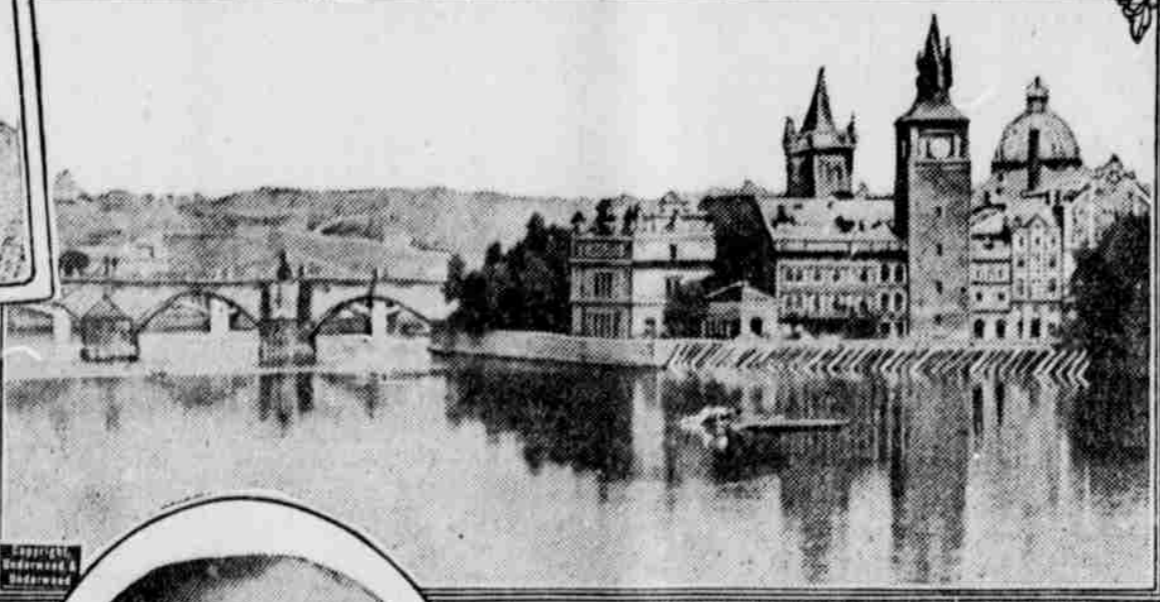


PRESIDENT T. G. MASARYK

MASARYK: Life President of Czechoslovakia



PRAGUE, MASARYK'S CAPITAL

PRESIDENT for life of a new nation—such is the unique position of Thomas G. Masaryk of the Czecho-Slovak republic. His career is like a fairy story—the son of a Slovak coachman in an obscure Moravian town; the destroyer of a mighty nation; the ruler of a nation resurrected from the dead; the idol of his people; internationally known as one of the great statesmen of the times! Masaryk's place in the affection and confidence of his people is shown by a unique provision in the new constitution of the republic. The president is elected for a term of seven years and no one may be chosen for a third term—no one except President Masaryk. This is equivalent to an election for life.

Who shall say this unique honor is not deserved? Apparently Masaryk is truly the "Father of His Country." If ever a state or nation was "made" by one man, the new republic was made by its life president.

So Masaryk's people seem to feel. His seventieth birthday was recently celebrated as a national holiday by the entire Czecho-Slovak nation. In Hradcany castle in Prague, the ancient palace of Roman emperors and Bohemian kings, now the presidential residence, foregathered the representatives of foreign powers, members of the national assembly and the cabinet, delegates of the churches and other notables. The president of the assembly, Tomasek, addressed Masaryk as follows:

"Leader of our national revolution, creator of our independence, teacher of our nation, guide in new roads, our golden, good, beloved little father, may you be well and strong for many years, for many decades, to the well-being and success of the nation and the republic."

Here is, in part, a sketch of Masaryk, sent out by the Czecho-Slovak News Service; it probably may be taken as official:

March 7, 1850, in an obscure district of Moravia, Thomas G. Masaryk was born. He is the son of a coachman. His education was begun in the local schools, continued at the gymnasium of Brno and finished at the Universities of Vienna and Leipzig.

While studying at Leipzig he met Miss Garigue of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was studying music at the conservatory. She returned home in the summer of 1878 and Masaryk followed and wooed her, finally winning her hand. This was Masaryk's first visit to the United States. The impressions made on him by American institutions fostered his love of liberty and longing to free his native land.

At twenty-nine he was appointed an instructor in philosophy in the University of Vienna, and three years later he was chosen professor of philosophy in the new Czech University of Prague. Immediately he was recognized as an able interpreter of modern philosophical, political and social tendencies. Incidentally he became the most potent force in molding the thoughts of Slav students, particularly of Bohemians and Slovaks.

In 1891 he was elected a deputy for Moravia in the Austrian parliament, subsequently resigning to devote his entire time to scientific research. In 1907, as an adherent of the "Realist" movement, which subsequently was merged with the "Progressive" party, he was again delegated by his constituency to represent it in parliament. One of the planks of the platform on which he was elected demanded ultimate independence for Bohemia.

Masaryk is the last, and the greatest, of the "awakeners" of the Bohemian and Slovak people, who, following the disastrous Thirty Years' war, were reduced to utter political, cultural, social and religious impotence. Freedom of mind and body and the liberty of his country were always uppermost in the thoughts of the teacher of philosophy. In furtherance of his ambitions and convictions Masaryk published and edited a newspaper, the Times, which soon became the most influential journal of the Bohemians. It openly demanded autonomy for Bohemia. It was one of the first journals whose publication was suspended at the outbreak of the great world war, because of its persistent advocacy of the rights of the Bohemians, its defense of Serbia, and its open avowal of the cause of the allies.

Masaryk exposed the forgeries prepared by the Magyar, Count Forgach, who was then the duly accredited ambassador to Serbia, and who, with the connivance of a Vienna historian, Dr. Friedjung, made possible the charge that the Jugo-Slavs of Austria-Hungary were engaged in a conspiracy against the dual monarchy. In Agram (Zagreb) fifty-three Croats were sentenced to the gallows as a result of the efforts of Forgach and Friedjung, and they would have been executed if Masaryk had not appealed to the world against the barbarity and immorality of Austria-Hungary in sacrificing innocent men to a supposed political expediency of making out a case against Serbia. Masaryk demonstrated beyond a doubt that willing tools and courtly officials of the dual monarchy's foreign office manufactured the documents which were used as the basis of the proofs on which the conviction of the Jugo-Slavs was predicated.

Masaryk is an author of no mean ability, and his writings cover a wide field. At twenty-six he published his "Immortality According to Plato." This book was followed by his "Jan Hus," "Karel Havlicek," and the "Bohemian Question," all of which aimed to uplift the Bohemian nation morally and spiritually. His "Social Question" is a criti-



JAN G. MASARYK

cism of the theories of Karl Marx. "Russia and Europe" is a record of his observations and an able and sympathetic analysis of the ambitions and purposes of the northern Slavs.

With his services rendered to the cause of the Czecho-Slovak people and the allies the world is familiar. His organization of the Czecho-Slovak troops in Russia will stand out as one of the greatest epics of the world's history.

Upon the creation of the Czecho-Slovak republic, Masaryk was selected as its first president. Immediately he resumed his role of a teacher—a teacher of practical politics. There in the "White House" of Czecho-Slovakia, the ancient and historic castle of Hradcany in Prague, "Little Father" (Tatek) Masaryk instructs his people in the science of self-government.

Masaryk says, "The republic was created by work—and by toil it must exist." This has been adopted as the country's creed. All the world realizes that the republic's future rests in industry, agriculture and commerce. To a healthy revival of these agencies President Masaryk bends every effort and devotes his energies.

"I consider bolshevism communism an impossibility in Czecho-Slovakia," he says. "Real, sincere politics must be founded on science. I endeavor always to put my political views on a sound scientific basis, on what science has taught me. Science is truth, nothing more or less, and political truth is democracy. Bohemia can never accept the ideals of Prussia and Germany, which would enslave the world by military drill and Machiavellian misuse of science and culture. The allies have proclaimed as their aim the reconstruction and regeneration of Europe, and it is evident this cannot be attained merely by reshaping the map. Europe's whole mentality must be changed. Her regeneration must be as much moral and spiritual as political."

So much for the official sketch. It should be added here that President Masaryk's son, Jan G. Masaryk, and his daughter, Miss Olga Masaryk, have loyally worked with their father and have given valuable aid.

Masaryk is essentially a student, a philosopher and teacher. Nevertheless, he does not believe in pacifism. He said in his birthday reply to the felicitations of his people:

"The program of humanity is a moral ideal—to be truly a man. The program of humanity is not the program of weak pacifism and supine yielding. It is true that our Chelicki, and in modern days Tolstoy, identified humanity with non-resistance to evil. That is not correct. I recall how I had a controversy several times with Tolstoy on this point because I drew the deduction from the program of humanity that it is just the love of neighbor, love of nation and of mankind which commands us to defend ourselves with all energy, to resist evil everywhere, always and in all things."

This philosophy of resistance to evil has guided Masaryk in his career as a fighter and practical statesman through his political career, which long antedates the world war. He was one of the prominent figures of the old Austrian parliament, where he led a group of Czech, deputies called, characteristically, the Realist party. Many years back, when most of the Czech leaders still hoped to achieve their national purposes within the framework of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and did not devote much attention to foreign politics, Masaryk recognized that the growing influence of Germany in the Austrian government would inevitably work against the interests of the Czech nation, and he concentrated on a relentless campaign against the imperialistic program of the German-Austro-Hungarian alliance.

The world war gave Masaryk the opportunity to fulfill the mission of his life, the liberation of the Czecho-Slovak people from Hapsburg rule. What he had foreseen has come to pass. German imperialism, in its trend toward the East, was to



MISS OLGA MASARYK

absorb the moribund organism of Austria-Hungary; the Czecho-Slovak people was doomed; Prague was to be the first in the series of stepping-stones of Prussian power: Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Constantinople, Bagdad, the Persian gulf. He recognized that the cause of the Czecho-Slovak people was the cause of the allies, and, fleeing from Austria, he proceeded to convince statesmen and public opinion in the entente countries.

At the outset the task seemed almost hopeless. There he was, a lone fugitive, under sentence of death in the land of his fathers, the enemy—Hapsburg-Hohenzollern autocracy—enthroned on the pinnacle of military success. Masaryk was undaunted.

"He found," says the Bohemian Review, "Czech exiles in Switzerland; he established relations with emigrants in Paris, London and Russia. He told them that the hour had come to strike a blow for free Bohemia. . . His call reached across the ocean to the Bohemians of America. . . He lectured in universities, talked to statesmen, gave interviews to journalists, wrote for the reviews, established a French periodical in the interests of his country, enlisted gifted writers and generous friends of freedom in the cause of Bohemia."

In 1915 Masaryk founded the Czecho-Slovak National Council in Paris. This body assumed the role of provisional government of a country embedded in the very center of the power of the victorious enemy. Vienna cursed, but did not take Masaryk too seriously. Step by step the "government without a country" advanced; it came to have an exchequer—supported chiefly by assessments and voluntary contributions of the Czecho-Slovak organizations in the United States; it maintained an army in Siberia, and military units in France and Italy. Vienna still scorned, but the signs of panic became visible behind the sneer, for meanwhile the passive resistance, the "silent revolution" of the Czecho-Slovak people at home continued, impeding the war activities of the dual monarchy at every step.

Allied recognition of Czecho-Slovakia as a belligerent power and the Czecho-Slovak National Council as its de facto government came in the summer of 1918, and on October 28 of that year governmental authority at Prague was taken over by its local committee. Free Czecho-Slovakia was a reality.

But it is seldom that Masaryk speaks of himself. The one personal passage of his birthday address on March 7 was that in which he disclaimed personal merit and good fortune. He said: "Many pleasant messages came to me today, bringing out that my life was a very fortunate one. I must confess that the word 'fortunate' never carried much meaning for me. I never believed in accident, I did not believe in good luck in the life of individuals and nations. Fortunate is he who has a life rich in contents, fortunate is he who can, at least partly, through honest effort realize his ideals. In this sense I am fortunate, but it is not my good fortune alone, but of all who with me struggled for the liberty of the nation. I never talked much of myself, and even today it is difficult to say something of myself. I will only promise you that the task entrusted to me by the will of the people I shall faithfully and tirelessly carry out."

And today the Austro-Hungarian empire, Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns are evil memories. The two emperors, William and Karl, lead a parasitic existence in exile; and Masaryk, the coachman's son, onetime blacksmith's apprentice, is governing the Czecho-Slovak republic, probably strongest and best organized of central European countries and quite possibly destined to become a model democracy of the Old World, from the same Hradcany castle where once the Hapsburgs reigned over a third of Europe.

You Can't Rub It Away; Rheumatism is in the Blood

Liniments Will Never Cure. If you are afflicted with Rheumatism, why waste time with liniments, lotions and other local applications that never did cure Rheumatism, and never will? Do not try to rub the pain away. Try the sensible plan of finding the cause of the pain, and go after that. Remove the cause, and you will remove the pain. You will never be rid of Rheumatism until you cleanse your blood of the germs that cause the disease. S. S. S. has never had an equal as a blood purifier and scores of sufferers say that it has cleansed their blood of Rheumatism, and removed all trace of the disease from their system. Get a bottle of S. S. S., and get on the right treatment-to-day. Special medical advice free. Address: Medical Director, 111 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.

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(FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE)—one or two tablets—eat like candy. Instantly relieves Heartburn, Bloating, Gassy Feeling. Stops indigestion, food souring, repeating, headache and the many miseries caused by Acid-Stomach. EATONIC is the best remedy, it takes the harmful acids and gases right out of the body and, of course, you get well. Tens of thousands wonderfully benefited. Guaranteed to satisfy or money refunded by your own druggist. Cost a trifle. Please try it!

Burglary Is Not Profitable.

When one reads in the paper an account of a burglary where the thief succeeded in securing \$5,000 to \$10,000 worth of jewelry, one is apt to think that the spoils were probably worth the risk, but investigation has shown that thieves never realize anything like the full value of their plunder. In England it was discovered that out of 408 burglaries reported in various parts of the kingdom the proceeds netted the principals an average of about \$75 each. The value of the plunder was many times that figure. In addition to this, each one of the number had been sent to jail for his crime.

Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisitely scented face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum). 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

BEANS MADE HIT WITH HIM

Confirmed Woman Hater Finally Succumbed to Culinary Ability That Reminded Him of Home.

When I worked on a cattle ranch in Wyoming I chummed with a cowboy named Hank, who was a genuine woman hater, writes a correspondent. His mother died when he was a child, and a stepmother, stepisters and step-aunts had treated the boy so unkindly that he learned to distrust and dislike all women. If by chance any woman stopped at the ranch house Hank would seek other quarters.

He often deplored the fact that western cooking did not measure up to eastern standards. Well, Hank became foreman, and I was fairly stunned when he announced that he was to marry a girl who cooked in a boarding house in town.

"However did it happen?" I asked in amazement.

"Simple enough," he made answer. "I discovered that she cooks baked beans just like they do in Boston."

The Deceiver.

"It was simply heartrending! They were entertaining a party of friends with a cujla board seance. The control had just assured them in the most unmistakable manner that they need fear no ill, when a noise was heard in the basement, and they got a fleeting glimpse of three robbers making off with the last of their liquor. They not only suffered the material loss, but then and there they parted forever with their faith in ouija boards."—Kansas City Star.

All Titled. The doctor's family had just moved into a more exclusive residence district and all the members were much given to boasting over this. Even the nine-year-old daughter told of it to her small playmates at school. "Why, it's just like having a title," she ended. "Everything that comes to our place has written on it after our names, 'Collett place.'"

Another little nine-year-old sniffed very disdainfully. "Oh, if that is what you mean, we've got one too," she informed the audience, "and it's almost like your'n. Right after our name on everything that comes to our house, they write, 'Collett, please.'"—Exchange.

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SCORE ONE FOR MRS. JONES

Neat Retort That Certainly Should Have Made Her Better Half Do Some Thinking.

How he ever happened to do it, heaven only knows, but Jones really brought home a small box of candy and gave it to his wife with a lordly and gracious air. Mrs. Jones managed to overcome her astonishment sufficiently to thank him, but evidently Jones did not regard her expressions of appreciation as adequate to the occasion, for he observed:

"I happened to be with Smith when he gave his wife a present yesterday. Now, there's a woman who can really show a man that she appreciates a thing! Her expressions of thanks were really charming."

"Doubtless, but consider how much practice she has," Mrs. Jones responded sweetly.

That Egg Episode.

"This egg," said Columbus, "illustrates the fact that the world is round."

"Yes," put in King Ferdinand captiously, "but how about the egg which dropped awhile ago and smashed?"

"That illustrates what is liable to happen to the world if some of you autocratic rulers don't show a little more prudence and foresight."

Costa Rica is the married man's paradise. There is not a millinery store in all that country.

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