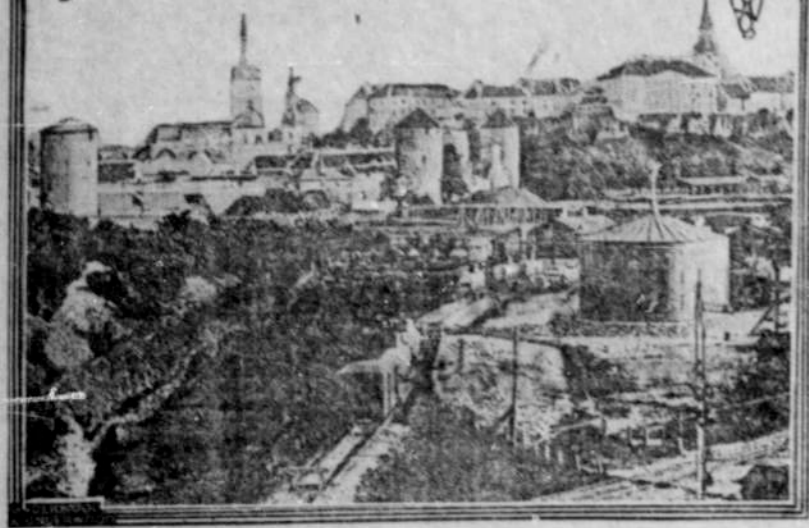


# New Baltic Nations



View of Reval, Estonia.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)  
Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, carved from the Baltic fringe of pre-war Russia, and whose independence recently has been recognized by the United States, have appeared often in world comment lately and are sure to be important in the years to come either as buffers or gateways to huge Russia to the east.

Mere mention of these three new states indicates how the Baltic sea has been subdivided into new national building lots. Here where the old Russian and German empires and Sweden held complete sway, an assortment of new national neighbors suddenly starts housekeeping—Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, with its precious corridor to the sea, and the free city of Danzig separating the German republic from West Prussia. Sweden remains, as does Denmark, whose small frontage now becomes important amid such a rapid waterfront development. Strangely enough giant Russia retains only a right of way—to preserve real estate terminology—and emerges now from Petrograd through the gulf that separates Estonia from Finland.

Lithuania, the southernmost of the three major Baltic countries carved out of pre-war Russia, borrowed many of the principles of its republican government from the United States.

Over the present country of Lithuania, once the largest state in Europe, extending from the Black sea to the Baltic, the armies of Germany and Russia crossed and recrossed during the World war. Germans often raided the country to capture cattle and the Russians counterattacked to gain immediate results for the moral effect elsewhere.

### Lithuania's Old Language.

These fair-haired and blue-eyed people, who claim that there are more than one-million foreign-born Americans of Lithuanian extraction in our country, speak a language which is said by some philologists to be the oldest living language today. It resembles the primitive Sanskrit and is distinctly different from the Slavonic family, the Teutonic and the Latin. The conquering nations who ruled the territory from time to time have attempted to stamp out the native tongue by requiring the children to use textbooks and prayer-books written in the Cyrillic alphabet, but they have never been entirely successful.

The ancient capital of this area, which now is slightly in excess of the combined areas of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was Vilna, whose narrow and winding streets, stony pavements and horse-cars give it a quaint and almost medieval atmosphere. Though the seat of government now is Kovno many of the great events in Lithuanian history center around Vilna.

Vilna was founded at the junction of the Vilna and Vilyayka rivers by Gedimin in 1322, and is connected by railway lines with Petrograd and through Warsaw with most of the capitals of Europe.

### Latvia Fought Well.

Latvia, which adjoins Lithuania on the north, stood out by its accomplishments during the World war.

For a tiny Baltic state, only a little larger than West Virginia, to battle both the Bolsheviks and the Prussians out of its borders, then to disarm the Germans in its midst by constitutional means is an achievement. Even allowing for a strategic location and for "breaks" of political luck, Latvia's persistence and Yankee-like ingenuity compel attention.

Latvia and the Letts were already distinctive. According to Dr. Edwin A. Grosvenor's classification of the races of Europe, the Letts with the Lithuanians stand alone as a separate stem of the great Slav family tree that splits into numerous branches among the Eastern Slavs, the Western Slavs, and the South or Jugoslavians.

Latvia received its credentials as a nation from the allied supreme council almost two years ago. It earned this early recognition as a reward, in part, for allying itself with Poland against Russia, while Estonia, to the north, made a friendly treaty with the Soviet government, and Lithuania, to the south, engaged in a dispute with Poland over a boundary question.

A consideration of Latvia brings

two new words into play—words which, like intelligensia, may be missing from many dictionaries, but which go a long way toward explaining important facts about the new republic.

One of these words is "Balt." The word does not refer, as might be suspected, to any indigenous resident of the former Baltic provinces of Russia. Just the opposite. A Balt is a non-Lett, descendant of the Brethren of the Sword, an aptly named band of German merchants who settled along the Gulf of Riga, near the present Latvia capital, Riga, and started in to convert or kill the Letts. Then and there the Letts gave an inkling of their independent temper. They drove out the medieval missionaries, immersed themselves again in the waters of the Dvina where they had been baptized at the point of German swords, and sent the waters back to Germany as evidence that they renounced the new religion.

Then and later Latvia shook off German political control but welcomed economic co-operation of Germans. Riga became a prominent member of the Hanseatic league in the Thirteenth century and kept an important place in world trade until 1914 when it stood second only to Petrograd among Baltic cities in its shipping.

Through the centuries of political seesaw the German merchants in Latvia accomplished what invaders could not achieve. They gained control of the land and thus of the local governments and held a position which has been compared to that of the landed gentry in England of a century ago. This squirearchy of the Baltic comprises the Balts. And so enlightened was their tyranny that when, about the time of our Civil war, the tsar began to Russify the Baltic provinces, the Letts and their neighbors resisted. They resented the replacement of their feudal barons by Russian bureaucrats. "Literaten" of Latvia.

The other new word which Latvia brings is "Literaten." It applies to the professional men, the writers, artists, doctors and others, a group which lies between the alien noblemen, on the one hand, and the native farmers and laborers, on the other. The Latvia "Literaten," became the conservers of literature, art, music, and ideals of political independence.

The present position of Lettish music may symbolize, in some degree, Lettish national life. Invariably, visitors are impressed with the musical genius of the people. Critics explain that the Letts have passed the folk song period and are groping toward that stage of creative genius where great compositions may be expected of them.

Estonia is the northernmost of the three countries. Its northeastern corner, in fact, extends to within about 50 miles of Kronstadt, the fortified gateway to Petrograd.

The Estonians might well claim to be the peers of any national sufferers since medieval times because they have been sore beset both by Germans and Russians. From the eighties of the last century until the World war period Estonia bore the double yoke of tsarist laws administered by German officials. As one writer exclaims, "Heaven preserve us from Russian law as interpreted by Germans. The Russian official may not take a Russian law very seriously, but one can be sure that the German officials will."

The Esths are an aboriginal people of northern Europe who once terrorized the Baltic by piracy, and later clashed often with Swedes and Danes. Within the past half century the Russians undertook strenuous methods to gather the Esths into the fold of their Orthodox church.

The rugged endurance of this northern people, their vitality and spirit, is sufficiently shown by their bearing up under oppression that was both religious and political, and from the political standpoint both Prussian and Russian. Perhaps their Mongolic descent helps account for that.

Before the World war Estonia was accounted one of the most progressive regions, agriculturally, in Russia. Nature is scarcely kind to the Esths as a nation. They live in a low swampy country, nowhere as high above sea level as the base to top height of the Washington monument. Their summers are hot; their winters cold.

## BARN KEEPS SOWS AND PIGS HEALTHY

Iowa Type of Building Admits Plenty of Sunshine.

### PROVES GOOD INVESTMENT

Care in Feeding Sows Before Farrowing and a Comfortable, Safe Home for the Little Pigs Means Added Profits.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Hog raisers know that a spring pig brought to maturity and finished for the market in the shortest possible time is the most profitable. They also know that care in feeding of the sows before farrowing, and providing a comfortable, safe home for the little pigs mean added profits. Spring pigs have advantages over fall pigs in that they get a good start in life before they are turned out to pasture and come along under the best of conditions.

To have profitable spring pigs and another litter in the fall the sows must be bred so that they will farrow their litters early—in February or the first part of March. These months in the corn belt states are well nigh fatal to newly born pigs unless they have the right kind of quarters to get a start in. That is the reason great stress has been laid on hog houses by the ex-

such that at all times in the day, some part of the pen will receive the sun's rays.

The building shown is 24 feet wide and 40 feet long. Through the center runs the feed alley and driveway. Along one side, the south side of the building, are eight farrowing pens. On the other side are six pens, with a good-sized feed room in the corner.

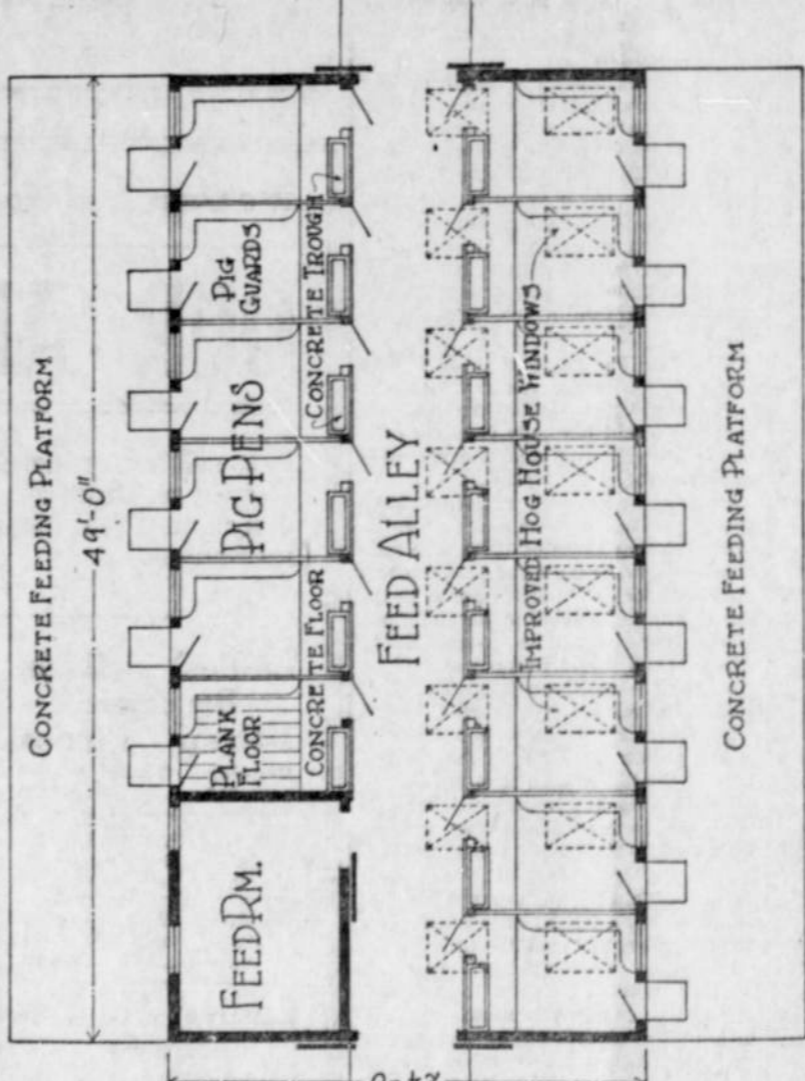
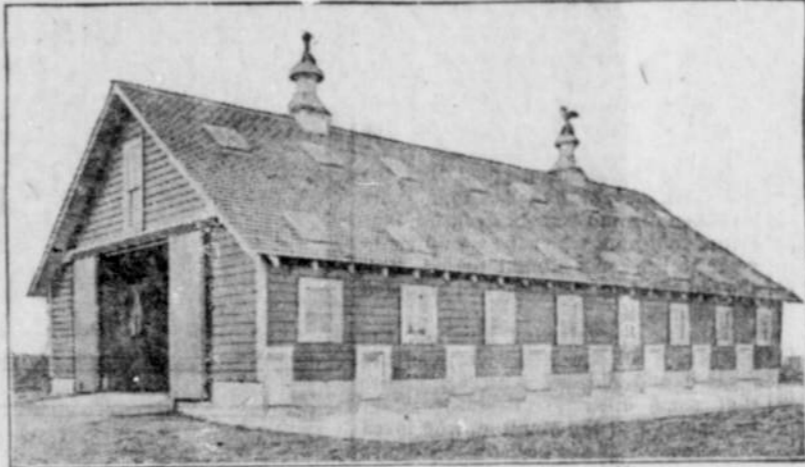
Each pen has a concrete feed trough, which makes it a convenient matter to run the feed cart along the alley and distribute the feed. A portion of each pen is covered by a plank floor, on which the bedding is placed. This floor is slightly raised from the concrete permitting a circulation of air between the planks and the concrete. This method is used to keep the young pigs off the cold, damp floor, and provide a dry place for the bedding. Pig guards are along the side where the plank floor is placed, to enable the young pigs to escape their bulky mother when she lies down to feed them.

Connected with the house on either side by small doors near the floor line are concrete feeding floors, which mean a saving of feed and more healthy sows and pigs. Many hog raisers use removable partitions between the pens, so that in summer the house may be used as a shelter and inside feeding floor. Extreme heat of summer retards the growth of the hogs and some place where they can rest in the shade is needed.

A house like this pays for itself in a few years. It permits the owner to have two litters of pigs a year, and insures that a greater number of them live and grow into real money when marketing time comes.

### Hampton Court Grapes in America.

What are said to be the rarest grapes in the world are those which grow at Hampton court, the London palace of King George. The fruit is large and black and grows in great clusters. The choicest product of these vines are served upon the royal tables and the surplus goes to the London hospitals. Visitors to the place are



ports at the agricultural colleges, and several designs, each well suited for a farrowing house, have been brought out and advocated for general construction.

Shown in the accompanying illustration is a good type of hog house, or barn, which was designed by the experts at the Iowa state college. This is known as the gable roof house. It is a frame building set on a concrete foundation and having a concrete floor. The pens are ranged along the sides of the building. A window in the side wall admits light and sunshine to each of the pens, while a double row of roof windows on the south exposure admit light and sunshine to the pens on the opposite side of the building.

Sunshine has two good uses in a hog house and during the cold damp months of late winter and early spring, too much of it cannot be admitted to the farrowing pens. In the first place sunshine is a germicide. It keeps the pens sanitary. In the second place it provides heat and dispels dampness. The arrangement of the windows is

sometimes fortunate enough to secure a bunch by a liberal tip or bringing some great pressure to bear, but no one before ever had the temerity to try to get a slip of the old vines which have been growing for more than 200 years. Mrs. E. H. Warren of Boston, however, succeeded in accomplishing this and recently brought two slips of the historic vines back to this country and will endeavor to grow Hampton Court grapes in the vicinity of Boston. She intimated that she had bribed a gardener, but she has not told his price.

### Lofty Regret.

The absent-minded inventor perfected a parachute device. He was taken up in a balloon to make a test of the apparatus. Arrived at a height of a thousand feet, he climbed over the edge of the basket, and dropped out. He had fallen 200 yards when he remarked to himself, in a tone of deep regret: "Dear me! I've forgotten my umbrella."

We Own And Operate 42 Stores

C. J. Breier Co.

## The House That Undersells Them All!

Our long standing one price, cash to all system—enables us to save you not only cents but dollars. You save on every article you buy at this Breier store.

### Thread

J. & P. Coats sewing thread, 8 cords, standard 150 yard spool most all sizes 4c a spool or 12 spools 48c. Due to our low prices you must pay the postage.

### Muslins

Bleached, Very soft, no starch 36 in. wide, a yard 15c Extra soft for the needle a yd. 19c Extra fine quality bleached jeans, 36 inches wide a yd. 29c Fine quality unbleached muslin per yard 19c-21c

### Pillow Cases

Fruit of the loom, made from 36 inch goods 45c Ladies fine knit union suits shell bodice size 34 to 38 a suit 35c Others at 50c to 85c

### Yard Wide Curtain Scrim

20c values now per yd. 12 1/2c 23c values now per yd. 15c 29c values now per yd. 19c 60c values now per yd. 45c

### President Suspenders a pair 45c.

Mens special web suspenders 65c Mens extra heavy web suspenders, the kind you ordinarily buy for \$1.00 now 69c

### Men's Shoes

8-inch tops a pair \$2.68 Goodyear welt outing shoes for men \$1.98 and \$2.49 Mens cherry ooze shoes \$2.25

### Men's \$3.00 Rubber Soled Shoes

We have a few at \$2.45

### Men's High Grade Dress Shoes

In pebbled calf, Russian calf and gun metal leathers at \$2.98 to \$7.50 We save you money on these shoes—Come and see them.

### Men's Khaki Shirt

Regular 85c value now 69c

### Ladies' Corsets

98c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65 and up

### Men's Summer Unionsuits

Poros Knit, Balbriggan and ribbed. \$1.25 values for, now 98c \$1.00 values for, now 79c \$1.65 values for, now \$1.25

### Men's Athletic

75c, 85c, 95c and \$1.00

### Men's Stifel Weight jumpers, worth ordinarily \$1.35 now \$1.10

### Infant's Shoes, Etc.

Infant's First Step Shoes, ordinarily sells for \$1.75 to \$1.85, now (1 to 4) \$1.25 Infant's Hi Tops, 8 eyelets, vicid kid and patent leather, \$2.75 values, now \$1.95 One lot of infant's shoes \$1.00 Infant's Lot Pies, made in a Goodyear welt, can be half-soled, a pair \$1.95 Crib Blankets, 98c values 75c Crib Blankets, 85c values 65c Crib Blankets, 60c values 45c Girls' all wool middies, ages 6 to 10, only \$2.49

Low Overhead Expense

C. J. Breier Co.

All Goods Bought Direct From Mfg.

We Buy For Less

The Sample Store

We Sell For Less

## The Home Merchants Want Your Business

We have bought at a Very Low Price a large part of the stock of

## Count's Feed Store

Who Recently Closed Their Doors

This Stock Will Be Put On Sale

At Our Warehouses, No. 1 and No. 5

Saturday, March 24th, 1923

---at---

## Genuine Bargain Prices

It will pay you to call when in town if you are in need of Flour or Feed

## Josephine Farmers' Co-operative Association

Phone 53