

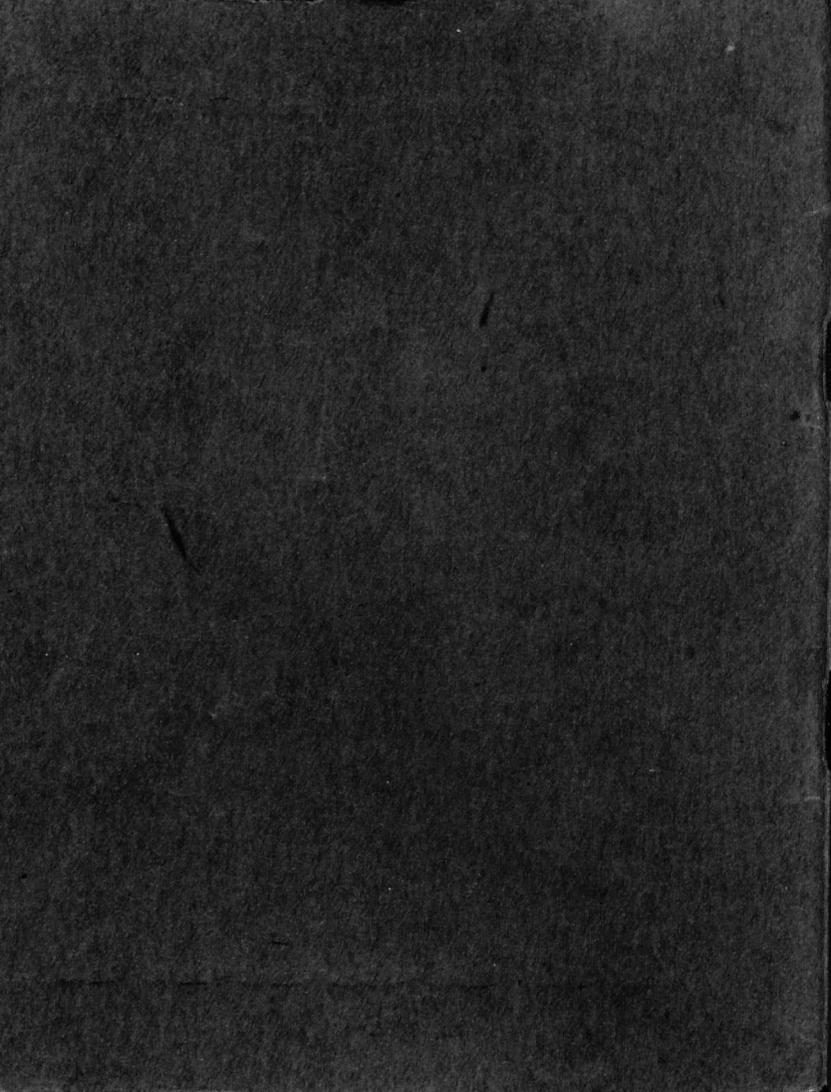
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The
Lithuanian
Booster

THOMAS SHAMIS, Editor.

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October, 1916



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The Booster

Thomas Shamis, Editor

Vol. 1 October, 1916 No. 5

NATURA SUPREMA

WHO could dare to halt the oncoming tide?
 Who could block wind along the ridge's side?
 Who could tell us the secret of the stars?
 Their way and mission of Heaven's true bars.
 Who could proclaim the secret of two hearts?
 Who could tell of Old Sol who warms these parts?
 And yet the world goes on from day to day
 You're leaving mysteries along the way.
 To kindle mind and ask the simple, How?
 Your secret is the same as then and now
 Not one do you admit to see your stream,
 E'er thus thy laws, O nature, reign supreme!

THOMAS SHAMIS.

LITHUANIA; OF OLD AND TODAY

LITHUANIAN HISTORY AT A GLANCE

Continued

to the Polish provincials. In 1522 at the convention of Vilna, Lithuanians demand that higher public offices should be given to Lithuanian Catholics.

1547. Printing of the first Lithuanian book at Königsberg.

1550. Height of slavery in Lithuania. Peasant must work six days of the week for the Landowners. Landowners can do anything to the poor peasant, and take away anything that pleases him.

1553. Michael Radziwill, joins the Luther religion. Later builds churches with schools at Vilna, Breste and other places, found a printing press and starts protestantism in Lithuania.

1561. Kettler, last commander of the Orders joins Lutherism, Kurland becomes a part of the United Kingdom of Poland.

1563. King Zigmund Augustus grants rights to the

Lithuanian Bajoras to that of the large land-owners.

1564. Poles are given the privilege of acquire land in Lithuania.

1565. Jesuits come into Lithuania.

1566. Second publishing of the Lithuanian Statute Warsaw is selected as the capitol of Poland. Height of Protestantism in Lithuania, especially in Samogitia, about this time the downfall of Christianity and the lighting of the ever-lasting fire to pagan gods, on Mts. Biruta, Salanta, etc.

1569. July 1, Union of Lublin. Poles claim Podolia, Volinia and Kiev. Jesuits given permission to go into Lithuania. They settle in Vilna, erect a college and convert many large landowners from Protestantism and paganism together with them the whole populace.

1569-1595. Lithuania united with Poland.

1579. Grand Duke Gedraitis. becomes Bishop of Samogitia. Samogitia becomes Catholic.

1579. Jesuits change the college at Vilna into an Academy, first highest learning institution in Lithuania.

1588. Third publishing to the Lithuanian Statute.
1610. Founding of Basilion Order, Vilna.
1618. Prussia becomes under the Hohenzollern's.
1655. Russians capture Vilna, Kovna Grodna, and others. At the same time Swedes fall upon Poland and Livonia.
1660. Peace at Oliva, Prussia becomes independent of Poland.
1667. Peace at Andrussa. Russians gain Smolensk, Kiev and all the Lithuanian lands as far as the Dnieper.
1697. Law is passed that in Lithuania the Polish language must be enforced.
1700. Lithuanians in Prussia lose their customs and language.
- 1701-1709. Swedes fall upon Poland and Lithuania.
1732. Publishing of the Polish Statute.
1780. Feb. 18 Death of the Lithuanian Poet Donalaitis, Prussia.
1795. Partition of Poland and Lithuania all the land east of the Niemen go to Russia, west of the Niemen—

Prussia.

1803. Czartoryski appointed the head of the Vilna School District; he makes a Polish university of the Jesuit academy at Vilna. Issues orders for monasteries to take charge of the local schools. The university and the schools together with the Polish insurrections of 1831 and 1863 is the Polonizing of Lithuania.
1812. Napoleon's march through Lithuania.
1815. The Grand Duchy of Warsaw joined to Russia, taking in a part of Lithuania known as Suvalki.
- 1830-31. Polish Insurrection.
1833. Russia forbids the use of the Lithuanian language in the schools in Lithuania.
1840. Abolishment of the Lithuanian Statute.
- 1850-75. M. Valanchius, Bishop of Samogitia, Poet and Author.
1863. Second Polish Insurrection, unsuccessful.
1864. Abolishment of Slavery in Lithuania. New reforms for the Lithuanian agriculturist and army.
1864. November 24. Death of Simon Daukantas,

great Lithuanian patriot and author.

1864-1904. Russia forbids the Lithuanian press.

1883. Founding of the Lithuanian journal "Aušra" (Aurora) at Tilsit. Newbirth of the Lithuanian Spirit.

LITHUANIAS RULERS

About 1200 A. D. Lithuanians are living in clans and having its rulers. At this time there are 20. Mindaugas organizes the Lithuanians, becomes the Grand Duke of Lithuania.

Mindaugas, Grand Duke and King, 1225-1263.

Tranaitis, Grand Duke, 1264-1265.

Svarnas. Danijelo's son, 1265-1268.

Traidenas, Grand Duke, 1270-1282.

Lutuver, Traidenas' son, Grand Duke, 1282-1292

Vitenas, Lutuver's son Grand Duke, 1282-1315.

Gediminas, Vitenas' younger brother, Grand Duke 1315-1342.

Jaunutis, Gediminas' son, Grand Duke, 1342-1344.

Algirdas, Gediminas' son, 1344-1377.

Keistutis, Gediminas' son, 1344-1382.

Jagello, Algirdas' son, Grand Duke, 1377-1392, (from 1386 King of Poland, died 1434).

1386-1569. Lithuania nominally united with Poland. Skirigela, Jagello's younger brother, Grand Duke 1388-1392.

Vytautas, Keistutis' son, Grand Duke 1392-1430. Svitrigela, Jagello's youngest brother, Grand Duke, 1430-1432.

Zygmund, Vytautas' youngest brother, Grand Duke 1432-1440.

Casimer, Jagello's second son. Grand Duke, 1440-1492.

Alexander, Casimer's son, Grand Duke, 1492-1506. Zygmund I, Alexander's brother, Grand Duke of Lithuania and Polish King, 1506-1548.

Zygmund Augustus II, Zygmund I son, Grand Duke of Lithuania and Polish King, 1548-1569.

1569-1795 Lithuania united with Poland.

1795- Lithuania annexed to Russia.

(To be continued)

TO THE AMATEUR SONG WRITER

WRITE a song. Everybody's writing 'em! If you cannot compose, the chances are all in your favor. Take a look at the latest hits, and you will be convinced.

If the publisher reject your song, send him a rag song. Tell him you will cut him off your list. That will scare him for fear you won't keep your promise. Publishers are big men and have big fears.

Always when mailing your song inclose same in a stamped self-addressed envelope. Be sure to seal it up before dropping it in the box. It will keep others from copying your big hit.

Never be disappointed. I know of a young maiden who sent in 17 songs. They sent them all back. Finally they accepted the 18th. She paid \$15.00 for publication fees. They sent her 50 copies for gratuitous distribution. That was great help. She is now

on the royal road to wealth sewing buttons on pants using midnight oil.

Try and get your song on the smallest bit of paper. I know of a song-writer who crowded his song on a gummed stamp—and it stuck. Some say he was as great as the doctor who sojourned to the North Pole.

If you are foolish write a fool song—the song that is different. Other fools will readily admit—may insist—never singing anything like it.

You must have a melody to your song, if you are economical. You may stand on a bog. Remember the longer you stand the better the melody will flow. I've seen some rare melodies secured by this simple plan—yes, very rare.

THOMAS SHAMIS.

It's well to be honest as wise.

Don't put off until tomorrow, send in that subscription TODAY.

LITHUANIANS

by
MOBIS

ABOUT the year 2,000 B. C. there appeared upon the earth a band of people, a wandering band, which rove all over Europe in search of a favorable place to settle. When this band reached, what is now known as the Baltic Sea, they settled upon the land near the sea, what is now known as Lithuania. This once great country, just north of Poland, was once the largest country in Europe. Its capital, Vilna is one of the most beautiful cities in Russia to-day. Although to-day Lithuania is not a separate nation by itself, but under the Russian rule, its patriotic people have the supreme hope that in the near future they will again be free as once before. The Lithuanian people are fearless, ambitious, and industrious but not boastful. They stood independently and their object was to

become a nation, a separate independent nation which looked only for good. These features still cling to them. It was this great nation that saved Europe from the Mongolian race by their military power. This same nation named the Baltic Sea, the name was derived from "Baltios" meaning white in the Lithuanian language. The Lithuanian language according to philosophers: the oldest in the world, and the most beautifully spoken. It is older than Greek or Latin, and the only language that approaches the Sanskrit. In its prime Lithuania extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea, from the Vistula to the Bug, the Dvina and Dnieper rivers. The fall of Lithuania began in 1569 when the Lithuanian Roman Catholics joined the Poles. Had they not joined the Poles they would undoubtedly become a great nation.

This powerful nationality was divided into three different branches, classified as follows: Borussians or Prussians; the Letts or Latvis and the Lithuanians. Each dwelled in Lithuania, under separate rulers and

little of them was heard until later. Other countries watched with jealousy Lithuania's rapid rise. The jealousy of the outside world was at its height in the 10th century and soon trouble arose.

Christianity was introduced by the Germans or the Knights of the Cross as they were then known, about this time they looked with the hope of Christianizing Lithuania. Christianity did not appeal to Lithuania when it was offered and refused to accept it. The Knights of the Cross brought a crusade against them for their refusal to accept Christianity. The supreme forces of the Germans soon overpowered the Borussians and the Letts were driven so far north that pursuit was abandoned by the Germans, but the Lithuanians remained in tact, in fact, the Germans were defeated in battle. Now the Lithuanian territory lay open to all foreign invasion, and the Germans and the Russians availed themselves to the opportunity. Repeatedly the Germans tried to overpower this nation but with little success.

Mindaugas, the son of Ryngold, a famous leader was elected Grand Duke of Lithuania. With a Grand Duke at the head of Lithuania, the German crusaders saw their chance to plead or deal with the country individually, and they often menaced the Grand Duke with their irresistible pleas to become Christian. Finally Mindaugas yielded and was baptized, and in exchange received from the Roman Pope Innocent the Fourth, a crown with which he was crowned King of Lithuania. But he soon became tired of living up to the rules of Christianity, and in 1261 he forsakes Christianity and declares war on the German orders. Then began a series of very bloody wars in which the Lithuanians emerged victorious and increased their territory. In the year 1263 King Mindaugas was killed. In the latter part of the 13th century a new dynasty of rulers was introduced by Lutuver, whose second son Gediminas, began with a newly organized government. About 1320 the Germans were still battering the country with the hope to Christian it. But with little success.

(To be continued)

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, I have received from the House of Representatives of the United States a resolution, passed July 21, 1916, reading as follows:

Whereas in the various countries now engaged in war there are four millions of Lithuanians, the greater majority of whom are destitute of food, shelter and clothing; and

Whereas millions of them have been driven from their homes without warning, deprived of an opportunity to make provision for their most elementary wants causing starvation, disease and untold suffering; and

Whereas the people of the United States of America have learned with sorrow of this plight of millions of human beings and have most generously responded to the cry for help whenever such an opportunity has reached them;

THEREFORE be it

“RESOLVED, that in view of the misery, wretchedness, and hardships which these four millions of Lithuanians are suffering the President of the United States be respectfully asked to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of the Lithuanians in the war zone.

“And Whereas, I feel confident that the people of the United States will be moved to aid a people stricken by war, famine and disease;

“Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in compliance with the request of the House of Representatives thereof, do appoint and proclaim Wednesday, November 1, 1916, as a day upon which the people of the United States may make such contributions as they feel disposed for the aid of the stricken Lithuanian people.

“Contributions may be addressed to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., which will care for their proper distribution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first."

Signed: WOODROW WILSON.

Let us beware of losing our enthusiasm. Let us ever glory in something and strive to attain our admiration for all that wound ennoble, and our interest in all that would enrich and beautify our life.

There is nothing wrong in making errors. Anyone can and is liable to make errors. But there is something in knowing how not to make the same error twice.

Act is the corner stone of success. To know how and when to act is essential.

SELF CONTROL

THERE are times when the best of us cannot control ourselves in trying situations, and we will let our tempers get the better of us.

There is no situation, no matter how trying, that we will not come out the better by guarding our words and saying as little as possible. They say: "Speech is silver, silence is golden."

Don't lose your temper. It is your own defeat. Be calm and be quiet and think. If, instead of saying the first thing that comes into our heads and uttering words that can never be recalled and maybe never forgotten, we would just stop and think.

Always remember you are a lady or a gentleman. There are many things in this world that we have to overlook and many things we have to pretend we do not see or hear. When you find someone has done you a wrong, say nothing about it, just go your own

way and let that person alone.

To ignore such people is a reprimand stronger than any words. Keep your dignity and the respect of all and let them see they have lost a friend worth while.

Too many irons in the fire is the trouble with most "blacksmiths" and the fellow who fails to concentrate on one proposition is usually a "blacksmith."

We ought to understand that getting the worst of it occasionally, is part of the game of life and the bigger the man, the more gracefully he "takes his."

You cannot and should not expect success from every turn.

Results are the things that count. Theory sounds good, but it won't always work.

If you are in sympathy with the important movement advocated by "THE LITHUANIAN BOOSTER" I ask you to show your appreciation by sending in one subscription. Four bits covers twelve journeys.

The man who is always looking for easy things that seldom arrive is the man who listen to the hoof-beats down the road of distress. When the ambitious one with the sense of opportunity before him straddles the horse that is waiting he comes into the finish with envious eyes staring and he says, Why didn't I run?

The wolf never comes to the door if he scents industry inside.

It is funny what a difference a few years will make. The girl who let you chew her "wax" in school while you took a whirl at her "all day sucker" now has a daughter who carries her individual drinking cup so she won't get any germs in her mouth.

When a person gets a sort of sheepish feeling it is no indication that he has been innocent as a lamb.

Fools are said to rush in where angels fear to tread, and yet there are fools who never make a venture of any kind.

If little labor, little are our gains; man's fortunes are according to his pains.

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is the photographer

of the year