  
being a successful basketball  
team; girl's basketball team  
organized in 1930; a Boy  
Scout group in 1931; 2)  
Brooklyn, N. Y., organized  
1901 under the name of Lie-  
tuvių Gimnastikos Klubas, la-  
ter changed to Lithuanian  
Athletic Club; active in lo-  
cal athletic and civic activi-  
ties, owns its home.

Amerikos Lietuvių Darbi-  
ninkų Literatūros Draugija—  
(ALDL), a literary society  
organized by Lithuanian So-  
cialists (V. Kapsukas, L. Pru-  
šeika, R. Mizara) to publish  
books explaining and propa-  
gating Socialistic ideas (1915);

claims published 250,000 co-  
pies of 44 titles at the cost  
of \$115,000; present member-  
ship (1941) around 3,000;  
publishes a monthly magazine  
Šviesa (est. 1934); under  
communist influence since  
1920; titles published: 1) Ka-  
rė, Ko Dėlei? (G. R. Kirkpat-  
rick); 2) Jono Biliuno Bio-  
garfiija (V. Kapsukas); 3) Ant  
Rytojaus Po Socialės Revolu-  
cijos (K. Kaustky).

4) Istorija Socializmo Su-  
vienytose Valstijose (Morris  
Hillquit); 5) Atmosfera (Dr.  
A. Petrika); 6) Vakarų Eu-  
ropos Literatūros Istorija (V.  
M. Fritch); 7) Rusija 1919  
Metais (Arthur Ransome); 8)  
Karolio Markso Teorijos Sis-  
tema (L. B. Bodin); 9) Re-  
voliucinės Kovos Vokietijoje  
(R. Luxemburg, and others);  
10) Kunigo Išpažintis (P. Vi-  
liunas); 11) Nepriklausomos  
Lietuvos Kalėjimuose (Z. An-  
garietis); 12) Istorinis Mate-  
rializmas (H. Goerter); 13)  
Liudviko Bonoparto 18 Bru-  
maire (Karl Marks); 14)  
Švyturys (an anthology of  
Lithuanian radical authors);  
15) Karalius Anglis (Upton  
Sinclair); 16) Komunizmas  
ir Krikščionybė (Bishop Wm.  
Brown); 17) Darbininko Svei-  
kata (Dr. J. J. Kaščiūčius);  
18) Komunizmo A-B-C (N.  
Bucharin); 19) Istorija Kla-  
sių Kovos Amerikoje (Ant.  
Bimba).



# PRESS DIGEST

## Nice Going, Comrades

(The Chicago Tribune)

Altho Earl Browder must go to prison for a passport falsification and altho Editor Clarence Hathaway is in penitential retirement for some unrevealed deviation from the Stalinite line, the communist party organ, the Daily Worker of New York, has not lost inspiration. It will not so long as the radio continues to work in Moscow.

Most of the time the Moscow party line seems to be made by a rabbit, doubling and twisting in its tracks in the snow to get away from a scent hound, but the comrades are in training and they can follow the loops and curlicues with astonishing ease and rapidity.

Since the signing of the Hitler pact no inconsistency can immobilize them. That was a supreme test of their adjustability, and having made good they have nothing now to fear.

### War Aims Discovered

Under inspiration the remaining editors of the Daily Worker who are not in penitential withdrawal have discovered the real war aims of the capitalistic imperialists here and in Great Britain in the fight against Hitler. The discovery is worth passing on to persons who are not frequently in touch with the dialectic.

The war aims of the antiappeasers, it appears, affect Nazi Germany only by geographical chance. The purpose, and it may well be called a fell purpose, is to force a way thru Germany to get at soviet Russia.

### All Against Josef

The object is to open military roads across the continent much as Hitler is supposed to be opening them thru Bulgaria, to attack the great proletarian democracy of free men and impose the capitalistic system of exploitation on Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and those regions of Finland, Poland, and Rumania which have felt the beneficent touch of the hammer and sickle.

When these recently freed peoples have been again reduced to their former condition of comparative well being, the destructive forces which have fought their way thus far thru Hitler's legions will be led on to pounce upon the millions of emancipated Russians who now worship their dear Stalin as the giver of plenty and the defender of the free man.

### HOW RED THE RUSS

(Detroit Free Press)

The Supreme Soviet's endorsement of a 24 per cent increase in Russia's military budget was announced with a concurrent fanfare of Stalin's noble, honorable and pacific intentions. The budget message declared:

"The Soviet Union is outside the second imperialist war.

"It conducts an indepen-

dent foreign policy of peace and neutrality, but it can not ignore the tenseness abroad."

Reference to "the second imperialist war" is a little confusing. Haven't Stalin's heavy thinkers been crying for years that all wars are imperialistic? If this is only the second, what was the first? Could it have been brutal Finland's (population 3,834,000) fiendish imperialistic attempt to overwhelm the weak and tiny USSR (population 192,695,000)?

And about Stalin's "foreign policy of peace and neutrality"? Besides Finland, the part of the USSR that was Rumania until recently will be interested to hear this declaration.

The words are Stalin's little joke, a red ruse to cheer the hearts of 192,695,000 helots—and for any one outside Russia to believe if he wishes to be a complete dupe.

## Russia's Conquests

Ernest Laine, in Milwaukee Journal

### What About Finland?

In Milwaukee Journal's letter column Lawrence Campbell defended Soviet Russia's conquests in the present war. Among other things, Mr. Campbell said: "Russia never entered Poland proper, but reclaimed provinces hers by right."

According to that theory the 13 colonies of the United States still belong to England "by right."

On Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, Mr. Campbell said: "We cannot technically say they were invaded by Russia, since the parliaments of all three countries decided to demand admission into the Soviet Union."

Has Mr. Campbell noticed how the middle European and Balkan countries have been lately demanding to be let into the Axis? That is exactly what happened in the Baltic countries.

It seems to me the Mr. Campbell conveniently forgot all about Finland. We can technically say that Russia invaded Finland and killed 20,000 to 25,000 Finns, of whom some 90% were poor working people. Russia owns one-sixth of the earth and cannot say that she is looking for living space."

I wonder, in the name of what ideology can the blunders of Soviet Russia be defended?

The practice in jumping over bayonets that the Italian big-shots used to get must come in handy in Albania.

Your fortune is made if you'll invent a doorbell that'll tell who's ringing it.

The new order in Europe looks to us like the New Disorder.

A new Italian stamp will bear pictures of Hitler and Mussolini—but that isn't the way we want them both licked at the same time.

## WEDDINGS

A simple and quiet wedding on May 3 is being planned by Miss Eleanore Platkauskas whose engagement to Edward A. Uzemack was announced last week. Uzemack is a reporter on the Chicago Daily Times. The young couple is planning to go to Mexico for their honeymoon.

—o—

PANA, ILL. — Miss Helen J. Kwedar became the bride of Howard M. Welsh of Taylorville last week. The bride is a sister of Dr. Albert T. Kwedar of Springfield, Ill.

—o—

Climaxing a romance that began ten years ago in a Klaipeda high school, Anthony Skrickus, editor of Vytis, and Miss Bernice Piliponis, traveled to Racine, Wis., Feb. 23 to become Mr. and Mrs. in a secret wedding ceremony. The bride, born in Chicago, studied in Lithuania for more than ten years, returning to this country three years ago. Skirius, came to this country two years ago to continue his studies in economics. He is a graduate of the Klaipeda College of Commerce.

— - -

John Abraitis and Miss Emily Spranis

Joseph Shesz and Miss Mary Astrauskas

William Swaban and Miss Julia Matukaitis.

James Vodickis and Miss Anna Ragauskas

(Tęsinys nuot 4-to pusl.)

mo susidomėjimo komunizmu ir, kad partijos organizatoriams nesiseka prikalbinti jaunieji lietuviai prisirašyti prie partijos, nežiurint to, kad narystė reiškia tam tikrų lengvatų ir medžiaginių laimėjimų.

Jaunoji karta bene yra didžiausią viltis ir pasitikėjimą dabar vedamaj kovoj už atgavimą Lietuvos laisvės. Ta JAUNOJI KARTA YRA TIKROJI LIETUVA. Nepriklausomoji Lietuvoj gimę, augę, Nepriklausomoji Lietuva su jų krauju suaugo. Nepriklausomos Lietuvos mokyklose jie išmoko A-B-C, Nepriklausomos Lietuvos gimnazijose ir universitetuose pasiekė aukštąjį mokslą. Nepriklausomoj Lietuvoj jie išaugo ir subrendo.

Per dvidešimt du nepriklausomo gyvenimo metu viršūnėse gal keisti dalykai dėjos. Gal tarp kelių šimtų ambicingų žmonių, staiga atradusių save turint progą netik laisvu, bet ir valdovu būti, sostinės užkulisuose vyko nevisai aiškių ir kilnių tikslų kovos ir trynimasis. Buvo Kaune klikų ir klikelių kurios asmeniniais ar siaurais partijiniais sumetimais įvairius raugus raugė.

Bet jaunoji Lietuvo kilo ir augo virš tų kovų ir trynimosi ir raugų.

Stalino klika dar persilpną, kad užgniauzti tą JAUNĄJĄ LIETUVĄ kuri išaugo po 1918 metų.

## Apie Lietuvos Žydus

Lietuvoje siaučiantieji okupantai į daugelį administracijos svarbių vietų pastatė žydų tautybės žmones. Tą faktą kai kurie lietuviškieji laikraščiai

## Getting Personal

### THIS AND DATA:

Tom Kubilius is a member of the Kewanee high school debate team which is placed among the first seven teams of the 34 schools competing in Illinois state...

A treasure chest filled with new one dollar bills was presented by relatives and friends to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stank of Spring Valley, Ill., on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary...

### ENGAGEMENTS:

Miss Estelle Rimkus and William Versackas, formerly of Detroit... In Rockford, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. Vern C. Moore announced the engagement of their daughter, Evelyn to Alex 'Slim' Keliotis, basso profundo of the Lith parish choir there... It's official now between Edward A. Uzemack, Chicago Times reporter, and Miss Eleanor Platkauskas...

### THIRD GENERATION:

It's a boy in the Joseph and Monica Peters family... Baby girls arrived for Albin and Irene Putris, Louis and Mary Pameditis, Stanley and Stephanie Petraitis... Also for Dr. and Mrs. Zymont in

George Gustaitis and Miss Mary Uzkuraitis  
Maurice Dowling and Miss Bernice Rasinskas  
Stanley Jaskunas and Bernadotte Roth  
George Šnekutis and Miss Aldona Tarapas  
Steve Madalinski and Miss Patricia Gedirtas.

Constantine, Mich... Mrs. Julia Kliokis (Jankauskas), Miss Lithuania in the 1939 Auto Show, last week gave birth to a son... Her husband, William, is in the candy business...

### MARCH MILITAIRE:

Eddie Grushas and Frank "Punchy" Alis, both members of "Pirmyn" chorus, left for a year's service in the army... Joe Zukas might become a member of the air corps...

### REFUGEES:

Ilijas Šlapoberskis, formerly "Lietuvos žinių" (Kaunas daily) correspondent in London, is now in Chicago... He'll soon leave for Kentucky where he has relatives...

### ST. CASIMIR STUDENTS WIN HONORS IN COMPETITIONS

Adelle Druktenis, 6995 Talman ave., a sophomore student in St. Casimir academy, took first place in a recent All-Catholic high school voice contest held in St. Mel high school. Miss Druktenis' voice was rated as being .98 per cent perfect.

Alice Petkus, 4623 Paulina st., a senior in the academy, won the title "Miss Better English" in an intramural speech contest which closed recently.

Genevieve Romanauskas, 2601 W. 47th St., and Mary Ann Kuller, 2921 W. 64 st., were voted outstanding in cooking class.

kartais užakcentuoja per stipriai, priduodami ypatingos reikšmės žodžiui ŽYDAS. O tai ne visai teisinga. Kad yra nemažai žydų kurie šiandien džiugauja rusų okupacijos sulaukimu, tai tiesa. Lygiai yra tiesa, kad tarp tų džiugaujančių yra dar daugiau lietuvių. Ir vieni ir antri yra paniekos verti Lietuvos žmonės, bet nėra jokių būdu pateisinama tų neištikimųjų žmonių skirstymas sulig tautybių, ir ypatingas akcentavimas jei jie pasitaiso būti žydų kilmės.

Argi neturime daug žydų kilmės lietuvių kurie šiandien kartu su visa lietuvių tauta siejosi jos nelaime ir dirba kartu Lietuvos laisvės atgavimo darbe.

Toliau, ta Lietuva kuri pakils virš rusų okupacijos griuvėsių bus demokratinė Lietuva. Nebus ten vietos jokiems fanatiškiems judėjimams bei grupavimams—visi žmonės bus lygūs. Tuo labiau ten nebus vietos jokiems bandymams skaldyti visuomenę pagal kokią ten kraujo teoriją. Didžiumą tų teorijų Europa, palaidos kartu su jų autoriais.

Springfield (Mass.) Daily Republican, dienraštis, įdėjo editorijalą apie Rusijos siekius, kuriame lietuvių pusė nevisiškai tiksliai atpasakota. Adv. A. O. Shallna iš Bostono, parašė to dienraščio redaktoriams ilgą atsakymą paduodamas visą eilę istorinių faktų su kuriais kiekvienam rašančiam apie Lietuvą yra pravartu būti susipažinusiems. Redakcija šalnos rašinį patalpino editorijaliniame puslapy, kad jis iš skaitytojų gautų tą pačią dėmę, kurią gavo vedamasis apie ruskių.



# Inside Story of Russ Treachery

(Continued from Page 1)

Therefore, it was decided by the Lithuanian Government to capitulate in principle to the demands of Moscow.

**LETHS OFFER OWN PLAN.**  
However, in those first hours of premature optimism, a compromise offer was drawn up by experts of the Foreign Ministry and approved by the Lithuanian Government. The points of this plan were as follows:

1.—In the event of attack of Lithuania by any foreign power, or if any power attempted to invade Russia through Lithuania, the Soviet Government would immediately offer every possible military aid;

2.—Lithuania, with Russia's financial and material aid, agreed to double the size of its army.

3.—Lithuania, with Russia's financial assistance and raw materials, agreed to strengthen her present lines of defense and to build new fortifications in sites agreed upon by both countries;

4.—In order to facilitate the operation of the mutual pact and for a solution of any problems that might arise, each government would appoint a military mission that would be an integral part of each country's Legation.

## BACK TO MOSCOW.

Having completed the plan, Foreign Minister Urbšys left for Moscow on October 7th. He was accompanied by a representative of the Prime Minister, K. Bizauskas; Chief of the Army Staff Gen. S. Raštikis; the Foreign Ministry's Dept. of Economics director J. Norkaitis and by a corps of legal and ethnographical experts, Dr. T. Petkevičius, Dr. Krivickas, Dr. Viliamas, and others.

The Lithuanian mission was received the very same evening by Molotov, Potiomkin and Pozdniakov. Stalin, however, was not present at this conference. Minister Urbšys



GEN. S. RAŠTIKIS

eloquently and at great length explained the circumstances and motives of Lithuania's compromise offer, and the reasons why she could not accept Moscow's terms.

Urbšys' exposition was so convincing and inspiring, that from the attitude and facial expressions of Molotov and the Soviet members, the Lithuanian delegation had reason to hope that their government's plan might be accepted.

## Russians Reject

However, Molotov's remark, at the end of the conference, that Lithuania's persistence in refusing to accept the Soviet terms was placing Moscow in a position where she was contradicting the pacts already signed with Latvia and Estonia, dashed cold water on the hopes of the Lithuanian delegation.

When the two delegations met again on October 8th for their second conference, which Stalin himself attended, it was evident that the Red diplomats would not yield an inch.

Stalin remarked that "in principle" the Lithuanian plan was acceptable, with however, one "amendment":

"That the Soviets would nevertheless still be allowed to install garrisons of their soldiers in Lithuania."

## Stalin's "Happy Medium"

As for the number to be decided upon, Stalin suggested that 20,000 would be a "happy medium". However, he added, because of Russia's concession in the amount of soldiers, this amount would, Lithuania must understand, be permanent—i. e. for the full term of the pact, 25 years.

(The terms of the pacts with Latvia and Estonia were, at least in theory, to be only for the duration of the European war—"na vremena etoj voyny".)

The Soviet representatives did not attempt to motivate the harshness of their terms with even the slightest of arguments. Stalin himself argued something that was so contradictory and ambitious and confusing, that the Lithuanian delegation did not even understand what he was trying to say.

One thing was evident—that the Lithuanian offer and its fundamental motive—avoidance of Red garrisons in Lithuania—was being rejected by Stalin.

## Reds Show Impatience

To make matters worse, the very atmosphere of the conference became strained. The Soviet representatives and Stalin himself no longer tried to hide their impatience and their dissatisfaction with the delay in Lithuania's acceptance. Before leaving the Kremlin for a conference among themselves, the Lithuanian delegates asked Stalin what would be the new boundary lines of the Vilnius territory that Moscow was returning to Lithuania?

In answer, Stalin pointed out with his finger the approximate territory being returned under the terms of the Soviet pact. Minister Urbšys tried to show that, such were the case, some of the purest and most completely Lithuanian districts would be left outside of the Lithuanian border.

## Didn't Listen to Lith

But the Communist lords did not even want to listen to the Lithuanian delegation. Molotov merely observed that the Soviet decision to return the Vilnius territory to Lithuania was as yet not known to the Soviet public. He had, however, succeeded in personally convincing the White Russian representatives that such a move was necessary.

When the public found out about his government's "generosity" to Lithuania, Molotov added, he did not now what the reaction of public opinion would be.

(Another article will appear in the next issue).

## Senator Sees Aid Bill Defeat Blow to Morale

Small Nations Would Lose Hope, Says Maloney.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Defeat of the lease-lend bill would bring about a disastrous psychological effect on the people of democracies now fighting for their existence, Senator Maloney, Democrat, of Connecticut, warned the Senate in his talk for the passage of the administration British-aid bill.

Maloney was one of the few senators who openly declared that the bill would help not only Great Britain Greece and China, but also other the small countries now over-run by the dictators, among them Lithuania.

## "People Little Known"

He referred to the Baltic states as "people little known." "Not only those countries may lose hope, but all over the world, east and west, men may surrender their hopes and aspirations, and the curtain may not rise again for generations," said Senator Maloney, who at the same time offered a new amendment to make stronger the House provision against convoys.

Men are about the only people on earth who think they have more sense than women.

## Marriage Clerk Is No Diplomat, So Secret's Out

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—You can spend 13 years in the State Department calmly learning how to keep a secret. You can have as teachers the expert secret keepers of our Government, men who think it is outrageous to tell the time of day by the office clerk. And what happens? Well, for one thing, a marriage license clerk can wangle your secret right out of its pigeon hole.

Take the case of Helen Vaivada. Her name was in a little line on a piece of paper in the marriage license bureau here the other day. The line said: Marriage licenses, Peter Vainiunas, 34; Helen Vaivada, 34.

## Reds Ask to Leave.

Miss Vaivada is the brown-haired, brown-eyed secretary who was a member of the United States Legation in Kaunas for so many years and returned here, recently for a month's vacation. She's been with the U. S. Embassy in Berlin since the Red Government's "request" to foreign diplomatic staffs in Lithuania to leave that country. She closed up her desk, obtained lickety-split diplomatic passage across war-torn Europe, on to Lisbon and across the Atlantic in these perilous times to become a bride. The war and our diplomatic problems can wait.

Miss Vaivada has been with the State Department for 13 years. She has been guarding her talk ever since returning home, lest she say something that would cause the Berlin government to refuse a visa for her return later.

## Wants to go Back.

"I am determined to go back," she said. "I do not know if Mr. Vainiunas will accompany me back or not."

It would be a nice honeymoon, sailing the southern route to Lisbon; and exciting, too, returning to the scenes of so much travail and bombing. But can they do it?

Miss Vaivada says she will go to Washington and will put it up to the State Department. If the State Department is willing, she will honeymoon on the high seas.

The bridegroom is a former member of the Lithuanian Foreign Office. But, as everybody knows, things in that service are in a turmoil and now he is out of a job.

## Young Lith Priest To Be Chaplain Of 19th U. S. Infantry

JACKSONVILLE, Ill. — Rev. Casimir Andruskevitch, who has been assistant pastor of the Church of Our Saviour for the last four and one-half years, will go to Camp Forrest, Tenn., March 18 to become chaplain of 19th U. S. infantry with the rank of first lieutenant.

All roads lead to Rome, the ancients said. Greeks and British have found out it's still true, even in Albania and Libya.

## RADIO TANTRUMS

By Kilomaikis

Among the many special programs in commemoration of the twenty-third anniversary of the Independence Day of Lithuania was the short program given by Miss Ansevičius on the morning of February 16th. She, by the way, is director of the Lithuanian Music School in Philadelphia. Anthony Dzikas' program in the same city also was dedicated to the patriotic occasion.

The latest issue of the Peoples' furniture program (Mar. 4, 7 P. M., WGES) was a decided improvement over the preceding broadcasts. These, to tell the sad truth, layed an egg, since the continuity between songs was dull and presented in a monotonous style.

Has any one yet commented upon the increased number of transcriptions, newly-made, being used on the Margutis programs? Even a few commercials are transcribed. Some of them are even better than the same talent in person.

Very interesting: that the refutation of the statement made by this column, in connection with the Lithuanian Independence Day observance and the quiz program m. c. in W. Lewis' pay, was made in the communazi sheet's English section, not in any Lithuanian newspaper.

Besides a poem which made no sense, G. Strakauskis called us red-baiters, and threatened us with a libel suit and to set Nazi agents on us. And he wrote that he means the latter.

In the first place Strakauskis' pen slipped—he probably meant the secret Russian communist police—the OGPU—instead of "Nazi agents"; the communazis are famous for just that—a communazi doesn't like someone working against the "cause" and he sets the "agents" on the "enemy's" trail. G. S. can't pass that off as the American way. It sounds like the tried and true Kremlin style.

Speaking of libel suits such terms as "browbeat" aren't nice, but "blackmail" is an ugly word which could easily backfire at its user. And the communazi sheet used exactly that term.

The communazis, however, are accustomed to ugly words. G. S.'s poem stunk.

Don't tell us the British can't play baseball. They're certainly catching a lot of high flies these days.

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## Waitkus Shines In Cub Drills

AVALON, CAL. — Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Cubs, and Coach Charlie Grimm, are elated over the showing of young Ed Waitkus, blonde first baseman, whose actions in the field and at bat in the training workouts here have been short of sensational. Seasoned players predict that the young Lithuanian from Massachusetts will be the regular Cubs first sacker before the 1941 season becomes one month old.

## Al Blozis Betters His Own World Shot-Put Mark

NEW YORK. — Giant Al Blozis, of Georgetown University, broke all indoor records for the shot put on March 1st with a tremendous heave of 56ft., 6 inches. The 247-pounder bettered his own indoor world record of 55 feet, 8 inches, and his I. C. 4-A mark of 55 feet, 3 inches, set in 1940.



Al Blozis

## KRAKAUSKAS APPLIES FOR U. S. CITIZENSHIP

Joe Krakauskas, Canadian born Lithuanian southpaw pitcher with the Cleveland Indians, has applied for U. S. citizenship. Up until recently he made his home in Hamilton, Ontario.



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## Waukegan Liths Give Dickshot a Big Sendoff



Lithuanian friends of Johnny Dickshot staged a farewell party for the Waukegan, Ill., baseball star last week at the Lithuanian Auditorium in Waukegan. Dickshot, an outfielder, left for California to start spring training with the Hollywood club of the Pacific Coast league. Former batting champion of the Intrnational League, Johnny has played both in the minor and major leagues. He was formerly with the Pittsburgh Pirates and the New York Giants and hopes to have a big season on the Coast this year. In the picture, reading from left to right: Peter Kuzmickus, Walter White, Mike Zaker, Dickshot, Stan Turchin, Walter Peters, George Kuzmickus, and Peter Zaker. (Waukegan News-Sun Photo)

## Drulis To Coach High School Team

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Joe Drulis, former Temple university star, has been named head football coach at Collingdale High School. Drulis, who makes his home at Girardville, Pa., played guard and was one of the outstanding linemen in Temple history. Two of his brothers are at Temple at the present time. Drulis will also coach baseball.

## Dr. Braze Called To Army Service

ROCKFORD, Ill. — Dr. Alexander Braze, a captain in the organized reserves, reported last Friday at Camp Grant for a year of active duty. The physician was assigned to the camp's station hospital.

A native of Kenosha, Wis., Dr. Braze received his degree in medicine from the University of Chicago in 1933. His internship and a resi-

dency in surgery were spent at Research hospital in Kansas City, Mo. After practicing in Missouri and Kansas, he came to Rockford in 1936.

Dr. Braze received his commission as a first lieutenant in 1935. Less than two months ago he was raised to the rank of captain. He was on active duty at Fort Custer, Mich., in the summer of 1939.

## Skipitis Heads Refugee Group In Germany

BERLIN — Rapolas Skipitis, former president of the "Draugija Užsienio Lietuviams Remti", who is now living in Berlin as a refugee, was elected president of the Lithuanian Citizens Club, an organization of all Lithuanians who, after fleeing from their Russ occupied homeland, are at present living in Germany and other European countries. Club's primary object is to find material aid to refugees, many of whom arrived without any funds and only the clothes they had on their back.

Other officers of the club are: Petras Karvelis, one time Minister of Finances, Jonas Našlunas, Rev. Stasys Yla, and Pranas Ancevičius. In the days of Lithuania's Independence, Ancevičius was one of his country's leading foreign correspondents.

## DETECTIVE ADDRESSES

### KIWANIS CLUB MEETING

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. — Detective Sergeant Frank Kurelaitis of E. St. Louis police department, last week addressed a meeting of the Kiwanis club on "Fingerprinting". Kurelaitis has had training in Washington by Federal Bureau of Identification agents.

You never hear straight talk in a crooked deal.

## K. Jurgelionis Suspended As Tėvynė Editor

### Charged Pursuing Policy Not Agreeable to Organization.

NEW YORK.—Kleofas Jurgelionis, editor of Tėvynė, the official organ of the Lithuanian American Alliance (SLA), was suspended from his duties by the executive board of the organization. The suspension, effective March 5, was passed by a unanimous vote. Pranas Eajoras, for many years assistant editor of Tėvynė, was named to succeed Jurgelionis.

### Disagree over Policy.

Suspension of Jurgelionis was brought about after the executive board had spent more than a day weighing reports and charges made by the Educational Committee, and the national vice president J. K. Mazukna. Jurgelionis was charged with using the columns of Tėvynė for articles which tended to slander national officers of the organization. It was also brought out that the editorial policy pursued by Jurgelionis did not conform with the spirit of the organization.

### Elected in 1938

The editorship of Tėvynė is an elective position. Jurgelionis was first elected in the SLA convention of Cleveland in 1938 and re-elected last year in Chicago. He was severely criticized at the Chicago convention for his individualistic policy and won the re-election by less than 10 votes, after the pro-communists delegates switched their support to Jurgelionis.

If the pro-communists expected anything from Jurgelionis for this support, they were bitterly disappointed when several months later Jurgelionis in one of his editorials called all Lithuanian stalinists "mad dogs".

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# "Aryans" Leave Baltic States

## Watches Pitiful Trek of Balts to A 'Strange Land'

BY ALEX SMALL

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

BERLIN, March 10 — About 48,000 so-called German kinsmen are being brought inside the German reich from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, the three Baltic states which dropped into the Russian maw last August.

So far the work has been only half done. Its completion is expected, according to the special service doing the work, by March 27 or at the latest before April 1.

I have just returned from a trip to the former Lithuanian border where I saw this pitiful business in progress. The town of Eydtkau (Eydtkuhn) was bedecked with swastika flags and with streamers bearing such words as "Welcome to greater Germany", or "Greetings to our kinsmen."

### Sullen Sentries Guard Bridge

A small stream marks the border. In the middle of a bridge two bronze plates bearing the arms of Lithuania—the Lithuanian knight on his rearing horse—remind you that there once was such a country. But the two sullen sentries at the bridge's end, with the red star on caps, remind you it exists no more.

The refugees did not cross this bridge. They entered Germany in crudely built soviet railway carriages. I noticed that the crowd was made up entirely of women, children, and the aged. It was explained that able bodied men have been separated from their families for this migration. The men drive their farm carts over the border with as much

property as the Russians will permit them to take.

### Given Pep Talk

In the waiting room of the Eydtkau station the refugees got their welcome to Germany. As they entered, a swastika flag was handed to each child. The refugees were taken to tables and given a bowl of thick pea soup. From a platform a Nazi party man gave a pep talk. In one corner stood a formation of "young folks", boys under the age of 10, in black ski uniforms. The stood like little automats and at a command of their leader broke into patriotic songs.

The crowd then had to sing Germany's two national anthems. Some of the grown ups joined in "Deutschland Ueber Alles", but none knew words of the "Horst Wessel Lied". The refugees were hustled to trains on the other side of the platform whence they were to go to camps inside Germany. At these camps they will be deloused and put in quarantine for two months or longer, after which they will be "resettled" on land chosen for them.

### Property Confiscated

At Schlossberg — formerly named Pillkallen — I saw a concentration point for the men and their goods. These men were of the Slavic peasant type with expressionless, leathery faces, slow in thought and gesture. They said they had a hard time getting across the border. Their more valuable horses and livestock, most household objects and their few trinkets of gold were confiscated by the Russians.

Each man wore a tag with a number and the words in German and Russian, "German immigrant". The Germans had given them no specific promises, they said, but they hoped to receive a piece of land as large and as valu-

able as that which they had left in Lithuania. There they got more soup and loaded their carts, horses, and scanty belongings — on flat railway cars en route to quarantine camps.

### Can't Speak German

All of the immigrants to whom I spoke knew German — haltingly and in peasant fashion — but one of the German officials told me that among the more humble peasants he estimated 70 per cent knew no German at all. These persons are not being repatriated. They are being transplanted. In almost all cases the families had been in the Baltic states among a non-German speaking population for two generations at least. Other families have been there for centuries.

At Schmallingken, another border town, I saw more women children and invalids being moved across the border. One old woman had to be put on a stretcher which two elite Hitler guardsmen carried over the border. The emigrants were led to a frame building. Again there were the usual pep talks and soup.

### No-Man's-Land

On the Russian side I noted a fairly large group of houses, but no human beings around or near them. Germans told me that the Russians had created a no-man's-land to the depth of three kilometers (a little over two miles) from the border.

German officials said that they have no cordial relations with the Russians only a few yards away nor in fact any relations at all. If by chance any Lithuanian should escape across it, the Germans would send him back. To carry out this work a few German officials whom the Russians watch carefully are allowed inside Russian territory (Lithuania).

## Idea for "Carmen" In Lithuanian Here Born in Kaunas 3 Years Ago

PIRMYN WILL PRESENT  
POPULAR OPERA APRIL 6  
AT GOODMAN THEATRE



VICTOR BENDER

One day, during its grand concert tour of Lithuania in 1938, the Chicago Pirmyn chorus received an invitation to assist Vince Jonuskaite-Zauniene, Lithuanian Opera's Nr. 1 Carmen, in her rendition of the famous "Habenera" at an important concert in Kaunas.

Director Charles Stephens and the members of the chorus gladly accepted the invitation and after few rehearsals they were ready to sing "Habenera" in Lithuanian.

### Get An Idea

The morning after the concert, which by the way was a huge success, bringing more clippings of ravings by the critics in press to Pirmyn's scrapbook, Stephens, in discussing the concert with a chorus member said: "You know, that "Habenera" in Lithuanian set me to thinking. Wouldn't it be something if we took the complete score of the opera with us to Chicago and presented it there?"

That was in 1938. And on April 6, 1941, at the Good-

man Theatre in Chicago, the Pirmyn chorus under the direction of the same Charles Stephens, will present for the first time in this hemisphere Georges Bizet's opera IN LITHUANIAN.

### Alice Stephens — Carmen

Alice Stephens will sing the title role, with Victor Bender as Don Jose, Algird Brazis as Escamillo, and Ona Skever in the role of Micaela. Supporting cast will include Anita Navickas, Aldona Grigonis, John Rukštala, Bruno Norman and John Avelis.

### Rockford Youth Joins Navy After 3 Tries

ROCKFORD, ILL. — Twice turned down because of minor physical defects, John J. Remenchus was finally accepted for enlistment in the navy and left last week for six weeks of training in the fundamentals of seamanship at Great Lakes training station.

## TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT

By Vitalis Bukšnaitis

(Continued from Page 1)  
Mayflower arrival sympathize with the ultimate fate of Great Britain. What I mean to say is that, to a certain degree, we all have some sympathy for the land of our origin, although our first allegiance is to the land of our birth, the United States of America.

Of course, this does not include the Communists and their fellow-travellers. They are in a class by themselves. Under the protective wing of Uncle Sam, they have renounced not only allegiance to him, but also their filial affection for their mother countries. They have adopted the USSR for their step-mother. And they are stuck with her. And I use the word "stuck" advisedly, because, like many step-mothers of fact and fiction, she has been making monkeys of her step-children.

Is it any wonder, then, that so many of us are anxious for our government to take a firm stand against not only the Nazi and Fascist, but also against the Soviet dictatorships? It was to escape the tyranny of European autocrats that most of our ancestors fled to the United States. Tyranny in the land of our fathers is just as distasteful if it goes caparisoned in crown jewels and ermine, or in colored shirts and army uniforms. We are planning to help Britain wage war on Germany and Italy. Why not insist that Russia be included, too?

The song publishers' argument has brought a lot of old-time tunes back on the air—and, strangely enough, under their own names.

## Our Inquiring Reporter

Q.: Madame, have you tried a loaf of the new GREEN MILL Vitamin Bread? If you have, I would like very much to get your opinion of it?

Mrs. Housewife: I certainly have, and believe me, after my first slice of it I knew that it was GREEN MILL Vitamin Bread for my family from then on. Such a wonderful flavor, and such appetizing textures. And don't think we cannot feel the Nature's Wheat Richness that is retained in the bread. Yes, it's GREEN MILL Vitamin Bread for me and my family. And you can quote me on that!



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