

with that secured by Latvia in the Brunavishki region. While recognition has been given to Lettish initiative in securing land in the north of Lithuania under the laws of a previous regime which made it illegal for Lithuanians to buy in the same area, a limit must necessarily be reached, which still leaves many nationals outside their own state. The area transferred, is, however, so considerable as to leave much opportunity for the further inclusion of nationals in either State by an arrangement of immigration and exchange of holdings and property on their part.

Adjudication of territory merely on the basis of an ethnographical majority might under present circumstances entitle majorities to carry over with them, so to speak, areas of land of very varying extent even in otherwise corresponding regions, to which, it may be urged, they have no legal or moral claim. In any case this situation of the non-transference of territory merely on the basis of an ethnographic majority has not been confined to one side of the frontier. Further the Lithuanian Commissioners included the northern region of Okniste, amounting to some 6000 dessiatines, amongst the subjects of negotiation from the beginning without challenge, although admitting that their ethnographical position did not entitle them to contest its transfer to Latvia. Finally, while owing to marked insistence by either side at one point or another, it cannot be pretended that there is actual improvement of the frontier line as a frontier at every point, still an endeavour has been made to correct some irregularities, and probably the future may see still other adjustments, illustrating afresh the truth of the motto on the wall of the buocding in which these deliberations were held,- *Concordia Res Parvae Crescunt!*

II. - *The Frontier.*

The line of the new frontier from west to east is as follows:

The frontier commences with the sea at a point between Turs-Vetsa and Turs-Jauna, 4500 metres north of the mouth