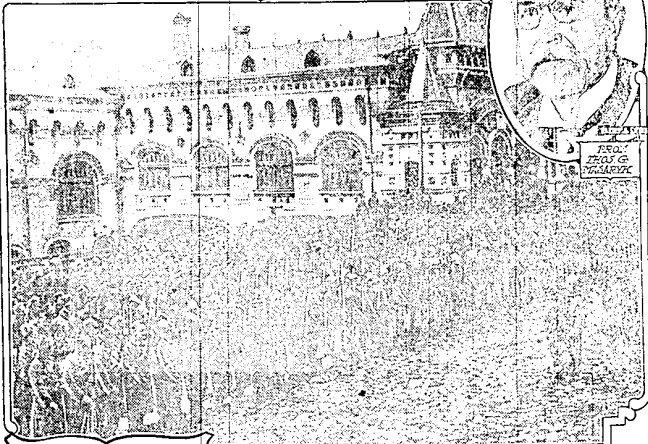


Rise of Czecho-Slovaks Romance of War



Recognition as An Independent Nation Brings New Strength to Remarkable Fighting Force

HERE has been no more romantic episode in the present war than the rise played therein by the Czecho-Slovak troops who are now endeavoring to hold the fort in Siberia for the cause of the entente and civilization against the forces of bolshevik anarchy united to German barbarism.

Compelled to fight for their Austrian and Hungarian oppressors against their Moscovite kinsmen, they took every opportunity of surrendering and deserting in the early stages of the struggle, especially in the battles that raged in Galicia. Welcomed with open arms by the Russians, scores of thousands of them volunteered to serve under the eagle's flag against the nation by whom they had been subjected to intolerable tyranny, writes F. Cunliffe in New York Sun.

The Czecho-Slovaks fought hard and well in the very last for the cause of the entente, and when the bolsheviks betrayed Russia and her allies by concluding a dishonorable and utterly contemptible peace at Brest-Litovsk they withdrew into the interior and awaited events. Last spring they decided that they could best help the members of their race in the dual empire by making their way across Siberia to America and thence to the French front.

They made their way into Siberia, helped everywhere by the respectable inhabitants, who were weary of death of the bolsheviks and of their anarchy and terrorist activities. They did not, however, form one large body. They were too numerous for that. A unit their march eastward would have offered too many difficulties in the way of food and transport. They separated into several well disciplined armies. An advance guard even managed to reach Vladivostok and then got into touch once more with the outer world, and especially with the recognized leaders of Czecho-Slovak nationalism, foremost among whom Dr. Thomas Masaryk, the eminent scholar and statesman, who lay long at Prague under sentence of death and who is now in America.

Recognized as a Nation. At Vladivostok the commanding officers of the Czecho-Slovak vanguard learned that their people had been recognized as an independent nation by the powers of the entente and that the latter had pledged themselves to the emancipation of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia from the despotic rule of Austria-Hungary and to their formation into a sovereign state. They also were apprised that Doctor Masaryk had been elected by the Czecho-Slovak leaders as their president and chief and had been accepted as such by the governments of the entente.

It was brought home to them that they had been raised to the status of allies of France, of the United States, of Great Britain, Italy and Japan, and that their military services would be more useful to us in Siberia and in Russia than on the French front and they were instructed to turn back to

CZECHO-SLOVAK TROOPS AT VLADIVOSTOK JUST BEFORE ENTERING FOR INTERIOR OF SIBERIA TO FIGHT WITH ALLIED FORCES.

reinforce the comrades whom they had left behind them pending the arrival of troops of the entente.

Several American residents have already been disconcerted at Vladivostok, as well as a large Italian contingent, French troops have been hurried thither from Tonkin and Indo-China and a large British force from India. The bulk, however, of the allied army which is to preserve Siberia, with all her boundless industrial and commercial possibilities and her literally inexhaustible latent riches, for the Russian people from the economic and political despotism of Germany is being furnished by Japan.

Released Prisoners Oppose Them.

The Czecho-Slovak forces have retained their arms. But they are handicapped by the lack of ammunition and above all by the absence of artillery, both light and heavy. They have against them not alone the bolsheviks, but also considerably more than 100,000 German and Austrian prisoners of war who after their capture were interned in Siberia, who were released under the terms of the bolshevik treaty of peace at Brest-Litovsk and who have been since then furnished by the bolshevik government and by the German military authorities with arms, munitions, artillery, supplies, money and even airplanes. They constitute a formidable enemy.

Fortunately for our cause, the bulk of the people in Siberia are for us. The white population of Siberia is composed in the main part of a class immeasurably superior in intelligence, education, progressiveness and blood to the Moscovite majiks, who form 85 per cent of the population of European Russia.

We of the entente owe a debt of gratitude to these gallant Czecho-Slovaks who have remained to champion our cause in European and Asiatic Russia. Were it not for the fact which they have put up in Siberia against Germany and the bolsheviks the Teutonic domination of that enormous territory, almost a continent in itself, would be well nigh complete and almost beyond redemption. All Germany had control of Siberia she could afford to surrender, not alone Belgium and the invaded districts of France, but even all Alsace and Lorraine, away back to the Rhine, to forego any idea of dominating Bulgaria and Turkey; in one word, to abandon well nigh all her most loudly proclaimed and most cherished ambition in other directions.

Would Be Immune to Boycott. It would place within her reach all the raw materials she needed for her industries and all the markets that she required for their exploitation. It would render her wholly independent of any economic boycott that we might organize against her after the war—that boycott which she dreads above all the other forces that we can bring to bear against her. It would restore to her a prosperity and an economic strength that would allow her to treat as of no importance her failure to obtain indemnities.

It would culminate in her political and commercial mastery of China, with the latter's busy population of 400 millions, and it would render her a standing menace to the island empire of Japan, to America's rich dependencies in the Philippines, to France's great colonies in Indo-China and to the British empire of India. It would pave the

Gift Brought Punishment.

A young woman employed in the office of a Kobe shipping house received from her millionaire employer a sum of money as a present on New Year's day. The girl took her fat wad of notes home. She was promptly threatened by her mother for stealing them and dragged to the office to apologize for the theft. Explaining, however, that she had got home, she was admonished once more for not stating her case more clearly. (Chronicle.)

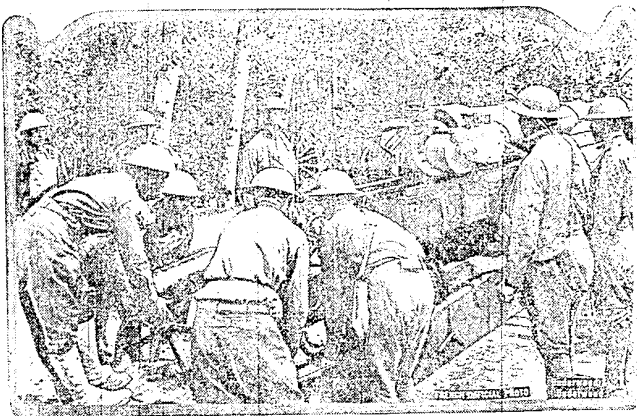
Latin Derivative.

Corporal is derived from the same Latin word as capitan, but with the difference of the meaning and spelling of the English word corps. Corporals in medieval Latin meant a chief or commander; hence the French corporal.

Teach Children to Be Kind.

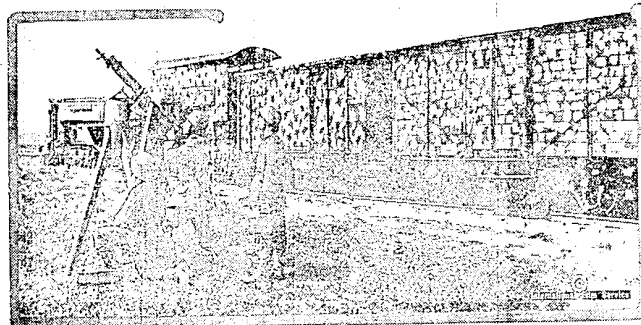
It has been truly said that any person who deliberately tortures a dumb animal would commit any crime not requiring a law. (Franklin's Kindergarten.)

AMERICAN ARTILLERY IN ACTION BEFORE METZ



Ever since the clearing out of the St. Mihiel salient the fortifications of Metz have been under the fire of the American artillery.

WELL-CAMOUFLAGED GERMAN ARTILLERY TRAIN



This photograph shows a German artillery train camouflaged for protection against bombs from French, English and American airplanes. In the foreground are men with an anti-aircraft gun.

CHEERING UP THE WOUNDED



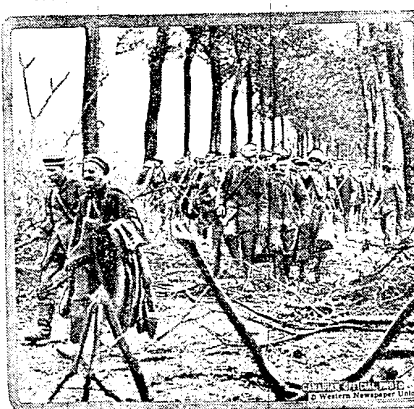
Mrs. Walter Hines Page, wife of the former ambassador to Great Britain and a member of the American Red Cross, is here shown at the bedside of a wounded American soldier in England. American women regularly visit the American wounded in base hospitals and more than 1000 have already been enrolled in the "care committee" of the Red Cross.

WINNER OF GARDEN PRIZE



Mrs. Frank P. Brown of Cincinnati is winner of National Capital Prize No. 1, offered to war gardeners by the navy garden commission. She took first prize amounting in all to \$100, which she invested in War Savings stamps. On a plot 100 by 150 feet she raised enough vegetables for her table all summer, in addition to 125 cans of vegetables she put up, and 25 bushels of potatoes.

CANADIAN CAVALRY ROUND UP HUNS



With the fighting on the western front becoming more open, cavalry is being employed in greater numbers. Canadian cavalry made a spirited dash into enemy territory and rounded up thousands of prisoners. This official photograph shows the Huns coming into the infantry line after being driven in by the cavalrymen.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WOUNDED



The last stage of reconstruction of wounded soldiers in Walter Reed hospital is the farming and gardening course. Besides bringing the men into the air and sunlight, the course gives an added impetus to agricultural work as one of the leading after-the-war occupations for returning men.

Bird and Insect Migrations. A scientist who has given particular study to the migrations of insects, states that the principles and laws governing the behavior of both birds and insects have a remarkable parallel in the annual movements of certain members of the insect world, both birds and insects being influenced by meteorological and geographical conditions which deflect and determine the routes, and the psychology of both birds and insects reacting to the traveling impulses which are unsatisfied in sound cases with anything less than a world-wide distribution.