

KASDIENA...

Po Smetonos
Pakšto Propektai
Jie Užsnuo
"Genijai"

Nors Amerikos Lietuvių Taryba (klerikalų padaras) atmetė Antanų Smetoną, jam mirus klerikalai daugiausia jaudinasi. Daug kunigų sugužėjo į Clevelandą.

Ir "Draugas", pirmiaus smėges, dabar garbina buvusį Lietuvos diktatorį.

Daugelis kunigų neseka ir nepaiso "Draugo" linijos. Jie daugiau linko prie Smetonos, kaip prie Tarybos. Smetona jiems buvo artimesnis kaip kraštutinis nacionalistas, ir naujingesnis kaip eks-prezidentas.

Kiek naudos kunigams iš pulk. Griniaus ir p. Grigaičio? O ką ir kalbėti apie p. Vaidylą, kurio laikraštis visų užmiršta.

Po Pittsburgho konferencijai, ALT nieko neveikia, veikia jos nepajudino, o tai dėlto, kad sandaricijų organizacija visai menka, o socialistai jos visi neturi, o katalikų lokalinės organizacijos yra kunigų vadovytės; ir kad jie spiriasi nuo ALT, tai jų organizacijos neveikia.

Ir dėlto taip garsiai surikę, taip šturmavę Pittsburghe tarybininkai užsnuo saldžiu miegu.

Į Smetoną, buvusį Lietuvos valdoną, ir daugelis amerikiečių žiūrėjo kaip į kitus Europos pabėgėlius buvusius valdonus. Tas padarė jį naudingu reakcionaliems lietuviams Amerikoje.

Netekus jį jiems bus sunkiau, dėlto ir "Draugo" šūklas pagalius psalmes užgiedojo prie Smetonos lavono.

Kitose sąlygose labiausia būtų patenkintasi Smetonos mirėjų Kazys Pakštas, aspirantas į Lietuvos valdonus.

Klerikalai, bijodami, kad vienai jų žmonės Lietuvoje subelkėtikė pasitraukę į SSSR, kiti likę Lietuvoje naiviai tapo, ruošia Amerikoje Lietuvai valdoną.

Šiose sąlygose betgi ir p. Pakštas markektas. Kaip jis pats sakė, besitariantį prie Lietuvos Raudonųjų Armiją jam nervus gadina. Jis negali miegoti, nenori valgyti.

Besiklausant lietuvių ponijos Chicagoje, negali nemanyti, kad nei vienas p. Pakštas tokioje padėtyje, tik jis kiek atviresnis ir prisipažysta.

Tiek daug nesamonių jie kalbėjo apie SSSR, tiek dūmė kiems akis, kad ir patys sau patikėjo.

Bet SSSR visa tai į dulkės pavertė.

Dabar tie žmonės vietoj apsižūrėti kaip pakaita save apgaulojo, pila tulžį ant Sovietų Sąjungos, kodėl ji nėra tokia kaip jie mane?

Kas manė, kad tik p. Grigaitis turi talentą savęs apgauliojimo, stambiai klysta. Yra kur kas didesnis "apsigauliojimo genijų" už jį.

Tuli jų pagalius koro vilnis ant p. Smetonos. Jam mirus, jie verkią vieni pas jo karstą stovėdami, kiti Chicagoje ir Brooklynė.

Y. Andrulis.

Sovietų Armija Mojas Užimti Tris Miestus

MUŠIAI ORE 2-ro FRONTO PASIRUOŠIMUI

Francuzai Užėmė Svarbias Pozicijas Italijoje; Anglijos Laivai Bombardavo Priešą

LONDONAS, sausio 13.—Aršs aviacijos mūšiai virš Vokietijos, kuriuose dalyvavo daugiau 1.200 Amerikos orlaivių, sakoma, yra kaip ir įvedimas į antrą frontą.

Stockholmo pranešimai teigia, kad naciai skelbia, jog per tris valandas tjo smarkios kautynės ore ir kad tai buvė už viršenybę ore, o po to seks invaziija.

Amerikos aviacijos autoritetai betgi sako, kad tos atakos daryta sunaikinimui, ar bent su mažinimui Vokietijos aviacijos produkcijos. O tas skaudžiai atsilieps netik nacių vakariniam frontui, bet ir jų fronte prieš Sovietus.

Londone reikiama didelio diaužsmo, nes sudaužymas aviacijos imonijų reikiška, kad šimtai nacių orlaivių, kurie užbrėžta daryti, nebus padirbiūti.

Smarkiausia bombarduota Oshersleben, Halberstadt ir Braunsweig. Amerikos bombieriai, sakoma, buvo pasiekę ir Berlyno priemiesčius, bet jų nebombardavo.

ALŽYRAS, sausio 13.—Francūzų armija, kariaujanti su Pentkijai Aliantų Armija, Italijoje, užėmė kelioliką aukštųjų Cassino srityje, atmušdama

Amerikos Nuostoliai Šiame Kare 105,229 Kareivių

WASHINGTONAS, sausio 13. Karo sekretorius Stimson skelbia, jog mūsų kariuomenės frontuose: Užmūsta 15,831.

Sužeista 38,918 ir dingusių 24,067.

Italijos fronte užmušta 2,789, bet tai įeina į abėną skaitlingą.

Bulgarijos Sostinė Gerokai Išdaudyta

BERN, sausio 13.—Bulgarai brangiai sumokės už talkininkavimą Hitleriui. Bulgarijos sostinė gerokai išdaudyta Aliantų orlaivių atakomis. Visas miesto centras sugriautas, taip rašo šveicarijos korespondentai iš Budapešto.

Bulgarijos valdžia įsakius iškraustyti civilius iš sostinės.

Nuskandino Devynias Japonų Baržas

NEW GUINEA, sausio 13.—Amerikos patuljių torpediniai laivai nuskandino 9 japonų baržas Viliaz pertakoj. Daugelis kareivių nuskendo, kiti išsaudyti.

DU VAIKŪCIAI ŽUVO GAISRE

CANTON, Ill. — Užsiedęs "traileriu" du berniukai, vienas 4 kitas 2 metų, žuvo gaisre.

Turkija Arčiau Jungtinių Tautų

ISTANBULIS, sausio 13.—Paskyrimas Turkijos armijos galva gen. Kazim Orbay sukėlė spekuliacijų čia, kad Turkija gal ruošiasi stoti karan prieš Vokietija.

Orbay skaitomas pats gabiūusias turkų generalas iš jaunesniųjų, jis taip pat pakyres prie Aliantų. Buvusis generalio štabo galva Fevzi Chaknak buvo neprielankus Aliantams.

Čekų ir Lenkų Ginčas Bus Išrishtas

LONDONAS, sausio 13.—Dr. Benešas, čekoslovakijos prezidentas, sugryžė iš Maskvos, sakoma, pasrivežė Sovietų pasiūlymą lenkų trentinėi valdžiai dėl atsteigimo santikių.

Pasiūlymas taipgi apima ir Lenkijos-čekoslovakijos ginčą dėl Tešan distrikto, kurį Lenkija prisijungė kada Hitlerio armijos smaugė čekoslovakija.

Lenkai, sakoma, pasiūlymą priimsių, nes kito kelio jiems neliko. Tęsdami savo seną politiką jie liktų atmetiši visai, o kita valdžia Le kioj susidarytų.

Naciai Visai Panaikino Graikų Teisės

CAIRO, sausio 13.—Nacių okupacinė valdžia visai panaikino Graikų ir Likūdus sąvių valdžybės ir pūtmė visą valdžią į savo rankas.

Naciai nepasitiki graikais ir nepaliko jiems net ir lokalines valdžias.

Naciai Kaltinami už Karo "Saužudytę"

OMAHA, Neb., sausio 13.—Tyrinėjimas vokiečių armijos belaišavo, Franz Kettner, Concordia, Kansas, kempėj, saužudytės, parodė, kad tai griečiau bus žmogžudystė, kaip saužudytė.

Kettneris parąšė laišką žmoinai ragindamas ją atvykti Amerikon. Jis buvo austrijokas. Manoma, naciai' belaišviai jį nužudė.

Turkijos Studentai Apleidžia Vokietiją

LONDONAS, sausio 13.—Pranešimas iš Ankaros sako, kad Turkijos studentams įsakyta vykti iš Vokietijos šveicarijos baigti mokslus. Tai daroma sudarius "opiai situacijai."

Kinai Numušė 3 Japonų Bomberius

CHUNGKINGAS, sausio 13.—Kinijos kautynių orlaiviai užpuolė 3 Japonijos orlaivius ir 3 jų numušė Kiangsi provincijoje.

Kinų orlaivių mūšyje dalyvavo 23.

Anacoda Korporacija Rasta Kalta

PROVIDENCE, R. I., sausio 13.—Federalė džiūrė pasmerkė Anacoda Wire & Cable Co. Pawtucket miesto, ir keturis jos viršininkus už konspiraciją apgauti valdžią dirbant defektuvis dratus ir kabelius.

Pasmerkti William Morely, Jacob ir William Engelson, ir Lowell Morrow, newyorkiečiai, minėtos kompanijos viršininkai.

Texas Valstijoje Negrmai Neleista Balsuoti

WASHINGTONAS, sausio 13. Negras Lonnie Smith skundžia Aukščiausiam Teismui Texas valstijos autoritetus už neleidimą jam dalyvauti balsavimuose.

Ir demokratų partija to valstijoje neleidžia negram dalyvauti primary balsavimuose, tvirtina Smitho advokatai.

(Gal dėlto Texas valstijoje išrenkama tokie kaip Dies, Cox ir jiem panašūs.)

NUBALSAVO SKIRTI PINIGŲ SELPIMUI KARO NUKENTĖJUSIŲ

WASHINGTONAS, sausio 13. Atstovų Buto užsienio reikalų komitetas užgrėpė paskyrimą pinigų tarptautiniam šelpimo komitetui, kuris šelpo nuo karo nukentėjusius ir padės atstatyti nugriautas vietas.

Būsių pasikiru 75,350,000,000 tam reikalui.

Jugoslavų Liuosnorijų Armija Eis Sovietų Frontan

MASKVA, sausio 13.—Jugoslavų liuosnorijų pulkas, komanduoja Marko Mešič, busungo Jugoslavijos armijos pulkininko, bagija pasiruošius ir stos Sovietų frontan.

AUSTRALIJA NETEKO 7,764 LAKŪNŲ

MELBOURNE, — Australija jau neteko šiame kare 7,764 lakūnų, kurių 3,899 užmūsta, mirė nuo žaidų arba manoma bus užmušti.

STREIKAS MONTREALĖ PASIBAIGSIAS

MONTREAL, Kanada. — 2.000 miesto darbininkų streikas gal baigsis, unijos viršininkams apeliavus, kad darbininkai grąžtų darban ir pavestų savo reikalavimus spręsti arbitracinei komisijai.

Tūkstančiai Italų Meta Fašistų Partiją

BARCELONA, — Mussolinio fašistiniam teismui neteisuus ir saužudyš Mussolinio žentą Čiano, tūkstančiai meta fašistų partiją šiaurinėje Italijoje.

PRAMUŠĖ NACIŲ LINIJA PRIE MOZIRO

Vatutino Armija Smarkiai Plečia Frontą; Einama prie Moziro, Rovno ir Pinski

MASKVA, sausio 13.—Gen. Vatutino armija plečia savo frontą iki 50 mylių. Ji užėmė gelžkelio stoį Dobrovia, 20 mylių į šiaurę nuo Sarnų, ir nepertoli nuo Pinski.

Gen. Rokosovskio armija, kuri samušė nacių prie Stalingrado, pradėjo naują ofensyvą. Ji užėmė Davidovičius, taipgi Prudok, 11 mylių į šiaurę nuo Moziro, ir grumoją tam miestui

Murray, Green Priešingi Darbininkų Draftui

WASHINGTONAS, sausio 13. Senatorius Truman, War Investigating Komiteto pirmininkas, išėgo prieš prezidento Rooseveltio siūlymą draftuoti darbininkus.

Philip Murray, CIO prezidentas, taipgi ir William Green, ADF prezidentas, abu pasisakė prieš darbininkų draftavimą.

Darbo unijos liuosnoriai pasisakė prieš streikus, dėlto nėra streikų pavojaus ir nereikalingas darbo draftavimas, sako jie.

Francuzai Reikalauja Bausti Išdavikus ir Nacių Bendradarbius

ALŽYRAS, sausio 13.—Francūzijos patarinamas seimas priėmė reikalavimą, kad tuoju būtu teisiami ir baudžiami visi išdavikai ir nacių bendradarbiai, kurie dabar yra Afrikoje, taipgi reikalauja pavaryti iš valdžios visus, kurie buvo naciams prielankūs ar turėję ką bendro su Vichy.

Rooseveltas Populiarus, Nežiūrint Pasių Atakų

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Demokratų praversti "šiaudiniai balsavimai" rodo, kad prezidentas Rooseveltas yra labai populiarus.

PREZIDENTAS SAKO KONGRESUI, REIKALINGA \$100,000,000,000 NAUJ. KARO BUDŽETUI

WASHINGTONAS, sausio 13. Prez. Rooseveltas, savo pranešime Kongresui apie metų budžetą, pareiškė, jog reikalinga \$100,000,000,000 (100 milijardų) karų metų budžetui, kuris apima 18 mėnesių karą, nors tikimasi, kad karas gal baigtis greičiau.

Vien karo veiksmams reikalinga bent \$90,000,000,000 būsimam fiskaliam metų, kuris prasidės su lipos 1, 1944.

"Mes negalime remtis ant vilties greito karo laimėjimo," sakė prezidentas. Reikalinga našės karui, kad užtikrinus laimėjimą.

Jis taipgi sakė: "Kuomet mes dedame pagrindą karo laimėjimui, turime roštiš gryžimui į taikos gyvenimą."

apsupimu. Išmušta 2.000 nacių, sunaikinta 22 tankos.

Ji eina keliu link Brest-Litovsko ir jau užėmė daugiau 30 miestelių toi srityje. (Čia ilg laiką frontas stovėjo vietoj.)

Kita Vatutino armija eina link Rovno, į pietvakarius nuo Sarnų.

Vatutino armija taipju eina link Zmerinkos, svarbaus punkto ant Odosos-Varšavos gelžkelio, ir jau priejo prie Bug upės.

Gen. Koniovo armija veikia prie Smela. Naciai čia išmušti iš kelių svarbių vietoj. Ši armija stengiasi susisiekti su Vatutino armija ir nukirsti vokiečių susisiekimą iš Smela-Kanėms srities.

Rokosovskio armija eina per Pripeto pelkes, bet aršiausias vietas jau praėjo ir prasimūšė į lygumas ir sausenes vietas.

Davidovičių užėmimas taipgi stato pavojun vokiečių armijai Žlobine. Jai liko tik vienas kelias pasitraukimui į Minską.

Vokiečiai išgrūdama kai kurį pelkes, kur veik nėra kelių. Vatutino armijos, einančios link Rovno ir Kovelio kėsinasi apsuoti vokiečius, nes Kovelis suena abu gelžkeliai į vieną.

DAUG ALIANTŲ LAIVŲ ESĄ GIBRALTARE

LONDONAS. — Vokiečių daiviniai sako, Gibraltarre suplaukė 62 prekybiniai Aliantų laivai, taipgi nemažai karų laivų juos saugo.

Numirė 100 Metų Moteriškė, Nežinojo Apie Karą

LONDONAS.—Mrs. Margaret Richards iki pat mirties nežinojo, kad karas čia. Jos gimė neišslėpė tai nuo jos. Sirenas saugotus nuo aviacijos atakų jai aiškino kaipo dirbtuvų sirenas.

Ji mirė sulaukus 100 metų. Norėta, kad ji miryt pasitenkinus.

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Soviety Fronte

Soviety fronte Hitlerio gaujoms neduodama nei atsivėkė. Generolo Vatutino vadovaujami pulkai, užėmė Sarny, artinasi prie Rovno-Vilniaus gelbkelio linijos.

Generolas Konevas, laimėjęs didžiausią pergaltę ties Kirovgradu, baigia užnerti geležinę kilpą ant vokiečių garnizono Smeloj. Kaip didelė buvo gen. Konevo pergaltė ties Kirovgradu, galima spręsti iš to, kad Sovietų jėgoms kilnuvo toks laikmetis, kaip 90 tankų.

Apie generalą Rokosovskį tulas laikas nebuvo girdėti. Tik štai, jis pasirodo Mozyrio fronte, prakisdamas vokiečių fronte "skyle", 18 mylių platumo.

I vakarus nuo Mozyr prasideda didieji Priepėčio pekynai. Naciams jų vardas baisus. Ten prasmėgš tūkstančiai ir tūkstantiai vokiečių.

Beveik kiekvieną dieną Raudonoji Armija iškerta naujų surpyrų. Toliaus jų bus dar daugiau. Visame Sovietų fronte hitlerinėms gaujoms užduodama trenksningi smūgiai.

Tačiau, ir dabar dar negalima sakyti, kad vokiečių morale pašlijus. Fricai dar mušasi ir desperatiškai mušasi. Štai kad ir ties Kirovgradu, ir šiaurę nuo jo, kur buvo apsupti likučiai penkių divizijų.

Hitlerininkų komanda jau išmetė iš apyvartos tą žioplį posakį, kad naciai traukiasi pagal planą. Berlyno radijo komentatoriai taip pat jau nekalba apie traukimąsi "pagal planą".

Ažuotoi mes girdime išgąstingus šūkius apie Sovietų armijos galybę.

Vokiečių armija pusėtinau pritrenkta. Matyt, kad Hitlerio generolams vis sunkiau darosi su rezervais.

Soviety armija rezervų turi užtenkama. O kas bus toji valandoj, kada per Angly Kanalą persikels didieji Amerikos ir Anglijos rezervai!

Reikia Skaitytis

Amerikos organizuotas darbas pritaria prezidento Rooseveltui planams ir sumanymams, kaip jie buvo išdeštyti pranešime kongresui.

Tik viename punkte tarpe organizuoto darbo vadovybės ir prezidento pasireiškia skirtumas. Tą aiškiai pabrėžė Philip Murray ir Wm. Green, pasisakydami prieš priverstinį darbininkų draftavimą.

CIO ir Amerikos Darbo Federacijos prezidentai lankėsi Baltuose Rūmose ir ilgokai tarėsi su prez. Rooseveltu. Jie laikėsi savo įsitikinimą, kad šios sąlygos darbininkų draftavimas nėsąs reikalingas ir kad ta priemonė nebus galima išspręsti darbo jėgos problemais.

Reikia tikėtis, kad su jų argumentais bus skaitomasi, nes tarpe valdžios ir organizuotų šios šalies darbininkų turi būti pilniausia vienybė.

Darbas liuosnorū pagraifuo davė vaisingiausių pasekų. Amerikos industrinis

frontas tinkamai ir pavyzdinai stiprina šios šalies ir Talkininkų karinę galybę. Jei reikia įtraukti į karo darbų vaju naujų pajėgų, tai dar yra daug galimybių praplėsti liuosnorio darbo sistemą.

Julius Smetonos Organas

Smetonininkų terminologijoje žodis "pokusis" reiškia pasisukimą nuo demokratiškos ir fašistinės diktatūros. Nors žodis "pokusis" skamba nekaltai, bet Lietuvos gyvenime jis reiškė smurtą, terorą ir pasibaštinimą graftą.

Tie laikraščiai, kurie save vadina katalikiškais, ligi šiol nepritari smetoniniam posukiui, įvyktam gruodžio 17, 1926 m. Jie sakėsi nepritariai ir tam režimui, kuris gimė puo pašejoku.

Bet pažūrėkite į vakar dienos "Draugą" (Nr. 10). Ant viso šimto nuosimčių marijony organas virto Smetonos dinastijos organu.

Tie, kurie neatsiskyrė su demokratija, aiškiai suprast, kad "Draugas" padarė posukį labai griežtą ir daug ką nulėmiantį. Marijony laikraštis sužiniaja meluoka, būk "kartu su Smetona yra laidojamas bandomas ieškoti kelių tarp totalitarizmo ir demokratijos." Pats "Draugas" beveik visą laiką blaškėsi tose suterose. Smetona nesiblašė. Jis buvo užsigrūdinęs totalitarinės sistemos šalininkas.

Dabar klausimas kokie bus "Draugo" santykiai su "Naujenom." Kai šimutis ir Prunskis atvirai persimetė prie smetoninių padėrėms, kaip ilgai jie galės būti politiniai sugulovais su Grigaičiais ir Michelionais?

Smetoninės dinastijos organas "Dirva" visuomet sakė, kad socialistų ir klerikalų susiženijimas yra "nenatūralus". Viena iš dviejų: ar šimutis, Grigaitis suguls į vieną lovą su Julium Smetona, ar Grigaitis bus išpirtas, kaip nenatūralus partnerys.

Fašistai Žudo Fašistus

Mussolinio tipo galvareizai pasmerkt mirtin visą eilę juodmarškininių, kurie kaip žiurkės bandė išsigelbėti nuo skęstančio fašistų laivo. Tarpe pasmerktų ir jau nužudytų yra Mussolinio žmonas Galeazzo Ciano.

Ciano tipo fašistai nei per nago juodumą nesiskiria nuo mussolinio tipo fašistų. Jie tik gudresni. Išsizdėję Mussolinio jie tikėjosi, kad demokratija pasigalės jų.

To tipo fašistų—o jų yra daug ir bus dar daugiau—demokratija neprivalo galėtis.

Zudydami savo sėbrus Mussolinis ir jo bosas Hitleris nei kiek nesustiprins fašistų moralės. Jie inės į fašistų eiles dar didesnį dantų griežimą, dar didesnį isteriką.

Bląskydami isterikose konvulsijoje fašistai artina valandą savo neišvengiamos pražūtės.

Demokratija jiems atmiruos pilnu saiku.

Lietuvių Literatūros Draugijos nariams mūsų nuodides patarimas: užsimokėkite savo duokles metų pradžioje. Geriausia bus, jei užsimokėsite sekančiame susirinkime.

Ketvirtioji Karo Paskola jau čia pat. Neabejojame, kad visi vilniečiai atliks savo pareigas.

Pirkite karą bonių kiek tik galite! Pirkite jų kuo daugiau.

"Vilnius" vajuos baigiasi. Ne visi vilniečiai rūpinosi vaju. Jiems ir po vajuos nebus pėvelu pasidarbuoti dienraščio naudai.

KUR LINK VEDA LIETUVIUS KATALIKUS JŲ VADAI?

Jie Vaduojasi Ne Religijos, Bet Politinio Gesėfto Smetimais

Rašo L. Prūseika. KATALIKAI SAKĖ—SMETONA FAŠISTAS.

Devintą dieną sausio Antanas Smetona sudėgė gaisrę. O dvi dienas pirm to katalikų laikraštis "Lietuvių Žinios" (Pittsburgh, Pa.) rašė štai ką:

"Šiandien, kada fašizmas gyvena savo paskutinį dieną, būty politiška sąužudytė ir aukščiausio laipsnio neprotėtė lietuvių sekta paskui lietuviško fašizmo autorij A. Smetoną, kuris dar visai neseniai gerėjoji Mussolinio ir Hitlerio tvirta valdžia, ramandėna malšinanti išjūdinantis italy ir vokiečių minias."

Toliaus "Lietuvių Žinios" paduoda ištraukų iš A. Smetonos kalbos, kurią jis pasakė Lietuvos tautininkų partijos suvažiavime, 1932 metuose. Toje sau kalboje A. Smetona užgrija Mussolinį ir džiaugiasi, kad "Italija pirmą paskelbė naują valstybės santvarką, pavadinatą fašizmu."

Smetona dar daugiau džiaugėsi, kad—

"Po Italijos ir kiti kraštai, kaip Lenkija, Jugoslavija, Lietuva, grąšomi anarchijos, staiga pasuko nuo liberalizmo ir ėjo prie vieningos autoritetinės valdžios."

Smetona, toje sau kalboje, reiškia dar didesnio džiaugsmo, kad pagaliau ir—

"Vokietija, cilę metų gyvenusi Veimaro konstitucija... šiandien, Hitlerio vadovaujama, fašistai persitvarko ir kuria trečiąjį reichą."

A. Smetona buvo įsitikinęs Mussolinio ir Hitlerio pasekėjas. Jis atkartotinai sakė: "Lietuvos tautininkams (tai yra, smetonininkams) Italijos fašizmas patinka."

Jokiu peiliu negalima išskusti tą posakių, ty pareiškimų, ty kalbų ir raštų.

KĄ SAKĖ "DRAUGAS" IR "DARBININKAS".

"Lietuvių Žinios" vadina Smetoną lietuviško fašizmo autorium ir sako, kad yra "aukščiausio laipsnio neprotėtė lietuviams sekta Smetoną ir smetonininkus."

Beveik tuo pačiu laiku, kiti du laikraščiai, kurie save taip pat vadina katalikiškais, būtent "Darbininkas" ir "Draugas" irgi pareiškė savo nusistatymą prieš Smetonos vadovaujamus tautininkus.

"Darbininkas" (4 d. sausio) sako, kad "tautininkų partija neįsojosi fašizmo iškabą." Apie šaukiamąjį tautininkų "seimą" New Yorke "Darbininkas" sako, kad "išpūst jį iki visummeninės reikšmės nebus galimybė."

"Draugas" rašo, kad smetonininkų "Lietuvai Vaduoti Sąjunga susideda ne iš draugių ir organizacijų, bet iš keletos paskirų gerokai fašistuojančių tautininkų, kurių dvasios vadū yra A. Smetona.

"Dirva", vyriausias organas Smetonos dinastijos, piktai atšovė "Draugui":

"Ponas šimutis ("Draugo" redaktorius) ignoroja Lietuvos prezidentą ir net tam tikrą asmenį siuntinėja po Amerikos tautininkus, kad jis prikalbintų tautininkus atsidėti p. A. Smetonos..."

Iš to visko, kas viršų pasakytas ir iš paduodamų ištraukų Amerikos lietuvių katalikai negali nusidaryti nuomonę, kad "Draugas", "Darbininkas" ir "Lietuvių Žinios" nusistatę prieš Smetoną ir visą jo vadovaujamą tautininkų srovę.

Galima dar priminti, kad Smetonai atvykus Amerikon, "Draugas" nekarta rasi, jog jis neteisėtas Lietuvos prezidentas. Galima dar priminti, kad kada smetoninis režimas pradėjo kryptis karą prieš Suvalkijos ūkininkus (1935-36 m.), "Draugas" gan smarkiai atakavo Smetonos valdžią. Galima dar priminti, kad kada pernai Smetona lankėsi Philadelphiajioje vietos lietuvių kunigai jį boikotavo.

PERSIVERTĘ RAGOŽIUM.

Bet štai, Antanas Smetona numiršta, numiršta asmuo, kuris 1926 metais po velėna pakasė Lietuvos demokratiją, pakasdamos po velėna žymiausių kovotojų prieš fašizmą.

Ir su ta pačia diena "Draugas" pasidarė mirusio Smetonos garbintoju, jo dinastijos, jo šalininkų oficialiu organu.

"Draugo" N-ry iš sausio 11 dienos K. Prunskis skaisčiomis spalvomis apiėpėsi Smetonos asmenybę. Iš fašistų vadų, iš Mussolinio-Hitlerio garbintojo padaroma didžiausias tautos veikėjas! Neliko nei fašisto, nei fašistuojančių tautininkų! Tik tauri ir darbsti asmenybė.

Prunskis—šimutis persivertė ragožiu, kaip pirmo laipsnio akrobatai!

Negana to. Šimutis, kaipo Romos Katalikų Susivienijimo prezidentas, įgalioja prėlatą Krušą atstovauti Katalikų Susivienijimą Smetonos laidotuvese.

Negana to. "Draugas" praneša, kad j Smetonos šermenis suvažiuos tiek ir tiek kunigų.

Ką tas reiškia? Reiškia, Smetonai atleidžiama višos fašistinės jo nuodėmės ir prasižengimai. Reiškia, kad šimutis, Prunskis, Krušas ir

Patarina Pakarti 19,000 Nacių Ir Jų Tarnų

NEW YORKAS, sausio 11. — James Gerard, buvusias Amerikos ambasadorius Vokietijai, sako, kad pertvarkymū Vokietijos po karui reikalinga sumirti ir iškarti apie 19,000 nacių lyderių, kitaip pėroraganizavimas nevyksias.

Jis sako, studijavęs vokiečius per 50 metų ir pažystą juos gerai.

Soviety kariuomenė smarkiai nuša nacius, skina jų tūkstanius. Sakoma, gen. Vatutinio armija jau nuėjus virš 60 mylių už seno Lenkijos rubežnius, taigpi artinasi prie Rumunijos.

Svarbi, kad visur naciai negali atsispirti.

Galitė įsivaizduoti kaip jaudėjas dabar p. Grigaitis, kuris taip labai džiaugėsi, kad vokiečiai "kaip peilis per košą" eis per SSSR.

Daug jo paikų pranašėsių nuėjo niekais, bet jis vis suranda ką nors save apgaulioti ir kitiems akis dumti.

Sproguos Bomba Sužeidė 20 Nacių Francuzijoje

BERNE, sausio 12.—Is Francuzijos praneša, jog Marsaille mieste valgykloj, kur naciai susirenka, sproguos bomba ir 20 nacių sužeidė.

Tas visas jo straipsnis permirkęs hitleriniu raugu!

Jeigu šimučio-Prunskio-Krušo kompanija eina prie ugdau su Smetonos politine padėrme; jeigu po priedanga veidmainingo asarojimo ji eina prie naujo politinio gesėfto, tuo blogiau jai. Kas nori nuslėpt, užmžot fašistinį turinį smetonininkų-tautininkų srovės, tas parodo, kad jis patis netoli nuo fašizmo bėgęs.

Amerikos lietuvių katalikai! Atėjo laikas, kad jūs prabilumėt ir drąsiai pasisakytumėt prieš tokius vadus.

Atsiminkit, civiliztuotas pasaulis kovoja už demokratiją. Lietuva taip-pat bus demokratinė.

AUKOS "VILNIES" NAMO NAUDAI

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name and Amount. Includes names like Frank Graška, Lowel, Mass., \$1.00; K. S. Podolskis, Detroit, \$2.00; etc.

Viso iki šiol (su pažadais) \$2,016,70 Trūksta \$4,983,24



Rear admiraolas Charles A. Powell, kurio komandoje mūsų laivynas neseniai sudavė japonams skaudžių smūgių Marcus saloj.

mokratinė. Joje nei iš tolo nebūs nieko tokio, kas primumt smetoninį režimą.

Dalyvaus Progame Sausio 23 Liet. Auditor.



Jonas Shumakeris, smuikininkas, ir Algirdas Shumakeris, pianistas, broliai cicerieliai, dalyvaus progame sausio 23. Lietuvių Auditorioje, koncerte kuriame bus iškelta Raudonajam Kryžiui graži auka Station Wagon.

Mobilizuos Moteris Dirbti Maisto Krautuvėse

Maisto krautuvių — grosernių savininkai skundžiasi, kad neturi darbininkų publikos patarnavimui. Sako, kad jiems trūksta 35 nuosimčiai pagalbos. Jokių būdu negali paspėti paduoti reikalingus daiktus atsilankiusiems į krautuves.

Ginčiai Dėl Pinigų Rinkliavos iš Telefonų Dėžučių

Illinois Bell Telephone Co. nori įvesti tvarką išrinkimui pinigų iš telefonų dėžučių. Dabar yra renkama kas mėnuo. Siūlo, kad uniija primtų rinkimo tvarką tik kartą per du mėnesius. Žinoma, tuo būdu sumažintų darbininkų kiekį.

SIANDIN PRADEDA RINKLIAVĄ DEL PARALYZIAUS FONDO

Siandien prasideda rinkliava dėl Paralyžiaus Fondo. Civilinio apsigynimo koordinuotojas atsisauskė į visus pareigūnus, kad jie padėtų šiame darbe.

Numatyta sukelti \$500,000 dėl kovos su paralyžiumi. Rinkliava eis toliau kol bus sukelta minėta suma.

Pernai išleido kovai prieš paralyžių \$300,000. Būtu reikėję daugiau padėti, bet nebuvo pakankamai stipraus fondo. Dabar nori toki fondą sudaryti.

Kompanija aiškina, kad yra darbo jėgos stoka; negali gauti darbininkų ir naujos tvarkos įvedimas būtinas.

Unija ginčija ne tik už darbininkų pusę, bet ir už tai, jog kompanija nori retinti dėl to, kad visai panaikinti dėžučių sistemą. Tuomet, sako, pakeltų kainas už telefoną.

Šį reikalą perėmė svarstyti Illinois Komercijos Komisija. Reikaluoja kompanija ir uniija priduoti savo argumentus. Po to komisija darys išvadą ir nuosprendį.

Aukokime Kraujo Raudonajam Kryžiui

Chicago Lietuvių Moterų Kultūros Klubo susirinkimas įvyko sausio 12 d. Tarpe kitų nepaprastai svarbių klausimų, nutarta aukauti kraujo Raudonajam Kryžiui. Tuo klausimu rūpintis paskirta L. Matuzienė. Šiuo reikalu jau tretį kartą kultūrietės organizuotai rūpinasi.

Vietoje gauta pasižadėjimai iš šių draugų: A. Jonikienė, K. Abekienė, S. Burdienė, O. Vainauskienė, A. Stukienė, E. Samuolienė, O. Pakštienė, M. Ralilienė, V. Raila, O. Garsinskienė ir F. Abekas. Tikimės, kad dar pasisąžės ir daugiau. Pasižadėjusios aukauti kraujo nustatė dieną sausio 22 d., kaip 10 val. ryto, susirinkti „Vilnius“ svet. ir bendrai važiuos.

Tačiau sausio 16 dieną reikia užsiregistruoti vardi Raudonajam Kryžiaus skyriuje. Tad prašau visų kultūrietėjų, kurios manote, kad galėsit aukauti kraujo, tuo įaus praneškite žemiau paduotu telefonu. Pranešimai turi būti priduoti nevaliiau sausio 16 d. ryto, nes tą dieną teks užsiregistruoti vardi R. K. skyriuje.

Lauksime juo daugiausia pasižadėjimų ir skubiai. L. Matuzienė, Phone REPublic 8114.

Namų Savininkams Įspėjimas

Kriminalis Teismas davė persergėjimą namų savininkams. Iš gemblerių bylų išskyrė vieną namo savininką, kur buvo gemblieravimo vieta ir ji teis atskyrė. Jeigu šisai asmuo būtų nubaustas, tai susidarytu nutukis ir kitus už tai bausti.

Prokuroro raštinė sako, kad yra namo savininkas kaltas, kam leidžia gemblieriam namą renduoti.

Savininko advokatas atkirtė, kad jo klientas vedęs teisingai biznį. Jeigu tą žmogų kaltinti, tai reikėtų kaltinti viešbučių savininkus, kur beveik visuose yra tokių kambaryų rendauininkų, kur priimama pinigai lažyboms. Namu savininkas yra E. W. Bareuther, 186 N. Clark st.

Kas Sveikma "Daily Worker" 20-ties Metų Jubilėjaus Proga?

Savo Pasveikinimus Amerikiniai Angliškam Dienraščiui Galite Įteikti Per "Vilnius" Raštinę

Sausio 13 d. suėjo 20 metų nuo pasirodymo "Daily Worker". Dienraštis buvo pradėtas Chicagoj, bet vėliau iškėlė į New Yorką šį kur ir po šiai dienai eina. 20 metų jubilėjaus proga dienraščiui sveikina: Moterų Kultūros Klubas \$25.00. J. Gelganda \$2.00. Po dolerį: Abekas, Andriulis, Vėšys, Stalionis, Jonas Mažeika, Plečkaitienė, Zald, Abekienė, Yuris, Juška, Stasiukėlis, Ruzga, Samuolis, Zikasas, Mikūlenas, Arėšūnas, Julius Mažeika ir Baltutis.

Viso iki šiol pasveikinimų turime \$45.00. Pinigai bus perduoti dienraščiui 20 metų jubilėjaus mitingė sekmadienį, sausio 16 d., Orchestra Hall. Komitetas.

Walteris Černauskas Gryžo iš Armijos

Walteris Černauskas, žentas A. Grincevičiaus, kuris — tarnavo kariuomenėje daugiau du metu liko su garbiniais pažymėjimais paleistas iš tarnybos. Jis per metus pusę buvo Pietvakarinėje Paefiko dalyje. Teko dalyvauti kautynėse su japonais ir būti lengvai sužeistam. Paskui aspiringo mallerija.

Teko būti keliose ligoninėse. Dabar sveikas, bet reikia atsibudavoti, ir dėl to paleido iš tarnybos. Walteris Černauskas yra vedęs Bronę Grincevičaitę. Šiuo laiku jis yra pas uošvius Grincevičius Town of Lake apeliunkę. Grincevičiai yra pažangūs žmonės. Darbuojasi kiek sąlygos leidžia organizacijoje. Grincevičius yra LDS kuopos sekretorius. Jis rūpestingai eina savo pareigas. Rep.

NEATRODO, KAD DAUGIAU BUS ALIEJAUS

Chicagoj pasireiškia stoka aliejaus namų šildymui. Kurie aliejum šildo namus, kaip praneša Kainų Administracija, skundžiasi trūkumais. Užvakar padarė pareiškimą Vidurvakarinių kainų administratorius A. H. Šulz, kad neatrodo, jog daugiau galėtų būti aliejaus. Kiek yra dabar duodama, tai bus viskas.

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Popierės rinkliavos aukštuma šį šeštadienį. Civilinio apsigynimo lauzo direktorius McFetridge prašo gyventojų talkos. Nepalikite nereikalingų popierių namuose. Rikiškite į punds. Pundai gali būti po 15-18 colių aukščio ir pločio. Būtinai surikiškite popierą. Padėkite ant šalygatvio viduryje bloko.

Šeštadienį važinės miesto trokai ir surinks popierą. Laikraštėn ir magazinu popiera galite risti į vieną punda. Bet visokių "bakšų" rudų krepiškū ir tt., tai rikiškite atskyrāi.

Civilinio apsigynimo viršininkas prašo apie liekus vyrų, kai pamatys atvažiūjant troką, kad padėtų popieras sumesti į troką.

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Mirtys ir Laidojimai

Kazimieras Yurkus, susilaukęs pusės amžiaus, numirė sausio 11 d. Yra gimęs Lietuvoj, Raseinių apskrityje, Pilipių kaime. Kūnas pašarvotas Phillips koplyčioj, 3307 So. Litanica ave. Laidotuvės įvyks 14 sausio, 1.00 val. popietį į Lietuvių Tautiškas kapines.

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Užvakar padarė pareiškimą Vidurvakarinių kainų administratorius A. H. Šulz, kad neatrodo, jog daugiau galėtų būti aliejaus. Kiek yra dabar duodama, tai bus viskas.

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SEKMADIENI LENINO PRISIMINIMAS IR "D. W." 20-METU JUBILIEJUS

Robert Minor Pasakys Reikšmingą Prabalą Apie "Daily Worker" Vaidmenį ir Lenino Darbus

Šį sekmadienį, sausio 16 d., 2-30 val. popiet, įvyks didelės reikšmės masinis mitingas. Jame bus prisiminta garsumas darbininkų vad. Nicholas Leninas. Apie jo darbus ir suvaidintą rolę Sovietų valdžios įsisteigime šeštojo dešimtojo amžiaus, prabalą pasakys Robert Minor, pagarsėjęs žurnalistas ir Komunistų Partijos Centro Komiteto narys.

Sisai mitingas rengiamas, taigi, paminėti "Daily Worker" 20 metų jubiliejų. Minimas laikraščių įsisteigė 1924 metais. Jis pradėjo eiti sausio 13-tą Chicagoj. Vėliau buvo perkeltas į New Yorką iš kur ir dabar eina.

Amerikinis anglų kalba dienraštis suvaidino mižinišką rolę darbininkų judėjime. Tai vienintelis to mėsoto laikraštis taip energingai stoja už darbininkų organizavimą į darbo uniijas. Abeatoina, kad būtų taip sekmingai vykė organizuoti CIO uniijas be "Daily Worker."

Nebuvo darbininkų ir tikinčių bei inteligentų to kovos, kur sisai laikraštis nebuvo stovėjęs pirmose eilėse. Ar tai buvo kova už socialę apbraudą, ar bedarbių reikalavimai, ūkininkų kovos apgyviniui savo pastojų bei šiandien karo laimėjimas visuomet "Daily Worker" buvo agitatorius ir organizatorius tų kovų laimėjimui.

Lenino mirties paminėjimo ir "Daily Worker" 20 metų jubiliejaus mitingas įvyks Orchestra Hall, 216 S. Michigan ave.

Šį sekmadienį, sausio 16 d., visi vykių ir taip reikšmingą iškilinę. Neturėtų būti nei vieno pažangaus lietuviu, kuris praleistų tą mitingą nedalyvavęs.

Įžanga \$1.10 ir 55c.

BRIDGEPORTIETIS.

DU KARIUS ARESTAVO UŽ FALSIVUS ČEKIUS

Policija sulaukė ir apklausinėja kari, kurio kiek laiko pabėgo iš Moorhead, Minn., stovyklos. Jis kaltinamas falsivų čekių skleidimu.

Kitas karis sulauktas ir apklausinėjamas tuo pačiu kaltinimu. Jis pabėgo iš armijos apie metai atgal iš Phillips, Kas.

Vienas jų yra W. Schmel, 22 m. Liko areštuotas Midland Hotel, Prispajžinęs, jog išleido už \$300 falsivų čekių.

DIREKTORIUSUSIRINKIMAS

Pirmadienį, sausio 17-tą, įvyks Lietuvos Spaudos Bendrovės ("Vilnius") direktorių susirinkimas, "Vilnius" sveitins, kaip 8 val. vakaro. Visi direktoriai malonėkite prisūti laiku, yra daug svarbių reikalų aptarimui.

Pirm. A. Maziliauskas.

Penktdienij Laidos Kazimiera Yurku

Sausio 11 d. numirė Kazimieras Yurkus, LDS 53 kuopos narys. Seniau jis vertėsi plaukų ir barzdų skutimu. Bet paskutiniu metu, menkai sveikatai tarnaujant, mažai galėjo dirbti.

Vėlionis paėjo iš Lietuvos, Tauragės apskrūcio. Buvo pažangus asmuo, prisidėjo kiek galėjo prie darbininkiško judėjimo. Paliko žmoną ir daugiau giminių nuliudinė.

Kūnas pašarvotas Phillip koplyčioj, 3307 So. Lithuania ave. Laidotuvės įvyks penktadienį, sausio 14 d., iš koplyčios kūnas bus palydėtas į Lietuvy Tautiškas kapines.

Suomi raginu LDS 53 kuopos narius apsilankyti koplyčioj ir atiduoti paskutinę pagarbą vėlioniu. Prashome visu, kurie tik gali, dalyvauti laidotuvėse penktadienį.

M. Samuolis.

LLD 19-tos Kuopos Draugiskas Vakarelis

Šį šeštadienį, sausio 15-tą, "Vilnius" salėj įvyks puiki pramoga, kurioj rengia LLD 19-ta kuopa. Bus muzika šokiams, vašies ir marguymynai. Visi Bridgeporto ir kitų kolonijū vakarų lankytojai kviečiami dalyvauti.

Pavyzdingas Mitingas

Trečiadienio vakare įvyko LLD 19 kp. metinis mitingas. Dikėčiai narių dalyvavo. Kuopa įsirašė šeši nauji nariai. Kuopiečiai visi pasiryžę dirbuotis. Išrinko delegatus į LDS 1-mo apskričio konferencija.

Peržvelgus kuopos darbą, numatyta, jog šiemet bus galima kuopą išauginti iki 150 narių.

Prie pabaigos noriu priminti dar sykį, kad visi kuopiečiai ir bendrai publika dalyvautų šeštadienij kuopos vakarėlyje "Vilnius" salėje.

Town of Lake Naris Savininkų Vakarelis

Sausio 15 d., vakare, Ezerskio salėj, 4600 So. Paulina st., Town of Lake Naris Savininkų organizacija rengia pramogą. Tai bus kortų ir kiuliuok lošimo vakarelis.

Rengėjai turi dikėčiai visokių dovanų. Pasizymeję lošime bus apdovanoti vertingais daiktais. Bendrai bus gražus parengimas.

Kviečiame visus iš šios kolonijos ir kitų miesto dalių į mūsų parengimą atsilankyti.

Kviečia Valdyba.

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Roselando delegatų komitetas rengia prabalą nedėlioj, sausio 16 d., 4-tą val. popiet, Lietuvių Kultūros svetainėje, 10413 Michigan Ave. Kalbės V. Andreus ir A. Tolstienė. Daugiau Roselando Moterų Choras. Bus sulosta "Margučio Rastininko" ilgaua veltui. Po to pasilinksimimas. (1848)

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LIETVIŲ EX-MAINERIŲ KLUBO METINIS SUSIRINKIMAS įvyks sekmadienį, sausio (dėniar) 16 d., 1-30 val. popiet, Chas Ukleio Svetainėje, 3436 S. Lithuania Ave. Bus išboti raportai iš pereinų metų darbuotis ir kitokių svarbių reikalų svarstymas. Visi nariai malonėkite dalyvauti. Valdyba.

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- Patiū (Piles) žoliū arbatos 85c
- Patiū (Piles) arba nu bėle koisio miedūlis metis 85c
- Vizkiois Žolės Yra Pakeltuose Su Nurodymais, Kaip Jas Vartoti.

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Nu užsienėjusio kataro, 85c

Hay Fever 80c

Nu nemalonus kvapo 80c

Nu sūrigusio pilvo (heartburn) 85c

Nu romtiškiū saugėjū 60c

Treidelis, atmbonės šakny, 60c

Nu Cūtrinės Ligos 85c

Patiū (Piles) žoliū arbatos 85c

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VILNIS

American Lithuanian Weekly

VOLUMEXXV, No. 2

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1944

EXIT SMETONA

By LAUKUVISKIS

Wanted to be "Eternal"
President

January 9th, 1944, in a blazing home of his son in Cleveland, from suffocation died a big (by his own design) Lithuanian figure, Antanas Smetona.

Press associations, radio commentators and various newspapers mentioning this fact, wittingly or otherwise, distorted the facts by "presenting" him with the title of the President of Lithuania. That he never was!

Smetona was born nearly 70 years ago, in 1875. At the beginning of the First World War, Antanas Smetona was 39 years old and a leader of a political group in that part of Tsarist Russia which later evolved as an Independent Republic of Lithuania.

As in this war, so in the World War No. 1 that part of Europe was occupied by Germany from the beginning. Smetona did not evacuate to the far corners of Russia with the retreating Russian armies as so many thousands of other

Lithuanians did. As a good Lithuanian "patriot", Smetona stayed at home and cooperated with the German occupants.

In 1917 Kaisers Germany already saw the writing on the wall: Germany was going to lose the war, but she must win the peace. And how best to achieve this but by surrounding itself with the "friendly independent" nations on its borders? And that is just what Germany started to do.

Let's remember that in 1917 there was no Lithuania. That part of Europe was occupied by Germans as it is today. And under those conditions and with the sanction of occupational authorities, Lithuanians met in Vilna on August 22nd, 1917, and organized what was known as a "Lithuanian National Council."

That "Council" elected Antanas Smetona as its President. And that's as close as he ever got to the title of president.

Majority of the Lithuanian people at that time were for an Independent Lithuanian Republic. But at the head of the (Continued on page 2)

Paul Robeson's CIO Connections

O. K. With Equity

New York, Jan. — Paul Robeson, negro actor and singer, had a clear bill from the Actors' Equity Assn. (AFL) today in the question of his honorary membership in two unions of the rival CIO.

"There is no action that we can properly take," Equity council announced.

"The Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York had called attention in a resolution to Robeson's CIO membership and Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen Assn., had called upon Equity to expell the actor unless he dropped his CIO connections."

ON KEEPING YOUTHFUL

The wise agree that one of the surest ways of retaining your youthful outlook is to live in the future—not the past.

To keep that zestful light in your eyes it is imperative that you discard the musty past and bravely go in quest of the bright future, leaders of thought agree.

Will Bid Farewell to Tony Urbikas

A very well known member of the LDS Redwings, one whose name has appeared many times in the V.E.S. in connection with the activities of the Redwings will soon be leaving us. He will be taking his place with the other fighters against fascism in the Merchant Marine Corps.

The Redwings will bid farewell to Tony at an affair arranged for that purpose this coming Saturday, January 15 at Hollywood Inn, 2417 W. 43rd St.

A cordial invitation is extended to all who wish to come and enjoy an evening with the Redwings and make the last meeting with our member Tony Urbikas one that he will remember while on duty serving his country.

In order to derive the fullest benefits from a real friendship it is imperative that you and your best friend complement and stimulate each other to bring out the best that is in you.



FOXHOLE DIGGER—Old-time shovel expert hardy would recognize instrument held, left, by Sgt. Sidney Jeter of Fort Worth, Texas, somewhere in Italy. To expedite foxhole digging, shovel is a combination ax, pickax and shovel all in one

Mrs. F. D. R. Named As U. D. A Sponsor

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt heads a new national sponsoring committee of the Union for Democratic Action, according to an announcement by the executive committee of the Chicago branch yesterday.

On the committee with Mrs. Roosevelt, according to the announcement, will be James Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; James Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (A. F. of L.); R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers C.I.O., and Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union (A.F. of L.).

DIES NOT KNOWING OF WAR

In London a 100 year old woman died a few days ago without knowing that there is a war going on. Her name was Mrs. Margaret Richards. Members of her family in Doncaster decided to keep the news from her when the war started and air raid sirens were described to her as "factory whistles."

WFA Plans To Extend War Plant Meals

Washington—The War Food Administration said today that plans have been discussed with representatives of organized labor for the establishment of restaurants in factories to make on-the-job food available to an additional 5,500,000 workers.

Because of wartime changes in food distribution and in working and living conditions,

war workers are increasingly dependent upon food in the plant to maintain health and productive efficiency, the WFA said. At present in plant feeding is available to approximately 6,500,000 industrial workers, constituting about 33 1-3 per cent of all workers in plants where in-feeding would be possible. The WFA said that about 8,000,000 workers are in plants where on-the-job feeding is neither practical nor feasible.



CPL. V. REMEIKIS

Home on a three weeks leave necessitated by an appendix operation, Cpl. V. Remeikis rested at the home of his parents at 2334 N. Campbell, Chicago. On January 6th he left for camp again. His parents and host of friends all wish him the best of luck on resuming his duties in our country's armed forces.

About 66,000 men and 152,000 women entered U. S. colleges in the Fall of 1943, exclusive of military enrollments, compared with 203,640 men and 149,900 women in the Fall of 1942.

Exit Smetona

(Continued from page 1)

movement stood Smetona and his Kaiser's inspired "Council." What did Smetona and his "Council" do in 1917-18 for the independence of Lithuania? Let's look into this.

American Lithuanians celebrate February 16th as the day of Declaration of Independence of Lithuania. But that's historically incorrect. June 18th is the date of the latter "Lithuanian Independence" as declared by Smetona's "Council" in 1918. Now let's look into this declaration and see what kind of "President" Smetona was in 1918. Here I'll give some quotes from that declaration:

"Lithuanian Council offers His Excellency Wilhelm, the Duke von Urach, Count of Vuertemberg the crown of the Kingdom of Lithuania—for Himself and his male descendants in perpetuity.

"The King chose the name of Mindaugas II and will ascend the Throne on the following conditions:

"The State of Lithuania will be a Monarchy.

"The Constitution will be drafted by the Council with the full consent of the King..."

And that, my children, was the last declaration of Lithuanian independence, signed by Antanas Smetona as the President of "Lithuanian National Council" on August 22nd, 1918. This declaration voided the previous one, made by the same people on February 16th, 1918.

That Lithuania never lived to be a Monarchy with a king of German Royal blood, is no credit to Smetona. He did his best. But we know now what happened to German royalty after the First World War.

After losing on royalty, Smetona's "Council" did not get discouraged. Oh, no. There was still a chance to rule 3,500,000 people of a nation that was being born of world shaking events at the end of the war.

After the Kaiser was overthrown and the Allied Nations began to carve out small independent states of what before the war was Tsarist Russia, Smetona's council began to organize itself into the shape of a republic.

They set the date of the Constitutional Assembly, which was to elect the President. The Constitutional Assembly met on May 15th, 1920. And was our "leading patriot" Smetona surprised! Out of 112 delegates, not one was elected from Smetona's party!

Naturally, with a party of such stink as Smetona's Tautininkai, he couldn't be elected president of a new Republic. So Aleksandras Stulginskas was

elected first president of the independent Lithuanian Republic.

Stulginskas held the office of President until 1926 when the third regular Assembly (Seimas) elected president Kazys Grinius. In this Assembly Smetona had 3 delegates (out of 85) and it looked like it would take the next three hundred years for Smetona to climb to the top. That was entirely too slow for him.

So at the stroke of midnight on December 16-17, 1926, Smetona invaded the sacred Halls of the Seimas and with the gang of armed followers, announced the government overthrown. Same night the residence of President Grinius was invaded and at the point of bayonets, he was forced to "resign." So that's how Antanas Smetona became "President" of Lithuania. He couldn't wait for the slow process of democratic elections.

After overthrowing the constitutional government, Smetona declared all other parties but Tautininkai illegal. And that notwithstanding the fact that in the Constitutional Assembly as in two other following Assemblies Smetona's party could not elect even one delegate! Only in the third regular Assembly (Seimas) Tautininkai elected 3 delegates. But Smetona himself wasn't even one of the three!

How much love Smetona had for the democratic form of government and the title of the president shows the following fact: For several years after the Fascist putch Smetona did not call himself "president," but "Tautos Vadas." In English that would be equal to a "Leader of the Nation." But in German there is a more fitting name—Der Fuehrer!

Smetona and his friends in this country always called his putch a "bloodless revolution." But that is also a fascist lie as is his claim to the title of the President.

On the day following the fascist putch, thousands of Lithuanian people were arrested. Only 10 days later, on Dec-



SHINE BUT NO SHINE—British Aircraftman George Alden of South London gets shine on shoes by Egyptian boy, in Cairo, Egypt. But he prevents shine on his face from hot sun by use of umbrella. Shine on shoes is plenty, says he.

ember 27, 1926, Smetona's hangmen shot four Lithuanian people's leaders presumably because "they plotted to overthrow" the government which Smetona himself overthrew!

Smetona ruled Lithuania from December 1926 till June 1940. He saw the clouds of war gathering over Europe and, by Hitler's own admission begged the Nazi Fuehrer to "save Lithuania." When that did not come soon enough and the People of Lithuania began to show their dislike to "Tautos Vadas" (der Fuehrer), Smetona left the country at night. And where did he first apply for shelter? To his friend and protector Hitler in Berlin!

After organizing the machinery in Berlin for the "continuity" of his dynasty, Smetona came, in a round-about way, to this country. Here he dropped his own chosen title of the "Leader of the Nation" but arrogantly declared: "I was, I am and I will be the President of Lithuania!"

Too bad the people of Lithuania did not "appreciate" his "sacrifice" and "love" for the country!

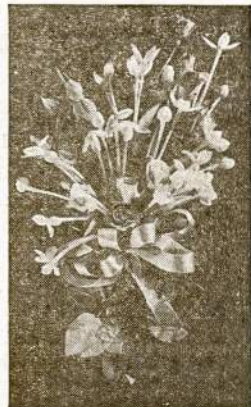
During his rule of Lithuania Smetona "officially" murdered the following: Karolis Požėla, Kazys Giedris, Rapolas Ciornis, Juozas Greifenbergeris, Alfonsas Petrauskas, Kazys Narkevičius, Bronius Pratasėvičius, Petras Sarkauskas, Juozas Gustaitis, Juozas Karčiukaitis, Stasys Ališauskas, Klaudija Krestinaitė, Jonas Miškinis and Antanas Andriūška. And how many were slain "unofficially" by his "žvalgyba" and in his concentration camps—only the future will reveal.

Iowa Governor Calls Legislature

DES MOINES—Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper has called a special session of the Iowa Legislature for Jan. 26 to consider legislation permitting Iowa soldiers to vote by absentee ballot in the 1944 primary and general elections.

The Governor pointed out that the present law, which requires absentee ballots must be obtained and returned within 20 days, makes it impossible for men overseas to get their ballots in on time.

In 1942, with a special law allowing 30 days for absentee voting, Iowa received 465 effective soldier ballots in a total vote of some 700,000.



Sweetheart roses for a bride who is being married in a suit or going-away frock is the wartime choice of Horace Heck, stylist of Florist's Telegraph Delivery Association who combines them with waxy white bouvardia in a loosely arranged shower tied with shimmering pink ribbon. Bouvardia has completely replaced the proverbial orange blossom for wartime brides.

'YOUR FUTURE SURE'

Impressions of the historic Congress of American-Soviet Friendship celebrating the 10th Anniversary of American-Soviet relations, November 6th in New York City.

It is a strange feeling to have the tide with you once more—to see History tearing along in the direction a few people—but so few, and in the face of such cynical and vociferous disbeliefs!—maintained all along it must go. But this was the thrilling experience shared last week-end in New York by the hardy pioneers of American-Soviet cooperation.

The whole week-end was vibrant with activity. The luncheon, the panels of discussion, the concert, the grand mass meeting that jammed Madison Square Garden; the pushing, jostling, good-natured crowds in the lobbies—stampeding, to get into a symposium on education, to listen to a resume of twenty-five years' progress in science or medicine, or health, or trade unionism—addressed by sober professors and civic leaders. All week-end in and out of the Grand Ballroom at the New Yorker, the North Ballroom, the overflow meetings, the little discussion groups, crowds flowed, and one felt as if one had at last come into the sunshine after a heavy fog. For a quarter of a century people have lain under this Rip van Winkle fog unknowing, unseeing. The crowds here showed that people are beginning to realize that they had been cheated out of knowledge, facts, information.

Time and again at the meetings the same note was sounded, by eminent surgeons, clergymen, scientists, public relations men, social workers, teachers—and by the simple people who felt they had been cheated. "Prejudice is not born but learned" . . . "Accurate information now is what is important." . . . "We have not been sufficiently informed of Soviet achievements." . . . and "Our eyes have now been opened." This came from John Darr, a theological student. The panel on education at which he spoke so eloquently adopted a resolution "to revise textbooks that they give a more accurate picture of this heroic country, the Soviet Union."

Tributes to the tremendous achievements of the Soviet nations were unstinted, particularly from those who could speak with the authority of accurate knowledge: "Their system of blood transfusion is first-rate," said Dr. Hugh Cabot, famous Boston surgeon, and he added that he was not misled on his visit to Russia. "When we deal with observed fact we don't have to fuss with propa-

ganda." "They can adapt themselves to change," noted Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Prof. of Physiology of Harvard University. ". . . a very great people, without whom we cannot go on satisfactorily."

The speed of Soviet progress was also stressed by speaker after speaker—often smilingly. "Seven years is a long time as measured in the less dynamic pace of other countries," said Yale's Prof. of Public Health, Dr. C. E. A. Winslow.

The doubts of early observers were quoted with laughing ridicule. One eminent American engineer had said you could never make engineers of the Russians; another, that women would never make doctors. Dr. Cabot went over some of that early propaganda wryly, for 60% of Soviet doctors are now women.

Two Soviet women surgeons came to Boston on a visit and were astonished to find only ten per cent of American doctors are women. And, added Dr. Alice Hamilton, Medical Consultant to the Federal Department of Labor and professor at Harvard, "Harvard is far behind the Soviet Union in recognizing the ability of women." Only one medical woman is on any university faculty in the field of industrial diseases—yet even in 1924 Russia had thousands, as well as an Institute of Industrial Diseases too. Its Medical Schools in the Soviet Union have increased six-fold since the first World War, there are twelve times as many physicians, public health has been organized as in no other country "and the most outstanding feature of all" said Professor Winslow "is the maternity and child care."

Each of the six panels kept coming back to the immense strides made in social life, even in wartime—to the organized way all social problems are dealt with—even in wartime—to the abolition of racial prejudice and minority persecution, the achievement of perfect equality of the sexes—especially in wartime. And no attempt was made to evade the truth that it was the Soviet way of life that had brought this about. "The Soviet Union would not have got on the agenda of History if it had not been for 1917," Corliss Lamont pointed out to 25,000 in Madison Square Garden, "the Soviet revolution, like our own American Revolution, helped along the future of the world."

All the panel sessions were

jammed, the walls lined with standees. A thousand attended the trade union session. Men crowded into the panel on Women and Child care; listened eagerly to the story of the ballerina who couldn't dance at the Opera House because she was stiff from woodchopping; to the tales of women carrying wounded soldiers in parachutes; the exploits of some of the 35,000 airwomen! the claims that there is no "weaker sex" in Russia. Woman there is a "social citizen" who has contributed to the indivisible mass heroism of this war as women never have participated collectively in history. As Fannina Halle, Mildred Fairchild, the Soviet student, Taissa Isotova, and others, told of the exploits of Soviet women, young girls, children, the hushed room held its breath; you could almost hear the creative thinking, the stirred imagination as the future unfolded. Napoleon had already discovered Russia to be "a peculiar country, where even the women are fighting." It is more characteristic now, where Soviet women have held family life together where possible, worked at every trade, sailed and fought and dug and flown with the men, and still have had time to raise the slogan "Not an orphan in all of Russia."

Students and teachers from American classrooms, workers, trade union officials, actors and dancers, architects and bookkeepers, chemists and biologists, writers, physicians and research workers: from laboratory and office, studio and bookshop, hospital and law court American men and women, 2000 strong, streamed in to hear at last some of the true facts about this land of human striving and struggle and achievement. Federal and State officials; clergymen and musicians. The Metropolitan Benjamin. They listened with heart and mind.

After the panels they milled about, talking, arguing, asking, discussing: bought books, pamphlets; joined permanent subcommittees; prepared to take the story of what they had heard back to their organizations. Hundreds of people burning with the desire to do something to express in even the smallest degree some of the gratitude they were feeling to the Soviet people, their courage, their patience and pain and magnificent successes.

"One tenth of the peoples of the world tried to prevent this crisis from taking shape," one professor declared. "We failed them." Edgar Snow at the luncheon, crowded with 1,000 people, detailed the opportunities history had given to avert the war, but which had not been

taken. Twenty million Soviet citizens had paid for the democracies' blindness, he declared. The war in Russia, "one of the outstanding epics of civilization" has sharpened every reaction. "The highest qualities of man are coming to fruition in this struggle," one speaker asserted. "Soviet Russia is the most significant fact in our century."

Dr. Wilder Penfield, Prof. of Neurology at McGill University, who had been on a mission to the Soviet Union this July, bore out what Dr. Frankwood Williams said fifteen years ago. "Psycho-neurosis is really rare in Russia; they have a high amount of its specific antidote—high morale. It does not seem necessary to import this by Lend-Lease. We have learned it and now Hitler is learning it. . . ." Snow told of the losses, the millions killed in battle, the depopulated villages, the civilian massacres. But also of the heroism. He asked a soldier at Stalingrad why the Germans had not been able to break through, to take just that little bit of ground that would give them the city and victory. "They could not get through," said the Red Army man, "because we could not retreat."

And Orson Welles added, "Never think the people will betray the Moscow Conference. Against the counter-revolution the U. S. A. and the U.S.S.R. stand now with all the governments of free men."

Paul Robeson at Madison Square Garden, with his magnificent voice and outspoken courage expressed the feelings of every person. Every person who found himself vowing again to dedicate himself to better understanding, fuller knowledge, closer cooperation between the two giant countries of the world. Robeson sang in tribute to the Soviet recapture of Kiev. Kiev, which Red Army soldiers with tears of fury in their eyes, had had to watch the Nazis burn and destroy that very day. Robeson sang to Kiev, to all of Russia, the promise of the Soviet flyers which is the solemn oath of all the peoples of earth: an oath taken at the million graves of Soviet heroes:

"Your rest secure
"Your future sure
"Beneath my wing. . . ."

WPB Chairman Donald Nelson, calling for a greatly intensified nationwide drive to provide 400,000,000 used tin cans monthly for war production, has asked America's housewives to salvage at least twice the number currently collected. He said two out of every three tin cans are still being wasted.

* * *
A blend of alligator oil is being utilized as fuel by an electric power plant in Brazil.

REPORT ON RUSSIA

BY DONALD NELSON

Chairman of the War
Production Board

Last month the Soviet Government generously afforded me an opportunity to see with my own eyes the results of the stupendous effort which the Russian people are making to bring the war to an early conclusion in absolute victory.

Tonight I cannot hear those splendid words, American-Soviet Friendship, without recalling something that happened to me about two weeks ago in Siberia—the middlewest of Russia—in the city of Novo-Sibirsk. It was at one of those hearty Russian gatherings which I grew to know in the few weeks of my visit. One of the officials there—a powerful figure of a man—came over to me and shook me by the hand and told me how much he liked Americans. But it was not enough for him to tell me—he had to do something about it. He looked around and seized a big china plate that was on the table. He said, "When we Russians like somebody, we break a plate—like this." And with that he raised his huge fist and crushed it down on the plate, smashing it to pieces.

I could not let so fine a gesture go unanswered. I figured that this was no time for official decorum. So I reached out and grabbed two plates, and I said, "When we Americans like somebody, we break two plates—like this." And I hit the two plates with my fist.

The plates broke all right, and my friend and the others present embraced me with enthusiasm. Then they saw that on of the splinters had cut my hand, and they were concerned. But I did not mind the scratch, for it gave me an opportunity to say that my blood was merely a token of our united military efforts—a little American blood on the Russian front, where they had poured out so much in our common cause.

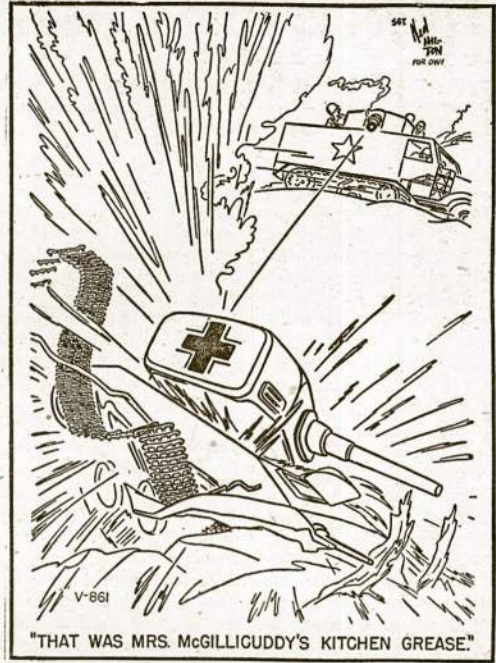
From this and other incidents in the same spirit, I have gained a sense of the warm human feeling which underlies the wonderful achievement of Mr. Hull and his associates in Moscow. To my way of thinking, the pact which Mr. Hull signed is far more than an important agreement between great powers. It is an expression of the rooted desire of the peoples of America and Russia and England and China to come closer together, to seek better ways of understanding each other and better means of expressing their common interests. That is why this great pact carried so much force, and has stirred the world so deeply.

Between the Russians and ourselves, there is not only a sound basis for good international relations but also the essential human sympathies which make for personal friendship. Everywhere I went in Russia, I noticed strong similarities to America in the attitudes and emotional drive of the people. Again and again I saw examples of the grim determination and the high spirit of a pioneering folk—like the American pioneers of whom we are so proud. I sensed an independence of thought and a bold courage that belong to the new world, rather than to the old world. And I came away convinced that once we have come to know one another better and have surmounted the barrier of language, there will be found no two people anywhere in the world better qualified to win each other's respect and admiration and friendship than the Russians and the Americans.

No quality of the Russian character more deeply impressed me than the business-like directness with which they approach their practical problems. In my talks with Marshal Stalin, Mr. Molotov, and Mr. Mikoyan, the people's Commissar for Foreign Trade, I found a forthrightness and realism that are the earmarks of the successful practicing executive everywhere.

Even before I went to Russia, I was aware that there is every reason for the United States and Russia to do business together. We are not competitors in world markets, and both countries have much to gain from economic cooperation. But now I realize that temperamentally as well as economically the Russians will make good customers for the United States and good suppliers of such raw materials as we may need from there. The Russians, whom I met understand the meaning of a square deal and a firm agreement. I recognize good faith when I see it. At one point in my conversation with Mr. Stalin, he said to me, "Any obligation undertaken by this Government will be repaid in full—and not by token payments." That is unquestionably the Russian position. In his thinking and in the thinking of all the Russian leaders with whom I talked, I found no trace either of a desire to deceive others, or of self-deception. I am convinced that we Americans who are a business-like people will find sound men with whom to do business in that vast, powerful, and developing country.

In my judgment, the industrial future of Russia is assured.



This cartoon by HILTON awarded first salvage prize in Cartoonists' Conservation Show

And because they are confident of that peaceful future, and anxious to come to it, the Russian people are putting an incredible effort into the cause of complete victory in this war. I was profoundly moved by what I saw in devastated Stalingrad. There, as you know, hardly a wall stands intact, but already factories are at work in the ruined city; and each day the workers, most of them women, come from improvised shelters to work cheerfully at the job of turning out the materials of war for their beloved Red Army.

Russia's intensity of purpose shows again in the tremendous industrial developments east of the Urals. There I saw how much can be done, and in how short a time, by the united will of a strong people. I am no military strategist, but I have a conviction that if by some terrible misfortune the Nazis had conquered all western Russia, still the Russian people would have made a stand east of the Urals and would have kept fighting and producing, and producing and fighting, until by sheer industrial effort and military prowess they would eventually have driven the Germans out of Russia, as they are now driving them. For Siberia was to me a country of unexpected riches and potential industrial might. The men and women whom one sees are robust in body and spirit.

The Russians are the first to recognize that they are far behind us in total industrial facilities, they admire American engineering skills and the quality as well as the quantity of our production. They have an intense interest in American war production, and deep apprecia-

tion of the part which American war material has played in their fighting. But they themselves have done much which we, in turn, must admire. For with amazing energy, they have swiftly built for their country the essential industrial plant which has enabled them, with aid from us, to roll back at every point the supposedly invincible Nazi armies. . . .

I have come back from my journey with a high faith in the future of Russia, and in the benefit which that future will bring to the entire world, including ourselves. So far as I can see, once our victory is won and we have put this war behind us, we shall have nothing to fear except suspicion of each other. Once we are working in collaboration with the other United Nations to produce for peace and to raise the living standards of peoples everywhere, we shall be on our way toward new levels of prosperity and greater human satisfactions than we have ever known. I join with you in acclaiming the Moscow Pact, which represents a great forward stride in world history.

(From *Soviet Russia Today*)

Paper pulp once used for fringed lamb chop holders is now going into bombs, balloons, bandages, and V-mail blanks.

In Fort Worth, Texas, there is a man who says he hasn't time to spend any money. He's a shipbuilder who works at night, and sleeps all day.

Women are going up in the world. Rebecca Conady, Brighton, Mass., has become an expert flagpole painter to free a man for war.

The Vilnis English Section

(Edited By Editorial Board)
3116 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Victory 7325

Let's Stick To The Law

There are more than half a million foreign born residents of our country who did not have an immigrant's visa when coming here. To prevent a widespread breaking up of families, a tragedy which strict enforcement of the existing rules would create, Congress passed a law—(Alien Registration Act of 1940—Title 8 of the U. S. Code) authorizing the permanent residence in our country of alien members of American families, even if they failed to comply with technical entry requirements.

On December 7th, the Board of Immigration Appeals reaffirmed a three-year-old order to deport Mrs. Raissa Browder to the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Browder is the mother of three children attending an American school in Yonkers, New York. She has resided in this country for over ten years. Her children are American citizens. Her husband Earl Browder is a Kansas-born American, a descendant of revolutionary forefathers. He is the General Secretary of the Communist Party.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties in a letter to the President urging him to exercise his power as Chief Executive "to give Mrs. Browder the rights generally accorded by American law, to suspend her deportation, and permit her to become an American citizen", says in part:

"The refusal to accord Mrs. Browder this usual privilege, apparently because she is married to the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States and lived under the Soviet regime, appears to follow Hitler-like procedure rather than American democratic tradition."

In medieval times a whole family could be outlawed. Such practices have been abolished by law in all modern civilized countries. The fascists and the Nazis revived the barbaric past. Shall we emulate them in our country? This is the question the case of Mrs. Browder presents to all Americans, regardless of political views or affiliations. Shall we permit our doors to be open to such fascist procedure as the hounding of a family? A vigorous and emphatic protest to Attorney General Biddle should be forthcoming at once from organizations and public spirited individuals, demanding that we stick to the law in Mrs. Browders

Controversy With C. P. D.

The Catholic Youth Organization and other sports groups have requested the park board to open park gymnasiums for basket ball and training maneuvers on Sundays. In all cases the board refused, explaining that the gymnasiums could not be opened and heated for only a few and that due to government restrictions on fuel it was not feasible to heat an entire unit.

Restricting fuel for heating gymnasiums and other building of recreation, seems to us to be a false economy. One of the most practical methods of eliminating delinquency among youth would be to give youth a wide range of sports activities, for which they must have facilities and therefore, instead of closing public parks to the youth, a more feasible plan would be to create more and better sports recreational facilities.

The example of the C.Y.O. of demanding the opening and heating of park gymnasiums should be followed by other youth groups as well as adult organizations.

A GOOD EXAMPLE



Mrs. Elizabeth Strazdas

The untiring Red Cross work you see above gives a good example of what can be done with real determination. Since the Chicago Lithuanian Victory Conference, she has collected \$90 for the Station Wagon the conference decided to donate to the Red Cross. And that besides her regular work in a Lithuanian Red Cross Unit.

All others having collection blanks for the Station Wagon are urged to turn them in before Jan. 23, the day the Station Wagon will be presented at an affair in the Lithuanian Auditorium



MAJOR JOE FOSS, Marine hero who was decorated with the Congressional Medal of Honor by President Roosevelt, will be honored on the premiere broadcast of "Freedom of Opportunity," Friday, January 14, on WGN and Mutual from 7:30 to 8 p. m. (CWT). The new series will dramatize each week the life story of one of America's outstanding young men, chosen by a board of judges acting in cooperation with the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.



ANTHONY YAKSTAS
U. S. Coast Guard

LDS Br. 200, Brooklyn, N. Y.

As We See It

"Lithuanians Mourn Loss of Smetona", runs a headline in one of Chicago's dailies.

Most of the American Lithuanians will take it as the best joke of the month. Very few Lithuanians mourn for Smetona. Only the extreme nationalists (Fascists) were his followers.

Do you suppose many Italians would mourn for Mussolini? And Smetona was worth less to Lithuanians than Mussolini is to Italians. Why?

The reasons are given in another column in this issue and I don't want to repeat them.

The Russians have stated their position regarding the Soviet-Polish border. They will hold to the so-called Curzon line, accepted in 1919 by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers.

What is this line?

After the last war the Paris conference failed to set an eastern boundary, as the armed expeditions were under way against the Soviet Union. Pilsudski's Poland was most active in this campaign. France supplied the largest army. In 1920 their armies marched into Russia. Being a young and weak republic, the Soviet Union was forced to sign a peace treaty at Riga and give up a large slice of its territory to Poland.

The British somehow were not over-enthusiastic, as France seemed to have gotten hold of Poland. Lord Curzon, then British Foreign Secretary, delineated the border, which ran south from the southern tip of Lithuania to Brest-Litovsk, whence it followed Bug River.

But the Poles rejected this settlement and continued their war. And the USSR was forced to sign the Riga treaty.

In 1939 the Soviet Union again took back the territory as delineated by lord Curzon, with a slight variation.

The Soviets are not annexing the Polish territory. They are taking back their own territory which was annexed to Poland in 1921.

The Soviets offered to help Poland to regain her territory on her western side which will give her an outlet to the Baltic Sea.

Reactionary newspapers and politicians in America who are taking the "Polish side" are not doing it because they want justice. They have other reasons. Samuel Grafton (Chicago Sun., Jan. 11) correctly points out Mr. Hearst's part in this fight. He says:

"And this is very strange, because Mr. Hearst did not declare war on Germany when Germany invaded Poland. He thought, at that time, that it was absurd to fight for Poland. His desire to die for dear old Lwow is very recent; and if that is a pretty punk joke it is exactly the sort of joke Mr. Hearst used to crack over the suggestion that we go to the rescue of freedom in Europe.

"Mr. Hearst also belonged, until about last Thursday, to that school of thinkers who wanted us to move most of our war, if not all of it, over to the Pacific, regardless of the effect of such a decision on the future of Europe, including Poland."

Hearst papers take the "Polish side" not because they are friends of Poland, but because they are enemies of the Soviet Union, and because they are friends of Germany.

It was alright with them when Germany invaded Poland—real Poland—but it is different when the USSR wants to get back its territory.

Some of our politicians are "pro-Polish" because it gives them a chance to throw mud at the Soviet Union.

LITUANUS.

Some More Roseland Aido Chorus News

Whee, but wasn't that some celebration last week after rehearsals? I'll bet most of you are still nursing a headache. But we certainly did have loads of fun. You see it was the birthday of one of our most beloved and most attentive members of our chorus. Of course, you all know I mean Mr. Gus Urnažius. Last year we surprised him on his birthday and this time he surprised us by giving this party himself. And it sure was a very pleasant one too. I'm sure you all join me in wishing Mr. Urnažius all the luck in the world and many, many birthdays to come.

And now for some of the goings on at the celebration: It seems that every time there's a party given and drinks are served you always find those two experts at that type of work — Wally and Pauly. Don't know what we'd do without them. Frances, where do you get the drag dancing with all those handsome males? How's about sharing some of them, huh? Boy, did you see Millie and Helen go to town with those polkas? It amazes me how ambitious some people can be. Wasn't that birthday cake delicious? From the looks of things, all of us couldn't seem to have enough. Frances certainly did a spiffy job of cutting it too. But aside from all the shenanigans of all the partygoers, there was a really wonderful thing that happened. One of our favorite and best loved members was with us on leave from the United States Army. I'm sure you will all agree when you know it was Johnny Razmus. And, Johnny, you don't know how much it meant to have you with us again after such a long time. They say that we should do all we can to keep up the morale of our soldiers, sailors, and marines, but you didn't do so bad at all with keeping ours up. And we promise that when you and all the other boys come home the Roseland Aido Chorus will still be here rehearsing as always.

And that isn't the end of the nice things that happened Friday because there's still more. We were all very happy to welcome, as our guests, three very wonderful fellows—Cpl. George Graber of the United States Marine Corps, his brother Johnny and their friend, Jimmy. And did they cause a commotion among the girls, wow. Here's hoping we get to see much, much more of you boys.

Even, if I am a member of the Aido Chorus I must say we sure are going places. The members are really regular in coming

Sports Review

The Chicago Prep Basket Ball season was opened this week when Carl Schurz played its hard hitting rival Lane High. For many weeks ahead Schurz students looked both gloomy and happy at the same time, for if Schurz won this game, victory was almost certain and maybe the title for the north section. But most of the tension was because this was a battle which many times before was lost and back scores were to be settled.

The Junior game from the very beginning promised to be a thriller. Lane was ahead by 2 points in most cases and in between the teams alternated by more points. Lane has a quick and attacking team this season and hit heavily in most cases intercepting passes and blocking heavily. Schurz, on the other hand, has a good and quick team but seemed unable to hold the ball when they could keep it. Both teams though are equal as far as efficiency and playing is considered. Schurz has a good team of players, shooters and guards and tried their hardest. The score was 27-23, Lane winning.

But the Senior team of Schurz was angry and to date is one of the best in Chicago, and hopes to win the north section title this season. From the very first they rallied to the cause and in the first quarter the score was 7-3 in Schurzes favor. The brother teams of Jerry and Bob Hutchinson is one of the best. Jerry seems to team with others though just as well. Edward Errol, and many others helped to make this one of the most thrilling games in both Schurz and Lane history. Errol has the nicest habit of being in the most valuable place when it is the best and many times intercepted to a gain for Schurz. The score 31-23, Schurz winning showed Lane that they needn't be so cocky, and made me lose a bet. Watch Schurz Seniors; their's is a winning team.

BETTY

About 38,000 pounds of copper go into each million cartridges for small arms.

The amount of tin used to make 5,500 tin cans is required for one torpedo.

The American Red Cross is expending about \$125 million this year.

each and every Friday and may we have many more new members.

Oh yes, don't forget that we're singing February 6 at the Vilnis Concert. So be seeing you at rehearsal tonight at 7:30. So long.

MAISIE



Motor City News

As the old saying goes, "Tempus Lugit," here we are again. By that I mean the Aido Chorus is again giving an operetta. This time it will be a short affair—a love story of the Gypsies and the inevitable fortune teller. RUTH AUSTRASKAS, TONY RIMSAS and ANN GRHAM have leading roles. This promises to be a colorful as well as timely operetta. The date of this event is FEBRUARY 6 at Lithuanian Hall—so reserve yourself a seat for this production.

The Aido Chorus has been having a very busy season — why we don't even have time to take a second breath. On the 16th the Chorus will appear for the Detroit Pilečių Klubas at Lithuanian Hall and on the 30th the Chorus will sing over the Radio. That's what I call being booked solid.

A LITTLE BIT OF THIS AND THAT

Emma Rye is now an employee of Ford Motors since her husband left for service. Christmas Sunday, a number of girls had some beautiful gifts of jewelry to display. Mildred Janonis received a by-u-tiful silver bracelet—a birthday gift which arrived on Xmas Day from Italy. Say, who is he, Millie? Ruby Jesske flashed a wrist watch which was studded with rubies and diamonds — from whom? Why, of course, from her devoted husband. The sisters, Antoinette and Stella, were wearing the cutest lapel watches which were decorated with a funny face on one side. These useful gadgets were pre-

sented to them by an admiring brother, Val. Evidently Santa Claus did himself proud this year.

Jean Liminsky informed her family that she likes her stenographic position at Douglas Aircraft in Los Angeles altho she misses the old gang. Helen Janulis, former Chorus member, is leaving for Florida for a rest cure. She told me that her brother Alphonse, received his package from the Sorority and sends a thousand thanks to the gals for remembering him.

Adios,
Blue Monday
Correspondent

You Will Want To See The North Star

Samuel Goldwyn's "The North Star", the first and only picture ever to receive Life Magazine's special award as the Movie of the Year will be shown at the RKO Palace theatre starting this coming Saturday.

Besides being played by the following noted actors: Ann Baxter, Dana Andrews, Walter Huston, Water Brennan, Ann Harding, Jane Withers, Farley Granger and Erich Von Stroheim, the picture is one of the best Hollywood productions on the Soviet Union.

The original story and screen play was written by Lillian Hellman and was directed by Lewis Milestone.

The acclaim given to this play by those who have seen it, invites all good picture lovers to see it at the Palace.

They Said Last Week

General H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces:

"Charts, graphs and strategy would mean nothing without the devotion, anger and bitter pride of our men. The reading public has been almost surfeited with fabulous accounts of how they live and what they do, how after having had three engines and a wing shot off they come in on the other wing, one engine and a prayer. Unfortunately, it always takes two wings and usually two engines to return. The crews are made up of men, and it is men, not as heroes, that they have to fight this war. It is a dirty war, as dirty as any. Heroes or not, our men have done heroic things... not without regard to consequences, as some like to think, but knowing full well what the odds are . . . Behind them and behind every man in uniform are the men and women who work in our aircraft factories, the farmers who raise their food, the miners who bring up the ore, the women make parachutes, the 600,000 volunteers who acted as plane spotters until they could be released for other defense work. But final tribute must be to the airmen who pit their flesh, skill and steel against the flesh, skill and steel of our enemies. It is they who are fighting this war."

Paul V. McNutt chairman of the War Man Power Commission:

"Women have more than the usual reason for accepting part-time employment. Wives of service men may find need for additional income and discover that their household duties have measurably decreased after one or more of the family have entered the Armed Forces. These conditions increase the possibility of part-time work for women. In Great Britain more than 650,000 women—ten percent of the female labor force—are employed part-time . . . Experience abroad and our own limited experience here demonstrates the practical usefulness of part-time labor supplies. As the labor force approaches its war-time peak, the large pool of potential part-time workers—students, homemakers and some employed workers—will increasingly be drawn upon to provide additional manpower."

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker:

"There can be but one honest answer (to the question) of those in our armed services voting at the coming election. If any citizen of this country has

a right to cast his ballot in the determination of those entrusted with the duty of deciding on the policies which may mean life or death to those devoted men and women, that right belongs pre-eminently to the people who are offering their all for the defense of our democracy. The process should be made as simple and easy as possible. It is hollow to talk of the right to vote unless we also guarantee the opportunity to vote. There is no suggestion of partisan politics about it. It would be a strange democracy that singled out for disfranchisement the citizens who are giving the greatest service for democracy."

FLIS Common Council.

Draft deferment and other measures to conserve agricultural labor put 300,000 more men of military age to work on farms during the first six months of this year than in the same months of 1942, the Department of Agriculture reports. This offset net losses of workers of military age from farms the last of 1942, so that the number of such farm workers in July this year was the same as a year earlier.



TUCK-IN—Blonde Jacqueline White, M-G-M actress and niece of Navy Secretary Frank Knox, has been chosen "wallet girl" by 13th Armored Division at Camp Bowie, Texas. Men say she is condensed version of pin-up girl with picture to be tucked into soldiers' wallets.



HEAVY MAN—Heavy physically and heavy in his screen roles is Laird Cregar, shown here in animated conversation with Nancy Walker, rising young screen comedienne, as they dined at Stork Club, New York. Both were on vacation from Hollywood.

A CHANCE TO CATCH UP OR—GET AHEAD

PUBLIC EVENING SCHOOLS OPEN FOR NEW SEMESTER

Chicago's Public Evening Schools, operated by the Chicago Board of Education, will open the spring semester on Monday evening, January 31, 1944. Englewood Evening School, which serves the south side, is located in the Englewood High School Building at 6201 Stewart Avenue.

Most people are surprised at the number of subjects offered in the Public Evening Schools, and at the number of people who take advantage of the opportunities offered. In normal years the Englewood Evening School enrolls more than 5,000 adult students, although war conditions have cut that somewhat at the present time.

The Englewood Evening School is really three schools rolled into one. It includes an 8 grade elementary school, with classes for American Born students who have not finished the graded school, and for foreign born who wish citizenship papers; a fully accredited four year High School, offering all the subjects to be found in the day high school and many not offered there; and a two year Junior College whose credits are transferable the same as the credits from the other branches of the City Junior College. The High School has been fully accredited by the North Central Association and by the University of Illinois since 1921, and each year graduates more than a hundred adult students with a regular High School Diploma.

Any adult resident of Chicago may attend any section of the Evening School. If you have reached your seventeenth birth-

day, and wish to finish your education and earn a diploma, or to acquire knowledges or skills that you need in your daily work, this is the place for you. There is no maximum age limit, and it is not uncommon to have members of the graduating classes, both High School and Elementary, who are grandparents.

No fees of any kind are charged the students who attend the Elementary School. Students of the High School and the College pay a five dollar registration fee, which covers all subjects they wish to take, and which, except in certain cases, is returned to them at the end of the school year if they attend regularly. In some High School courses there is a small laboratory fee, and in the college there is a small Library fee. There are no other charges or expenses except for the books which the student provides for himself.

If you are worried because you have not been able to complete your education; if you are anxious to own a high school or grammar school diploma; or if you want to learn such things as typewriting, calculating machine operation, slide rule, blue print reading, or any of more than a hundred other subjects to help you get along with your job, plan to attend Evening School at Englewood next Semester.

The new semester begins on Monday evening, January 31. You may register at the school between 6:45 and 9:30 P. M. any evening two evenings each week. You may go for two or four evenings, and here is the place to make new friends and to advance yourself in your job.

YOUTH AND THE DAILY WORKER

Always a Champion of the Youth, Says Youth Leader and Executive Secretary of American Youth for Democracy on 20th Anniversary of Daily Worker

By Carl Ross

In all their years of fruitful and progressive life, the Daily Worker and The Worker have been the unflinching champion of the needs and aspirations of our country's younger generation, helping to prepare our youth for the noble and heroic task of defending our nation with honor.

Young readers of the Daily Worker never failed to understand the great issues confronting our generation. That our future is irrevocably bound up with the worldwide struggle against fascism, with achieving unity of all groups, classes and freedom loving nations in this fight, has been brought home to America's youth from the very inception of fascism by America's outstanding daily newspaper.

When young workers and students took up the fight waged for many years for peace and against fascism, the Daily Worker stood loyally at their side. When young men throughout our land shouldered guns in the ranks of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to fight with Spain on the outposts of embattled democracy, the Daily Worker marched with them. It helped to inspire and organize the splendid youth movements in support of Ethiopia, Spain and China. When our country in years of depression neglected to meet the needs of youth for jobs and education, the Daily Worker's voice was among those calling most clearly for a program of aid to all youth, Negro and white, that would enable them to become sound, healthy and intelligent defenders of America.

Above all, the Daily Worker prepared its young readers with the understanding that in the Soviet Union our own nation has always had its best friend and ally. It gave them the facts, which no other paper did by which they could estimate the strength and unity, the democratic character of the Soviet state, and the power of its Red Army.

When today, thousands and thousands of young people understand the significance to their own lives, present and future, of the history making decisions of Moscow, Cairo and Tehran, it can be said that the Daily Worker is in no small measure responsible for creating this understanding.

The continued success and the building of the circulation of the Daily Worker and The Worker is a must item for those

who desire the more effective mobilization and unity of youth in the fight for victory and enduring peace. Young people should devote time and energy to this worthy cause. It is indispensable to youth today, in the fight for the servicemen's vote, for the needs of our fighting men, for the lowering of the voting age to 18, for eliminating juvenile delinquency, for achieving the unity our generation must attain to give everything for the speediest possible victory.

As the Daily Worker champions these needs of the nation and its youth today, we know it will continue the fight for democracy and progress after victory has been secured. It will play an increasing role in the fight to secure for our fighting men and women and all youth a decent post-war world in which they can have jobs, security, health and medical care, a chance to continue their education and thus serve better as constructive citizens in our great democracy and in the world democracy of the future.



TOPCOAT—Lumber-jacket topcoat worn by Rosalind Russell, Columbia star, is snug-fitting at waist, with curving shoulders. It is of French blue wool with deep steel blue to outline the slit pockets. It's a Travis Banton design.

Blood Relations

By ANNA KALMA

The blood donor movement in the Soviet Union has assumed mass proportions. Entire staffs of various institutions are enrolled in it—at the Second Moscow Medical Institute, for example, the students, faculty, porters and caretakers are all donors. Old, young and middle-aged, men and women, give their blood for the wounded Red Army men. Writers, factory workers, the great-granddaughter of the famous Russian General Kutuzov, collective farmers and office workers are found at the blood transfusion centers. The Government sees that donors receive food over and above the ordinary rations.

Recently a rally over 3,000 blood donors was held in Moscow. Seated side by side were a blonde young woman with soft, luminous eyes, and a bronzed, broad-shouldered airman. They glanced at one another shyly. Their friends were smiling, and someone remarked that they should not be embarrassed, since they long ago became blood relations.

The young woman is Alex-

andra Tokaryova, a student at the Moscow Institute of Foreign Languages. The flier is Nikolai Kazansky, whose life was saved by Alexandra's blood. Last year Kazansky bailed out of his burning plane; as he hurtled to the ground he was blazing like a torch. He was picked up and taken to a hospital, so severely burned it seemed impossible he could live. A blood transfusion was given him, and slowly, painfully, he began to recover.

Later a nurse showed Kazansky a slip of paper which had been attached to the container of blood given him. The young man read: "Dear fighter, whoever you may be—remember that I am thinking of you, and I hope my blood helps you to become well again. Alexandra's name and address followed. Kazansky asked the nurse to write a letter to his unknown savior. A correspondence began, and when the flier was given leave he came to Moscow to personally thank the girl whose blood had restored him.

Now they sit side by side, a little solemn, still overcome by the unusual nature of their acquaintance.

Looking Through Young Eyes

The problems and ideas of today's youth are the mistakes or successes of tomorrow. The English Section has many columns by experienced men and women, but what of youth and its ideas?

Ask a youth of today what he is fighting for and why, and he may not be able to tell you. Many of us today live in "a valley of doubt", for although we are patriotic and are willing to fight to win the war, unlike some adults, we want to know why, and if it will help.

We don't want another depression, and hope by fighting to prevent it. We can't see why there is so much bickering between the Allies and want to know why they can't get along. Maybe it's because we're accustomed to working together in schools with other youth.

We also hate this smearing campaign against President Roosevelt in the Tribune when our country is at war, and also wonder why strikes occur more and more instead of less and less. Yes, we understand they want more, but why must time be wasted when it is so valuable to strengthen the war front? Is there no other way out?

I've heard people say and probably some of you are thinking the same thing now: "Why should youth have anything to say? They are not doing anything but going to school and having a good time."

But don't forget that half of the young men in the armed

forces are still in their teens or early twenties and by going to fight have given up much more than others. What? A chance to make a wonderful pay, a chance to take advantage of the war and obtain jobs they would not be able to get otherwise. And last of all, a chance to make a successful opening in their young lives. Their age could, in many cases, let them be frivolous and silly. But what are they doing instead? They have given all this up and more; maybe a chance to get an advanced education since their parents are making more and can afford it. They are working in some cases ten or more hours after school in defense factories or taking less glamorous jobs as elevator operators or grocery assistants. They buy war bonds and stamps out of their meager pay checks and their allowances. They collect paper and scrap giving their own time.

We're worried about post-war plans and want to help win the peace as well as the war. That's why we go to school. Education is considered by the President and other officials of our country as of greater importance than working in a defense plant.

The world looking through youths eyes, seems to be in a great mess, but being optimists, we also see a silver lining. That silver lining is the place we will take when the war is over. That's also a great problem.

A YOUTH