

Poland's Longing For Dantzig

By securing the return of General Haller's army from France to Poland via the Baltic port of Dantzig the new Polish government has not only cleared the way for the return of her army of famous fighters who materially aided in the defeat of the hated German, but she has secured an entering wedge to her claim for the return of the city of Dantzig after over 100 years of separation from the Polish State.

In agreeing to the demand of the peace conferees at Paris for withdrawal of opposition to the debarkation of the Polish army at the important Baltic port the German Government has yielded more unwillingly, even than she surrendered her high seas fleet. To many it is a matter of wonder why the Germans should be willing to debark the Polish troops at Stettin, or Konigsberg, the capitals of Pomerania and East Prussia, and so bitterly oppose the debarkation at Dantzig, the capital of West Prussia. The answer may be found in the fact that Stettin and Konigsberg are naturally German cities, containing absolutely German populations, and are as thoroughly Prussian as the Brandenburgers themselves. With Dantzig, however, it is different. Although the pre-war German census claimed that 95 per cent. of the Dantzigers were German, they are really nothing of the kind. The cities of Stettin and Konigsberg are German cities, but Dantzig is a Germanized city, with centuries of Polish traditions, and German naturally wants to avoid the influence of a disciplined Polish army might have.

In the formation of the new Polish Republic possession of the city of Dantzig is absolutely necessary to Poland's economic existence. Without an outlet on the Baltic, Poland would be but a provincial nation, compelled to depend on surrounding nations, especially Germany, for disposal of her products. Situated at the mouth of the Vistula, the great river artery which gives life to Poland, Dantzig with its thousand years of activity behind it would again resume its place as one of the leading ports of the world, which it was until it became Germanized and its trade was diverted to other ports.

WAS THE GRANARY OF EUROPE.
Once the great granary of Europe, it had sunk to the level of a third-rate port when the present outlet of reconstructed Polish industries, however, it is bound to become the leading port of the Baltic.

With both banks of the Vistula belonging to new Poland, there is every reason to believe that all the glories of Poland will be revived. The Vistula occupies a basin of 60,000 square miles, 16,000 in Silesia and Galicia, 41,000 in the "Kingdom of Poland," the Provinces of Volhynia and Grodno, and 12,000 in East and West Prussia. With her 21 tributaries, she has a total length of 4,800 miles, of which 3,100 are navigable.

But canals have to be cut, the stream deepened to improve navigation for the craft necessary to convey to Dantzig the output of the great manufacturing cities of Lodz, Warsaw, Czestochowa, Novo-Radomsk, Zawiercie and others, temporarily depleted and disabled by the Hun invaders.

The city of Lodz, a population of 800,000, of whom nearly 300,000 were efficient workmen.
The whole country stretching to the German frontier was one vast factory, or continuation of factories. There were 3,000 textile factories, employing 290,000 workmen. In 1911 the iron and steel output was 3,704,000 tons, employing 18,000 workmen.

GREAT COAL FIELDS.
In the southwest are rich coal fields, covering 236 square miles, with seams 527 yards thick, containing a reserve of 110,000,000,000 tons. Upper Silesia contains 56 mines, employing 90,000 men; in fact, there is enough coal produced in Poland to supply France, with her 40,000,000 inhabitants and her great industrial plants.

The reserve of iron in Poland is valued at \$5,000,000,000, and in 1909 1,250,000 tons of ore were extracted and 4,250,000 tons smelted. Her zinc pro-

duction, 208,000 tons, is second only to that of the United States—226,000 tons.

With other mineral wealth, agricultural products and her enormous manufacturing output, which she expects to revive, if given financial help to overcome the destructive raids of the Huns, it is the contention of Paderewski and other Polish leaders that, without Dantzig, such a revival will be impossible. There must be a seaport under absolute Polish control. Such a port is Dantzig, originally a free city, flourishing under Polish protection until the evil genius of the Hohenzollerns tore West Prussia from Poland and attached it to the Prussian State.

Dantzig, originally Danzke-wik (Danish Place), so called by its first settlers, the Danes, first came into prominence in 1285, when it joined the Hanseatic League, of which it became the head of the fourth circle, the other leading cities being Lubeck, Cologne and Brunswick. At that time it possessed a great commerce, and could put 60,000 fighting men at service of the league. In 1455, when the Teutonic Order became corrupt, Dantzig shook off the Teutonic yoke, declared itself a free city and joined the Polish Commonwealth. Although represented in the Polish Diet, it enjoyed the rights of a free city, and governed a territory containing 30 small towns and villages.

SUBMITS TO POLAND.
In 1577 it opposed the election of Stephen Batony as King and resisted a siege for a few months, but finally submitted. King Stephen, however, recognized the importance of maintaining the friendship of the inhabitants and confirmed the freedom of the city.

In 1734, when the Polish father-in-law of Lewis XV., Stanislaus Leczynski, contested the throne with Augustus II, of Saxony, who was supported by Austria and Russia, the French King sent an expedition to relieve Dantzig, in which city Stanislaus had taken refuge. The French commander, however, got frightened when he reached the city and decamped with his whole force to Copenhagen. The celebrated Count Flelo, French Ambassador at Copenhagen, was so enraged that, accompanied by 100 gallant companions, he essayed to rescue Stanislaus and with his gallant little band withstood the entire Russian force, until pierced by a hundred wounds he and his comrades died fighting to the last. Dantzig surrendered and Stanislaus lost his kingdom.

By the second partition of Poland, in 1793, Dantzig was awarded to Prussia, but continued a free city. In 1807, after the debacle of Jena, the French, under Marshal Lefebre, captured the city, after a gallant defence by old Marshal Kalkreuth, who finally surrendered after three months' pounding, and was allowed to march out with the honors of war, in return for his generous treatment of the French revolutionists when he had captured the city of Mayence.

Lefebre, who was one of Napoleon's noblest and most honest marshals, gained the gratitude of the Dantzigers by his generous rule, and in honor of the capture Napoleon created him Duke of Dantsick (French for Dantzig), thereby honoring him with the first title of nobility bestowed on any of his marshals.

The city flourished under Lefebre's rule and enjoyed her rights as a free city under French protection until 1813, when, after the battle of Leipzig, the Alsatian General Rapp, one of Napoleon's greatest generals, surrendered to the allies, after 15,000 of his garrison of 31,000 men had died of disease and hunger. The population of the city was reduced from 60,000 to 15,000. Fourteen French generals and 1,000 officers were surrendered.

In 1815 by the Congress of Vienna Dantzig was restored to Prussia, and for the past century no effort has been spared to thoroughly Germanize the city. Next to Lubeck, however, it has preserved its mediaeval character more than any other city, and contains an unbroken line of architecture dating back to the fourteenth century. Principal among its buildings still in use are the Rathaus, fourteenth

century; Junkerhof, so named for the wealthy merchants known as Junkers, and which is still the Corn Exchange, fifteenth century; Hall of the Brothers, hood of St. George, fifteenth century; Church of St. Mary, fourteenth century; Trinity Church, fifteenth century; and St. Catharine's, sixteenth century. There are 12 Protestant, seven Roman Catholic churches and two synagogues. The city has for centuries been noted for its amber, beer, brandy and liqueurs. Its population in 1910 was 160,000.

That it is a German city at heart is denied by the Poles, who call it by its ancient name, Gdansk. They claim that while the upper class of the residents have been Germanized and assents have yielded to the attraction of Prussian culture, on the other hand the colonies established some centuries ago with Teutonic Polish in their characteristics. Says Stanislaus Posner in his "Poland as an Independent Economic Unit": "To-day all these colonists have become Kachoubes, whose dialect is partly Polish, partly Lechite. The Polish element has disappeared from castle and town, but the peasants have remained Poles. All the learned classes arising from the people, the young doctors, lawyers and priests, are Kachoubes and have retained the civilization of Poland. Following Dr. Maykowski, their intellectual leader, the younger generation consider Poland as their fatherland. This is the reason why Gdansk will one day become a Polish town. In days to come, the Vistula, once more the river of Poland, will see the mounting waves of the Kachoubian sea submerge the Germanism of the present town and, following the example of the Czech city of Prague, become a Polish port."—Thomas B. Blynn, in Philadelphia Record.

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague, showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating the fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.

GERMAN SLEW A DOUGHBOY
Many Fights Occurring in Occupied Zone.

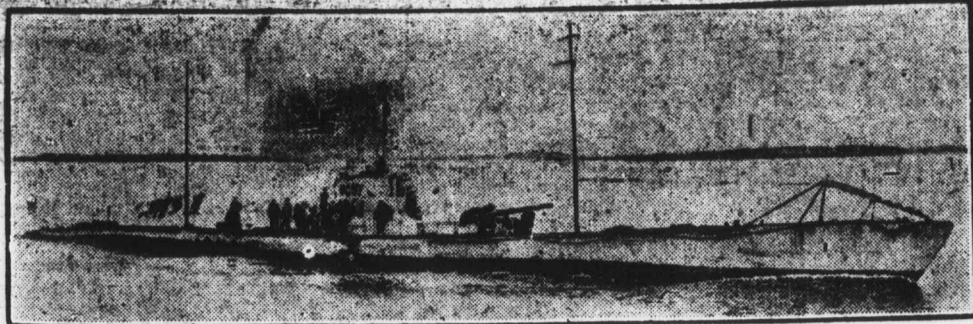
Huns Are Growing Decidedly Insolent.

Coblentz Cable says—Hostility between the Americans and German civilians in the occupied region, which has been increasing recently, has resulted in additional clashes during the last few days. In one instance an American was killed, and in other encounters in various parts of the occupied zone, several were wounded. At Third Army Headquarters it was stated that so far as their records go the number of Germans killed by Americans in fights during the six months of occupation total more than five.

The frequency of encounters recently in the occupied zone has caused General Liggett, the third army commander much anxiety, and orders have been issued to the military police to take measures for preventing soldiers from wantonly attacking Germans.

Reports from various parts of the occupied area indicate that the Germans in numerous instances are insolent and that they frequently seize opportunities to waylay soldiers at night.

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.



GERMAN SUBMARINE NOW TOURING THE GREAT LAKES. Here is a photograph of the former U-97, a German submarine, given up after the armistice, and now making a tour of the Great Lakes. It made the trip across the Atlantic a short time ago under its own power.

ASK PROTECTION FROM GERMANS

Esthonians Have Appealed to Marshal Foch.

British Troops to Occupy Oesel Island.

Paris Cable says—The Council of Four has sanctioned the occupation of Oesel Island, which commands the entrance to the Gulf of Riga by British troops. The Esthonian Government agreed on the occupation as a guarantee for the payment of financial aid to the Esthonians.

Marshal Foch has been appealed to by Foreign Minister Poska of Esthonia, who is now in Paris, to compel the Germans to cease hostilities against the Esthonians in the region of Riga. The Esthonians, M. Poska says, were attacked when they went to the assistance, at the request of the Lettish Government, of the Lettish troops fighting the Bolsheviks.

The Esthonian delegation has sent a copy of the appeal to each of the allied and associated powers.

A Copenhagen despatch says: "The town of Wenden, in Livonia, has been evacuated by the Esthonians. It is situated on the river Aa, fifty miles northeast of Riga. An official communication on this operation says: 'After several days' severe fighting we were obliged to evacuate Wenden under pressure of superior German forces.'"

After 10 Years of Asthma Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy proved the only relief for one grateful user, and this is but one cure among many. Little wonder that it has now become the one recognized remedy on the market. It has earned its fame by its never failing effectiveness. It is earning it to-day, as it has done for years. It is the greatest asthma specific within the reach of suffering humanity.



DOVES AT WEDDING OF MISS ELIZABETH ASQUITH.

The above photo shows a pair of doves at the wedding of Prince Arctino Bibecco, First Secretary of the Rumanian Legation, and Miss Elizabeth Asquith at the Greek Church at St. Sophia, Moscow Road, Bayswater, England.

WHEN TO CUT ALFALFA HAY

Coming On of Second Growth From Crown.

Grower May Easily Delay Too Long.

The yielding capacity of alfalfa depends on quite a number of factors, one of them being the time when the crop is harvested. The time of harvesting, indeed, affects the yielding capacity per acre of alfalfa more than it effects other hay crops for reasons which will be explained briefly.

It is unfortunately a rather common practice among farmers to delay the cutting of hay crops too long, under the mistaken idea that by waiting a little after that the crop has reached its best stage from quality standpoint, larger and consequently more remunerative crops may be realized. This practice, however, works out rather the other way in alfalfa.

It is generally held that most satisfactory returns, both from the standpoint of tonnage per acre and from the standpoint of the hay quality, are obtained if the alfalfa is cut when, as it is generally expressed, it is "one-tenth in bloom." This expression really means

NO MARTYR ROLE FOR EX-EMPEROR

Wilhelm Will Not Volunteer to Surrender.

Rejects Scheme of His Followers.

Berlin cable: Former Emperor Wilhelm declines voluntarily to offer himself as a sacrifice for the sins of Germany. The ex-Kaiser did not encourage the plan conceived in a circle of his personal friends here to relieve Holland of the question of his delivery and at the same time do something for his own reputation by boldly offering to stand trial before a neutral high court.

The person who went to Amerongen on that alleged mission and whose identity cannot be disclosed has returned with a report that his mission was unsuccessful. He is said to have found the ex-Kaiser so optimistic that nothing could happen to him, and aside from that in such a nervous condition, that he was unable to put the idea over.

The idea has not been abandoned entirely, but it is said the originators of the scheme are very sceptical.

"MEDS" DRIVING FOR PRESSBURG

Bela Kun's Force Likely to Take Big City.

Have All Old Austria's Artillery.

Paris Cable—Buoyed up by their recent victories against the Czechs, the Hungarians apparently are determined to capture Pressburg, an important industrial city on the Danube and the Czechs' chief river port. The Czech armies are being reorganized under French officers, the Italian officers previously in command having been replaced.

The Conference, however, is much worried over the situation, as reports indicate that the Hungarians have practically all the old Austrian army's artillery, none having been surrendered, and consequently are much better equipped than the Czechs.

The President of Czechoslovakia, Thomas Masaryk, is appealing to the Conference daily for assistance. Bela Kun's troops are parading Rumanian prisoners through the streets of Budapest and gaining strength because of military victories, although 100,000 iron workers are said to be hostile to the Bolsheviks, and are keeping their own guards patrolling the city along with the regulars.

Reports to the conference show Bela Kun's position has been strengthened by the prospect that his Government may receive limited recognition through possible negotiations with the Peace Conference. Official reports have been received declaring that the Czechs have crossed the temporary boundaries fixed by the Conference. Consequently the Czechs are not considered blameless.

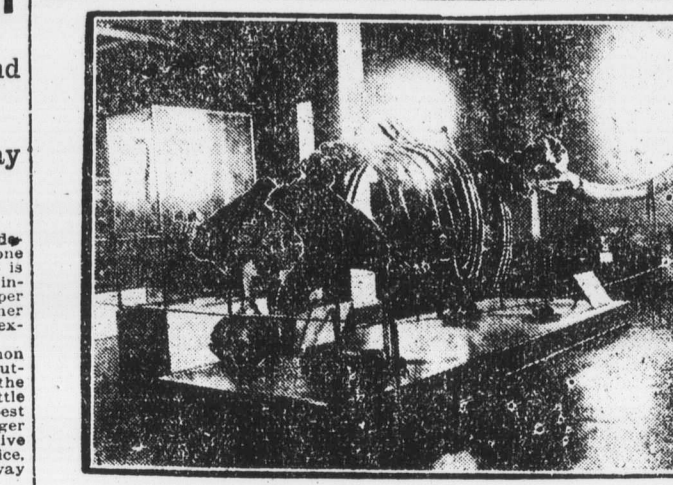
One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

THEIR OWN DOPE.

"The Germans complain that it is a peace of hate."
"They shouldn't object to that. It's just the kind of a war they started out to make."

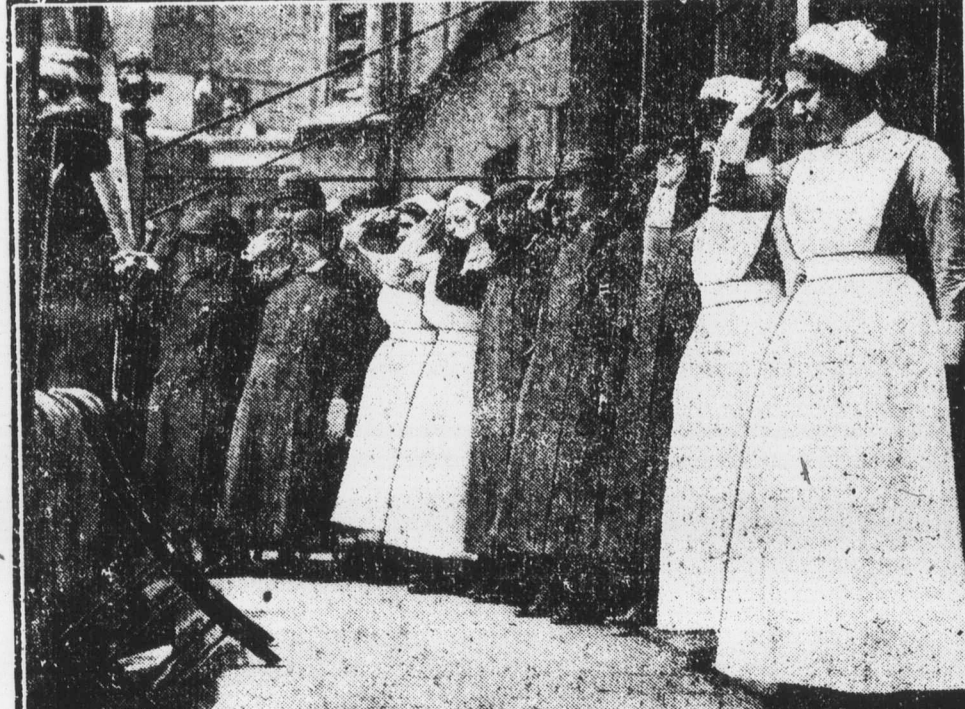
CAMOUFLAGE.

"Neil talks incessantly."
"Oh, that's only to keep people from finding out how little she has to say."



HE ONCE ROAMED AT LARGE IN ONTARIO.

A Fossil mastodon, which has recently been mounted in the Royal Ontario Museum of Paleontology. The specimen was found on the farm of William Smith, in Welland County, Ontario, about five years ago. It is an interesting exhibit and one of the best things in the museum.



A SCENE AT THE FUNERAL OF EDITH CAVELL.

London was in deep mourning on May 15th for Nurse Cavell, whose remains were borne through London en route to Norwich, her native city, for interment in the Cathedral. The picture shows nurses of Westminster Hospital saluting as the cortege passed.