

Danger Lights From Little Europe

Carden-Wall Quarrel That Might Involve Millions of English Lives

By James Hayward

The Soviet's Note to Poland with respect to Lithuania's aspirations leads interest to this article by Mr. James Hayward, who is one of our foremost authorities on Lithuania.

Once upon a time there was a Lithuania which extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Chaucer, in his "Canterbury Tales," sends a brave English knight to visit it, and its rulers are said to have signed a commercial treaty with England in the fourteenth century. The Lithuanians of those days—no Slavs, be it noted, but men of Aryan origin, speaking a language which has many affinities with Latin—smashed up the Teutonic Knights and stemmed the tide of Tartar invasion.

Siding Their Time.

Later, when Russia rose, Lithuania fell into decadence, and was removed, like Poland, and at the same time as Poland, from the map. The partition of Poland was also a partition of Lithuania. Most of it went to Russia; a small fraction to Prussia; but neither Russia nor Prussia absorbed its portion. The Lithuanians kept their language and their individuality, and bided their time. The War brought them their opportunity, and they grasped it. A new Lithuania was set up; and the best book in which to read the story of its rise is "Lithuania Past and Present," by E. J. Harrison, sometime British Vice-Consul at Vilna and Kovno.

It is, of course, a much diminished Lithuania. The extension of its boundaries towards the Black Sea never had any ethnical warrant. Its proper place is in the North, with an outlet to the sea at Memel. According to the Russo-Lithuanian Peace Treaty, signed on July 12, 1920, it had an area of 32,000 square miles and a population of 4,200,000. Part of this territory, however, was seized by Poland, in circumstances of which more shall be said in a moment, and its present population is said to be little more than two millions.

Between Hammer and Anvil.

The war, as a glance at the map will show, found the Lithuanians between the hammer and the anvil, and engaged them in a conflict in which they would much have preferred to remain neutral. They suffered horribly—much more than the Belgians, though much less has been said about their sufferings—first from requisitions and then from deportation. A few sentences taken from Mr. Harrison's book will give a faint idea of the extent of the trouble.

"During their retreat the Russians destroyed everything which they were unable to remove. . . Villages and farms were given to the flames, machinery and implements were carried off, and unspeakable miseries began for the inhabitants of these desolated areas. . . Unlike Belgium, Lithuania did not benefit from the liberal aid extended by the United States and Spain.

"When in accordance with the human Russian policy, thousands of Lithuanian adults had to leave their country, entire families were broken up. The parents first sought refuge in the towns, but were moved on farther by the Russian soldiery. Parents had to abandon their children, and were themselves transported into Russia in cattle trucks. At Vilna, for example, thousands of children were about the streets vainly seeking their parents. The Central Lithuanian Committee subsequently placed them in orphanages. But these institutions were without funds necessary to provide proper nourishment for the children, meat and milk being particularly scarce."

The Cause of Self-Determination.

During the German occupation things gradually got better. The Germans had no motive for damaging a country which they hoped to annex or for persecuting those whom they regarded as their future subjects. Just as the Russians had tried to Russiate the Lithuanians, so they tried to Germanize them. They were more successful than the Russians had been because their methods were less brutal; but the success did not amount to much. It was resisted, not only by Lithuanian patriots at home, but also by Lithuanian patriots abroad.

The latter were active from the first. As early as October, 1914, the Lithuanians in the United States called a national congress, which met at Chicago and declared itself in favor of the reorganization of the Lithuanian State in conformity with the principle of self-determination. . . A Lithuanian Bureau of Information in Paris was entrusted with the task of disseminating knowledge of Lithuania among the general public. A commissioner, J. Gabrys, was appointed to treat with the belligerents on behalf of Lithuania. A series of Lithuanian conferences were held in Europe, at Bern, at Lausanne, at the Hague, at Stockholm. Demands were formulated. Here is a typical declaration issued at Lausanne: "The issue of the war is uncertain. Whatever it may be, Lithuania does not wish to return to a political servitude or to revert to a situation which would permit Russia or Germany to impose their yoke upon the country. A free Lithuanian people occupying the entire national territory, and having free political, intellectual and economic development."

such are the demands of the Lithuanians of all parties."

They were not destined to obtain what they regarded as "the entire national territory"; but they did obtain their independence during the war, and have since kept it. In the midst of the War—towards the end of 1917—they elected a National Council. This National Council proclaimed the independence of Lithuania. The Germans, who were beginning to want, floundered badly, announced themselves as "liberators," and gave them de jure recognition. Subsequent attempts to go back on this recognition and create some sort of "personal union" between Lithuania and Prussia were successfully resisted; and the victory of the Allies made Lithuania safe for democracy.

Even so, however, it has not enjoyed the happy state of a country which has no history. Its relations with both Poland and Russia have been stormy. It has been engaged in hostilities with both countries. It is still nominally at war with Poland, though years have passed since there was any fighting. The League of Nations has tried in vain to compose the quarrel caused by the so-called "coup of General Zeilgowski"—an alleged "mutinous" soldier whose unauthorized seizure of Vilna, necessitating the transference of the Lithuanian seat of Government to Kovno, was afterwards endorsed by his Government, and is believed to have been planned in concert with Marshal Pilsudski.

First Flower of the Balkans. Still, in spite of these troubles, passed lightly over here because they belong to current controversial politics, Lithuania has done, and is doing, well, and may reasonably hope to do better. "Of all the Baltic States," Mr. Harrison says, she "enjoys the most favored economic and financial position," being predominantly an agricultural country, and producing within her own borders everything necessary to a self-contained independent existence. Her soil is fertile. Her staple crops are rye, wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes and flax. After agriculture, her most important source of national wealth is timber, of which the principal species are pine, oak, fir, birch, maple and lime. Her amber industry is also important, for the Baltic coast is the only area in the world where the collecting and manufacture of amber is carried on on a sufficiently large scale to be spoken of as an industry.

Nor are the arts ignored. Some of the artists have a European reputation.—T. F.'s Weekly.

Wasted Millions

Experts have been busy showing us how much money we waste in a year. Starting with cigarettes they tell us that out of a population of forty millions, at least ten million men and women smoke on an average ten cigarettes a day, and waste not less than one-fifth of each cigarette. Thus an equivalent of twenty million cigarettes is wasted daily. At a cost of one shilling for twenty, the yearly waste is nearly £18,000,000.

The habit of putting salt on the side of the plate instead of sprinkling it on food means that one spoonful in two is wasted. As practically all the inhabitants of the British Isles use table salt there is a yearly loss of 50,000 tons, worth £2,000,000.

Waste in matches is amazing. Quite three-quarters of the wood used in the manufacture remains unburnt. Assuming that no more than ten million people each use two boxes a week, approximately 1,000 tons are scrapped every year. If the wood were collected, it might prove invaluable in the manufacture of useful products such as oxalic acid and paper pulp.

Amateur photographers throw away used hypo containing silver. One picture-making firm saves £875 a week on waste hypo. What must be the amount wasted in hundreds of dark rooms in Britain every year?



"If you pick on hubby here, you'll get a bunch of heads, like vermin."

And now a woman has crashed into politics, according to a leading Ohio Democrat. However, he refers to the corn-borer, not the taxpayer.—Chicago Daily News.



FUNERAL CORTEGE OF LATE PREMIER BORATIUNO Buried on his own estate, the caisson was drawn on a cart by six oxen led by old retainers.

BRIDE OF 63 CONFESSES

I Asked Him to Marry Me! For I Fell in Love With My Boy Husband—Sister of the Ex-Kaiser, Who Recently Married a Russian Many Years Her Junior, Gave this Exclusive Article at a Special Interview in the Palace at Bonn to London Tit-Bits

Should sixty marry twenty? Should ninety marry nineteen? Can parties of such widely different ages really love each other? Are such marriages immoral? All these questions have been put to me since it was announced to the world that I, a woman of sixty-one, was engaged to marry a young man many years younger than myself. I have been derided, ridiculed, censured, and the object of gross newspaper attacks, which have said that old age is a bar to marriage when one of the parties is still in his or her youth.

But I contend that love is no respecter of age and that the fire of true love can burn as clearly and as purely in the heart of a woman—or a man—at the age of eighty or eighty-five as it does in the heart of a young man. If two persons find that they are well-matched—that they are connected with the grand passion for each other, then they have every right to marry. Age has nothing to do with it at all—it is sufficient that the all-prevailing emotion, love, is present. There always enters, of course, the question of children—but in this age marriage is not considered foolish or immoral because the parties do not have children but live alone together in uninterrupted bliss.

He Would Be Unhappy Without Me. Children may be a blessing to marital happiness, but they are not essential, and because the two contracting parties do not—or cannot—increase the human race is no reason why they should not marry. Marriage is an individual estate—it is personal, and it has greatly annoyed me that so many people have concerned themselves in my love idyll and my fulfilled determination to marry the man I love, even though he is many years younger than myself.

There can be no wrong present where true love rides paramount, and I submit that I had refused to marry the man I love because I am so much older than he, then I should not have been doing him a kindness, but a wrong—for I know that his love for me is such that the rest of his life would be barren and unhappy without me by his side. There is little doubt that in the course of years we shall be separated, because I am likely to be called into the Great Unknown many years before my husband, and I shall have had those few years of unutterable happiness and bliss with the man who possesses all my heart. And does not every woman agree with me? If one loves, then one has a right to match all the happiness that love brings. And if the object of one's affection loves also, then the world has no right to deny either happiness. The question of their respective ages does not enter into the matter.

Old Age is No Bar. I am quite in agreement that youth should marry youth—that it is, perhaps, better—but I am not prepared to admit that old age is a bar to marriage or real love. Rather two persons of widely different ages marry because they really love each other than because two young things who are entering matrimony for reasons other than affection, and who, although perhaps not disliking each other, yet are not in love.

The marriage between my brother, the Kaiser, and Princess Hermine was a love-match—yet both are no chickens, to put it rather vulgarly. True, they are not so very different in age, but they had every right to marry because they loved. That was the answer I gave to my brother, the Kaiser, when he remonstrated with me on my marriage. "Victoria," he said, "you are acting madly. If you marry this man you will be the laughing-stock of Germany!" "Wilhelm," I replied, "you married when you were nearly my age, and

The Art of Keeping a Diary

All the Mental Faculties Depend on it

Memory is the faculty possessed by the mind of preserving what has once been present in consciousness so that it may again be recalled. Thus it consists of both retention and recollection, retention representing the power of storing up for future use, and recollection the power of bringing back into consciousness.

Often impressions are received by the various senses, sight, hearing, smell and taste, without our being conscious of them; for this reason ideas are sometimes believed to be original when they are not really so, and on this basis may be explained some cases of involuntary plagiarism.

No idea that has ever been in the mind can be entirely forgotten. In abnormal states, such as fever and delirium, memories are revived which have not risen into actual consciousness for many years. The dying often revert to experiences which they have had in childhood and have apparently long ago forgotten and there is a widespread and popular belief that a man on the point of drowning reviews in a flash all the minute events of his past life.

Progress Without Memory. Of all the faculties possessed by man memory is the most vital to improvement and progress. The way of experience is the one way through life; without experience there can be no progress, and without memory experience is of no use. A human being without memory would be at the end of the longest life no further advanced than at the beginning.

All the mental faculties depend upon memory. Neither sensation nor voluntary movement could exist without the guidance of former recollections; we cannot voluntarily perform any action unless we know beforehand what we are going to do, and the knowledge comes only from remembering that we have done it before.

Since memory is of such inestimable importance it is hooves mankind to use and strengthen it to its full extent, for that habit is to the individual what heredity is to the race. Memory can be greatly cultivated, and the power of recalling minute incidents not only acquired but marvellously increased.

150,000 Words by Memory. The Brahmins of India do not depend upon the written word for imparting their sacred teachings. They learn prodigious quantities by heart; some of them can repeat as many as 150,000 words without hesitation.

The "Visual" and the "Auditory."

But it is best of all to cultivate the third and highest form of memory, the "imaginative," or "representative." The fortunate individuals who have naturally a large share of this useful faculty of recalling vividly past events, belong to the world of poets, painters, and all creative artists. They may be divided in respect to the kind of imaginative memory they possess, into two classes, the visual and the auditory.

Those who find that they remember a page of a book by seeing mentally the shape of the letters should try to hear in their minds the sound of the syllables, while the "auditory" (who are usually good linguists) should try to visualize the printed words.

But, above all, a good memory can be formed by the habit of concentration. Clearness of recollection depends entirely upon clearness of retention, and unless an impression enters the mind firmly and lucidly it will be remembered vaguely and confusedly.

The Will as an Adjunct. It is natural for the mind to fly off at a tangent when it tries to fix itself upon some particular idea, and lack of attention is a habit which grows space unless corrected. From this point of view the will can be made a valuable adjunct to a good memory, for it can be called in to bring back the wandering thoughts when they stray from the subject in mind.

But the mind must desire to attend, and for this reason too severe an effort, causing intense fatigue, is to be avoided, since lack of concentration is one of the first signs of nervous exhaustion. Interest and novelty tend to stimulate this mental desire for concentration, and therefore monotony is apt to make it difficult and tedious.

Repetition is a great aid in memorizing. The more often a thing is repeated the more deeply is it impressed upon the mind, and each repetition means easier execution, greater speed and dexterity. Even when a thing once learnt seems to have been forgotten, it is found that on a second attempt it is mastered much more easily and quickly.

Trusting the memory serves to strengthen it. It is not always a good plan to depend entirely upon voluminous notes, for just as a limb that is never used will waste and become useless, so the memory will become weak and undependable from lack of development.

Finally, in the words of Quintilian, "If anyone ask me what is the only and great art of memory, I shall say that it is exercise and labor. To learn much by heart, to meditate much and if possible daily, is the most efficacious of all methods."—Ethel Browning.



THE WORST THING ABOUT HER "What is the worst thing about her?" "That insignificant little Perry Snipe who is always at her side."

The companionate marriage is financed by the parents of the contracting parties, just as are the less heroic measures in the education of the young.

Merit "A" Canada. Affair and Friendship. Gentle, than whom the illegs, Stuards or in the more faithful will keep every anst upon the goddess of the will recollect that 1776 Jane was born, cetry at Steventon, was surrounded by well sprinkled with many neiderow, ers James' Edward, and Charles, and her dra, made up her mind, and she slept the same life as Lefroy, Jane's aunt, om where the first and Sensibility" rejudged" were com- le common looking ecolate ground, and with shelves above and's pain, and an that hung between the charms of a fitly future, made base of enough to low of natural wit and instance of a family Board. Age Jane and Cas- to spend a year at widow of a principel was a "very still, but school life was long, she came home. She had self-cul-French and knew a much family dis- great influence of stories, but there cement. her at fifteen year, derk-eyed, lively ringlets. Thought ed her. There are few re- ditation with Tom a proposal she re- even, and an affair- bing with a "Mr. H. ra" who died. Her records of Jane Aus- private letters, were sister Cassandra is publication. Lack of Faith talent was of the knew her powers, she speaks of ins wide of ivory th so fine a break effect after much under-estimated the and "Prejudice," or £10 in 1803, and not venture to prize sensibility," "North- man," and "Mas- the generations to ataler's arms in and was buried. There may not be starting position Jane Ausen's life, on, and she proved and self-conscious- essential part of unswick. Tica First scenery on your. both paste and Louisville for Grippe. g a Luxury desireline paral- thways of Ontario y Hon' George S. highways, Brad- LONG? formation); New ferment county; Until the map page enough to should say.