THE BEE: OMAHA, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1919.

MOST STRIKING WAR ROMANCI

People of New Republic Subjugated for 300 Years to **Domination of Teutons** and Magyars.

New York, Jan. 19 .- Sliced out of the heart of northern 'Austria and Hungary by the sword of war, the Czecho-Slovak republic, youngest recognized member of the allied family of nations, is in reality a merger under democratic government of the ancient Bohemian, Moravian, Silesian and Slavic kingdoms, subjected for almost 300 years to Teuton and Magyar domination.

The re-hirth of Czech and Slovak independence forms one of the most striking romances of the war. For centuries Bohemia stood in the forefront of European culture, giving to the world the Christian martyrs and educators, Huss and Jerome of Prague, the poet, Kollar, the linguist and teacher Comenius, and, in the field of art, Brozik, the painter, and the musician Pvorak with many others whose deeds have found place in history. Hardly less advanced was the civilization of her sister states, With such inspiration the Czecho-Slovaks retained, despite Austrian oppression, a national oranization and were prepared even before the start of the conflict now terminated by armistice to strike the blows that have given them freedom

MEXICO

Undermined Austria.

They opposed the mobilization of the Austrian army, resisted induc-tion of their manhood, despite court-martial and wholesale execution, and throughout the war obstructed and undermined the Austrian administration. From their ranks, through de-sertion or capture, thousands of fighting men found their way into the Russian and Italian armies, where they turned and fought the power that had conscripted them. By their spirit and efficiency as soldiers they gained recognization by the allies of Czecho-Slovak units, and before the war ended more than 100,000 Czecho-Slovak troops under heir own commander,s were embattled for the allied cause in France, Italy, European Russia and Siberia. In Russia the Czecho-Slovaks have

80,000 men under arms, some recruit-ed from the demobilized Russian army, others deserters from the Austrian forces or former Austrian pris oners of Russia released by the Kerensky and bolshevik governments The Czecho-Slovak force in Italy i 20,000 strong, composed wholly of individuals or units from the Austrian army taken prisoner by the Italians... In France the oranization numbers 11,000 including 6,000 men from the Czech army in Russia and 5,000 volunteers from the United States

Conquered In 1621.

Conquered in 1621. Crecho-Slovaks are ruling their liberated countrymen from their cap-ital in Prague because they fos-tered through generations the flick-ering flame of freedom which Austria and Hungary attempted to snuff



for life And never lost our norve. If the Army and the Navy Ever look on Heaven's scones They will find the streets are

guarded By United States Marines!





Roads, Houses and Other Landmarks of Country Make Impression on Omahan.

First Lieut. Wärren H. Hamilton, in France with the Three hundred sixteenth field artillery has written his father, Ed O. Hamilton, a de-scriutive letter of the beauties of the ittle country which so bravely withstood all the horrors of war. "Am still at school taking a course in line of my studies as first lieutenant. Have at last been able to journey away a little on week-ends and since writing last have taken a trip to a good sized city.

"I believe I've written since I went to the source of a river which poured out of a rock cavern. A tremen-dous amount of water poured out of a cavern perhaps 50 feet across and vent tumbling down the canyon as those mountain streams of Colora-do. At the source a large mill four and a half stories to the eaves had been grinding grain for a thousand years. You see the grain was grown on the table lands above the river valley.

"A beautiful road wound along the steep sides of this canyon, some-times through tunnels. Walked down the road to a town on a hill-side so steep that the foundations of one house would be on the level of the roof of the one below it. Elaborate Furnishings.

"In this town Wilson Dalton and myself were entertained in the after-noon at a count's villa. The house was quite remarkable on account of its woodwork inside. The stairs were of oak, scrubbed white; on the second floor the living room, dining room, etc., opened into one another -no hallways connecting as we usually build. These people are great for panelled walls. The furniture was of about Louis XVI or XIII time, so of course is much the same as we are used to and you can easily imagine the interiors from formal ooms we know. The gardens were what I little expected on that hill-side. Behind the house was a simple court, but the fence and stone gate posts about 15 feet high were quite elaborate. This divided the court from the flower garden and orchard. Just below the garden was a terrace down about eight steps affording a promenade with view of the town below and the opposite canyon wall. Trees grow in profusion and one sees grass or vineyards where trees aren't growing, except a few sheer rock precipices. Dates on the houses from 1300 up. Some of the houses of 1500 and 1600 look like the newest-in fact, at the source of the river I saw remains of a Roman reservoir. "These towns are about four miles apart at most and roads are excel-

which

Tells of Citadel. "Yesterday we visited a city near-There they have a citadel built

in the fourteenth century on nountain overlooking the city and

World Trade

Andrew Jay Frame, President Waukesha National Bank, Waukesha, Wis.

Five years ago the United States was a debtor nation to the extent probably of \$4,000,000,000 to \$6,000,000,000. Today our marvelous value of exports over imports, due in a great measure to the world war, has placed us in the creditor nation column to the probable extent of \$10,000,000,000.

If we would become the world's bankers, we must also become the

greatest creditor nation in the world. To accomplish these ends, it will become necessary, to our mind, that our own merchant marine shall plow the seas directly to the ports of the world; we must carry at freight rates as low as competing nations enjoy, and to do so our navigation laws must be amended; we must throw out our banking facilities to the ends of the earth, as the National City bank of New York, and the First National bank of Bos-ton are doing; our drafts must be in dollars and not in \pounds —s—d as heretofore prevailed; we must furnish the kinds of goods demanded by the outside world, and we must carry our credits on as favorable, or heretor better, terms than other nations.

The only way to become a great creditor nation is to produce and sell all commodities at least as low as world competitors can do, and our exports must exceed imports, or the tide will turn, labor will be thrown out of employment and the soup house will again be in evidence. Capital cannot survive without labor, nor vice versa. They must go hand in hand. A mighty responsibility rests upon both capital and labor to the end that prosperity be not rudely checked and all suf-fer thereby. Inflated prices of both labor and commodities under abnormal war conditions, must return slowly to normal, if history is to be our guide, and therefore to win we must stand united and tolerant, because, divided we fall. The way is now open. Will the voice of popular clamor or true statesmanship prevail?

INCREASE OII

Increased Consumption Will

Can Handle Business.

PRODUCTIONS

quarter and two million over the March quarter.

Experts here say the Mexican fields alone have a potential produc-tion of 1,000,0000 barrels t day. Producers predict that with the extension of the oil fields, oil stations will be established at 't ts throughout the world and permit of further adoption by ships of oil burning power systems.

Detroit Railways Ordered

Result from Neutral Marto Retain Women Employes kets Replenishing Stocks: Washington, Jan. 19.-The De-troit United Electric Railways was ordered to retain in its employ women now serving as conductors Dallas, Tex .- Big oil producers in a decision today by the National War Labor board. f the southwest predict that peace



Western Canada Girls **Give Farmers Lessons** in Saving Wheat Crop

Regina, Sask.—Four pretty village girls have taught the farmers of the great wheat belt of western Canada a lesson in thrift. They have shown what a vast amount of grain is lost by modern harvesting methods, and how it can be saved by a little ex-tra labor. From stubble fields abandoned by thehir owners and awaiting the plow, these girls gleaned with rakes enough wheat to sell for \$646.50.

Gleaning has never been custo-mary in Canada. The farmers who, in this bonanza land, sometimes clear enough on one wheat crop to pay for their farms, have been content with the 20 and 30 bushels to the acre obtained by harvesting machinery.

Two girls living at Stony Beach asked a farmer for permissison to go over his stubble field with rakes. Certainly, said the farmer, and all they gleaned they could have. The girls set to work next day at sun-np and kept at it until twilight. The farmer was mildly interested as he watched them; they made a pretty picture, recalling Ruth of old glean-ing in the fields of Boaz. He was surprised when at the end of four-days, he saw a big wheat stack standing in his stubble field. When he girls threshed their gleanings. hey sold the wheat for \$315.

Two other girls of Bounty heard of the success of the maidens of Stony Beach and tried a similar ex-periment. They gleaned 150 bushels of wheat from 160 acres of aban-doned stubble fields and sold the grain for \$331.50.

AMUSEMENTS. CAL DEAN and SORORITY GIRLS GLENN & JENKINS JESSIE and DOLLIE MILLAR LAMBERTTI GLADYS BROCKWELL in "CALL OF THE SOUL."



out in 1621. They maintained a su cession of secret political oraniza-tions culminating in that which set afoot active opposition to Austria n the early days of the war, and through propaganda conducted among emigrants in Russia, laid the foundation for the independent Czecho-Slovak force which has held fo more than a year the Volga front, preventing the Germans and bolsheviki from drawing on the food supplies of Siberia. Of new nations formed or in proc-

ess of formation through the up-heaval of war, the Czecho-Slovak heaval of war, the Czecho-Slovak was the first to win allied recogni-tion, and the only one so far fully recognized by America. Existing only on paper as long as the Hapsburg dynasty remained in power the republic became an actuality with the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Its president Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, formerly of the university of Prague and late-ly stationed in Washington, through Dr. Karl Kramarz, the vice-presi dent, for years a political prisoner charged with treason against Austria, and his associates in Prague, 000,000 people occupying 48,000 square miles of territory (approxi-mately the size of New York state). administering the affairs of 13, Will Establish Schools.

Extending from Saxony and Bawide into the former Austro-Hungarian domain. Its western half, comprising the one time Austrian prov nces of Bohemia, Moravia and Sifrom Ungvar, the castern limit, the line follows the old Galician border west to the Prussian line 30 border west to the Prussian line of miles west of Cracow. The new state effectually cuts Hungary off from its former province, Galicia, which is now claimed by Poland. The republic boasts the University of Prague, long a center of east-ern European culture. With inde-Brunn, and a country-wide public

school system will be established. PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Miss Ida Chesley, well known Omaha designer of hats for women, has joined lorces of the new Heit-map Hat Shop which opens Monday in the Omaha Athletic club building.

H. C. Lamond, proprietor of the Lamond's ladien' yeady-to-wear shop, faft Saturday for New York City for a ten days' buying trip.

H. G. Flieshman and Morris Mild-er, proprietors of the new F. & M. Boot Shop, left Omaha last evening for New York City, where they will complete the purchase of their new miring stocks. and colds I have ever used," writes Mrs. Walt. Cram, Frankfort, N. Y.

loans contracted this year has been Extending from Saxony and Ba-varia on the west to Ungvar and the Carpathian mountains on the east, a distance of 320 miles. Czecho-Slovakia cuts a swath 120 miles the civil war. He elaborates as fol-

"The loans of \$25,000,000 contracted by the Bank of Communications nominally for the purpose of aflesia, follows the borders of Saxony fecting reforms in the said bank did and Prussia on the north and skirts nothing to attain that end, but, on Bavaria on the south until the Au-strian boundary is reached, when it swings 30 miles north of Vienna to proceeds of the Telegraph administhe March river. The eastern half, tration loan amounting to \$20,000,formerly the Hungarian province of 000 were also recklessly squandered. loyakia, follows the Danube from The military loan also amounting to Preasburg to the River Ipola, 20 \$20,000,000 was contracted ostensimiles, north of Budapest, where it bly for the purpose of participat-

Again Accepted by Postoffice

pendence, its representatives in this country declare, another university for which large funds already have been subscribed, will be erected at

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Remedy to be the best medicine for coughs

ent emergency."

pondent of one Peking newspaper to have attained a total of about \$148,885,000. Loans from Japan contracted by China in the present year are placed at \$56,515,000. The newspaper's correspondent alleges that according to his infor-mation much of the proceeds of the loans contracted this year has been day and celebration was closed with a masked ball at the Gaity theater. Quezon Says Philippines

Real Stuff in This Girl. Want Political Independence

At one of the Wyoming boys' and girls' club conferences held recently in Star Valley was a leader of one Seattle, Jan. 19 .-- Complete poliical independence is desired by the Philippine islands, Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine

of the local canning club, who had ridden horseback 15 miles to a neighbor's, left her animal to rest. senate, declared in a statement issued here today. Quezon, who was the Philippine delegate to congress from 1910 to 1917, arrived here yesporrowed another horse/ and continued to the conference, many miles farther, arriving at Star Val-ley at 9:15 in the morning. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon this girl terday on a honeymoon tour. "We want freedom," he said. "The United States, however, has been so just and so honorable in dealing with the Philippines that it went on to her home, did the regbeen so just and so honorable in dealing with the Philippines that it would be ungrateful for us to bring up the matter during the pres-ent emergency." ed on the happenings at the confer-ence to the other members of her Mail for Alsace-Lorraine

home. Traveling thus by relay, the girl attended all three days of the inference.

dren.

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forts of medieval times on all the hills around. The entrance we came into the city with was carved through a narrow part of a cliff and was an archway with double iron gates. It was dominated by a tower Won't take long for Dr. with loopholes 100 feet above the road. The citadel looked impregnable for the days it was built. of Armistice Terms area twice as large as the High closed in walls 30 feet high at the

by.

and nose, a cough steadily growing

relieve it



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