

RE-BIRTH OF SLAV AND CZECH LIBERTY

New Republic Carved Out of Austro-Hungary.

Really Means a Merger Under Democratic Government of Old Bohemian, Moravian and Silesian Kingdoms.

New York, Nov. 23.—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 Bohemia, Moravian, Silesian and Slavic kingdoms, subjected for almost 300 years to Teuton and Magyar domination.

The re-birth of Czech and Slav 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 Kolar, the linguist and teacher Comenius, and, in the field of art, Brozik, the painter, and the musician Dvorak with many others whose deeds have found places in history. Hardly less advanced was the civilization of her sister states. With such inspiration, the Czecho-Slovaks remained, despite Austrian oppression, a national organization, and were prepared even before the start of the conflict now terminated by armistice to strike the blows that have given them freedom.

They opposed the mobilization of the Austrian army, resisted induction of their manhood, despite court-martial and wholesale executions, and throughout the war obstructed and undermined the Austrian administration. From their ranks, through desertion 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 recognition by the allies of Czecho-Slovak units, and before the war ended more than 100,000 Czecho-Slovak troops, under their own commanders, 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 recruited from the demobilized Russian army, others deserters from the Austrian forces or former Austrian prisoners of Russia released by the Kerensky or Bolshevik governments. The Czecho-Slovak force in Italy is 20,000 strong,

composed wholly of individuals or units from the Austrian army taken prisoner by the Italians. In France the organization numbers 11,000, including 6,000 men from the Czech army in Russia and 5,000 volunteers from the United States.

Czecho-Slovaks are ruling their liberated countrymen from their capital in Prague today because they fostered through generations the flickering flame of freedom which Austria and Hungary attempted to snuff out in 1821. They maintained a succession of secret political organizations, culminating in that which set afoot active opposition to Austria in 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 for more than a year the Volga Bolsheviki from drawing on the food supplies of Siberia.

Of new nations formed or in process of formation through the upheaval of war, the Czecho-Slovak was the first to win allied recognition, 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, Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, formerly of the University of Prague and lately stationed in Washington, through Dr. Karl Kramarz, the vice president, for years a political prisoner charged with treason against Austria, and his associates in Prague, is administering the affairs of 13,000,000 people occupying 48,000 square miles of territory (approximately the size of New York state).

Extending from Saxony and Bavaria on the west to Ungvar and the Carpathian mountains on the east, a distance of 320 miles, Czecho-Slovakia cuts a swath 120 miles wide into the former Austro-Hungarian domain. Its western half, comprising the one time Austrian provinces of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, follows the borders of Saxony and Prussia on the north and skirts Bavaria on the south until the Austrian boundary is reached, when it swings thirty miles north of Vienna to the March river. The eastern half, formerly the Hungarian province of Slovakia, follows the Danube from Pressburg to the river Ipola, twenty miles north of Budapest, where it turns northeastward to the Carpathians. From Ungvar, the eastern limit, the line follows the old Galician border west to the Prussian line thirty 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 eastern European culture. With independence, its representatives in this country declare another university, for which large funds already have been subscribed, will be erected at Brunn and a countryside public school system will be established.

Biplane Breaks Down.

Deming, N. M., Nov. 23.—The Longhead biplane "102" which left Santa Barbara, Calif., this morning for Deming, enroute to Washington, D. C., broke down and was forced to land at Tacna, Ariz., this morning.

ITALY'S SCHOOLS TO BE AMERICANIZED

Italian Countess Foresees Many Changes.

Effect of American Influence Through War Relief and Sending Troops There is Becoming Evident—Italy Loves Wilson.

New York, Nov. 23.—Changes in the public educational system of Italy, based upon methods in vogue in the United States, are one of the indirect possibilities of the war, according to Countess Maria Loschi, envoy of the Italian government to the United States, who is obtaining data in this country regarding betterment legislation in Italy for women and children.

"The 500,000 American soldiers who went overseas in the first contingents, I am told, included many boys of German parentage or extraction. Their splendid loyalty and brilliant fighting was the admiration of all," said the countess. "Only the principles of democracy taught in the public schools of America could have brought it about and that is why I believe Italy will adopt the American educational idea."

Teachers in Italy are poorly paid and overworked. It is one of the aims of the suffragists of Italy to improve their condition. "The war has given an impetus to education in Italy. Every young person is more than ever desirous of learning new things. In the hospital Q-34, between Palmanova and Cormons, near Gorizia, where I served for a time as a nurse, educated young women taught the illiterate young soldiers during their convalescence how to read and write. The government has supplied the nurses with millions of primary school textbooks."

"The American Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association have done inestimable good in Italy. They have dealt bountifully with our impoverished people in giving them food, clothing and shoes. I am hopeful they will introduce the idea of the American public playground in Italy, also public baths and dormitories such as you have here. It is for improvements such as these that the women of Italy, if ever they are enfranchised, can be depended upon to secure for the people."

"In Rome we have the Lyceum, a great women's club, where under the stimulus of war needs, hundreds of women of such type as Madames Orlando and Nititi, the wives, respectively of the premier and the minister of the treasury, gather to discuss music, charity, art, literature and economics. Both are suffragists and you may be sure their famous husbands are too. Next month in Florence will be held the big suffrage conference at which many vital reforms will be discussed."

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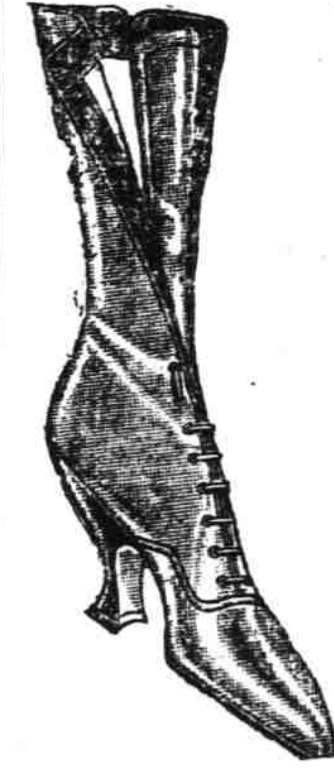
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Breaking Ties That Were Fetters



ITALY'S STEEL INDUSTRY IS MAKING RAPID STRIDES.

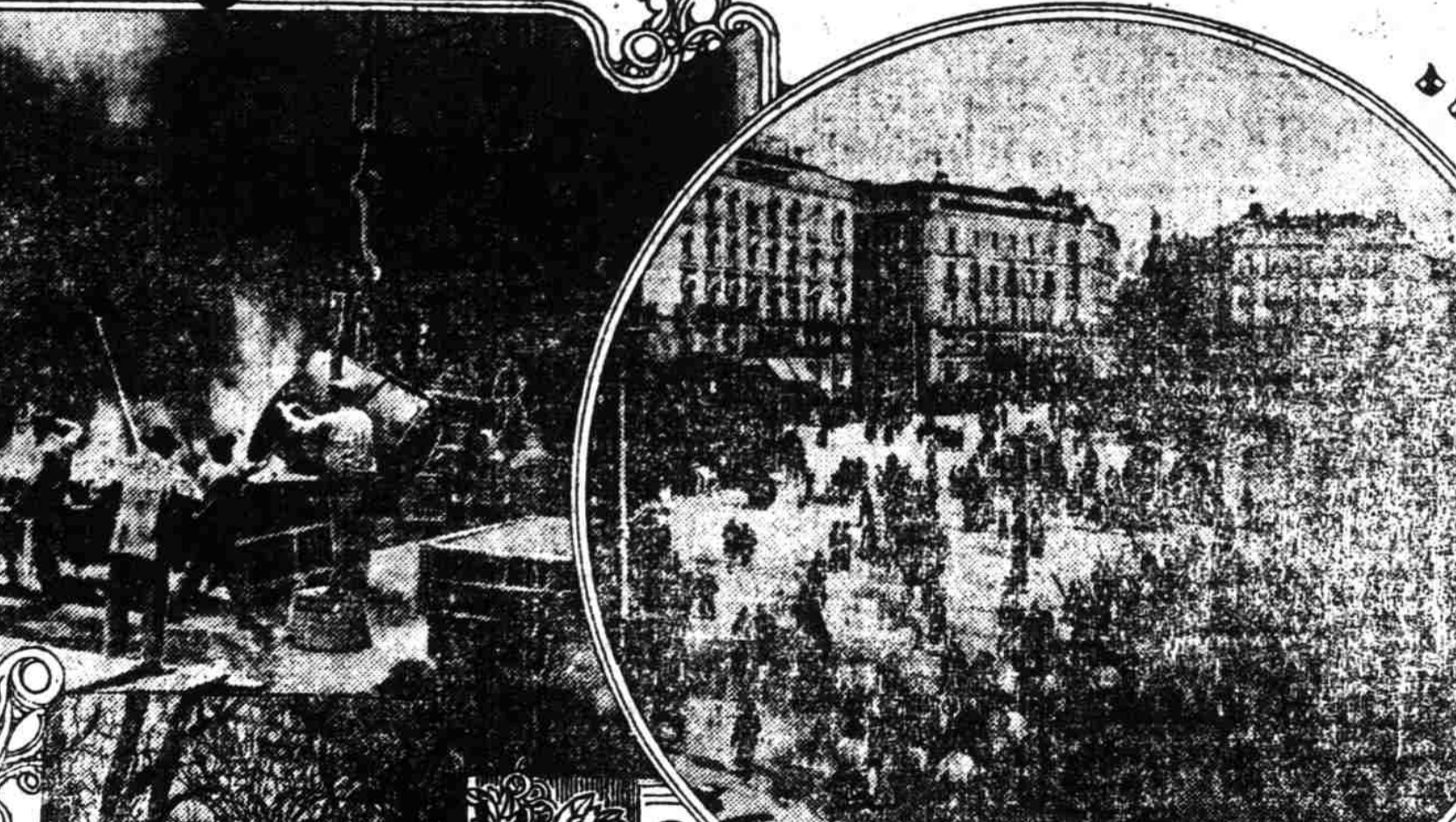
By FRANCIS H. SIBSON, Vice President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

The plans laid by Italy and Spain to enlarge their respective shares of world business after the war are of particular interest to American business men. There is every indication that industrial and commercial conditions in the United States after the war will be affected to a remarkable degree by the measures which Italy is developing to re-establish herself on a peace basis.

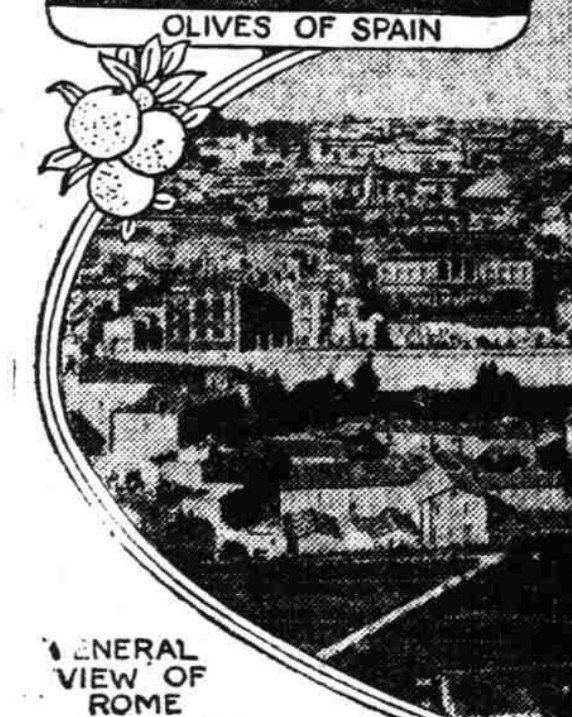
While for many years before the war Germany and Austria dominated the foreign trade of Italy, the latter country has long been one of our best customers. In 1913 Italy imported more raw materials and foodstuffs from America than from Germany and Austria together, but she procured her partly finished and finished products to a large extent from her Teutonic neighbors. Italian exports also went mostly to these countries. Exchanges with Germany in that year totaled \$183,872,058; with Austria, \$93,424,457; with England, \$161,899,440; with France, \$96,740,416, and with America, \$152,041,111. The total of exchanges with all countries, including these, was \$1,184,091,723. Italy's invitation to America, therefore, is not to enter a new field, but to extend and enrich an old one.

To no country did the present war mean a greater disorganization of enterprises and trade channels than to Italy.

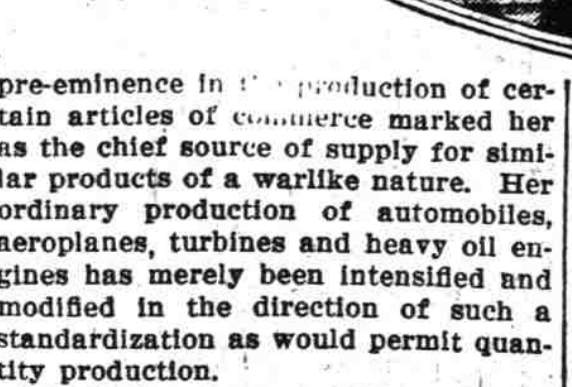
Italy's devotion of her resources to



THE HEART OF SPAIN'S CAPITAL CITY



OLIVES OF SPAIN



GENERAL VIEW OF ROME

pre-eminence in the production of certain articles of commerce marked her as the chief source of supply for similar products of a warlike nature. Her ordinary production of automobiles, aeroplanes, turbines and heavy oil engines has merely been intensified and modified in the direction of such a standardization as would permit quantity production.

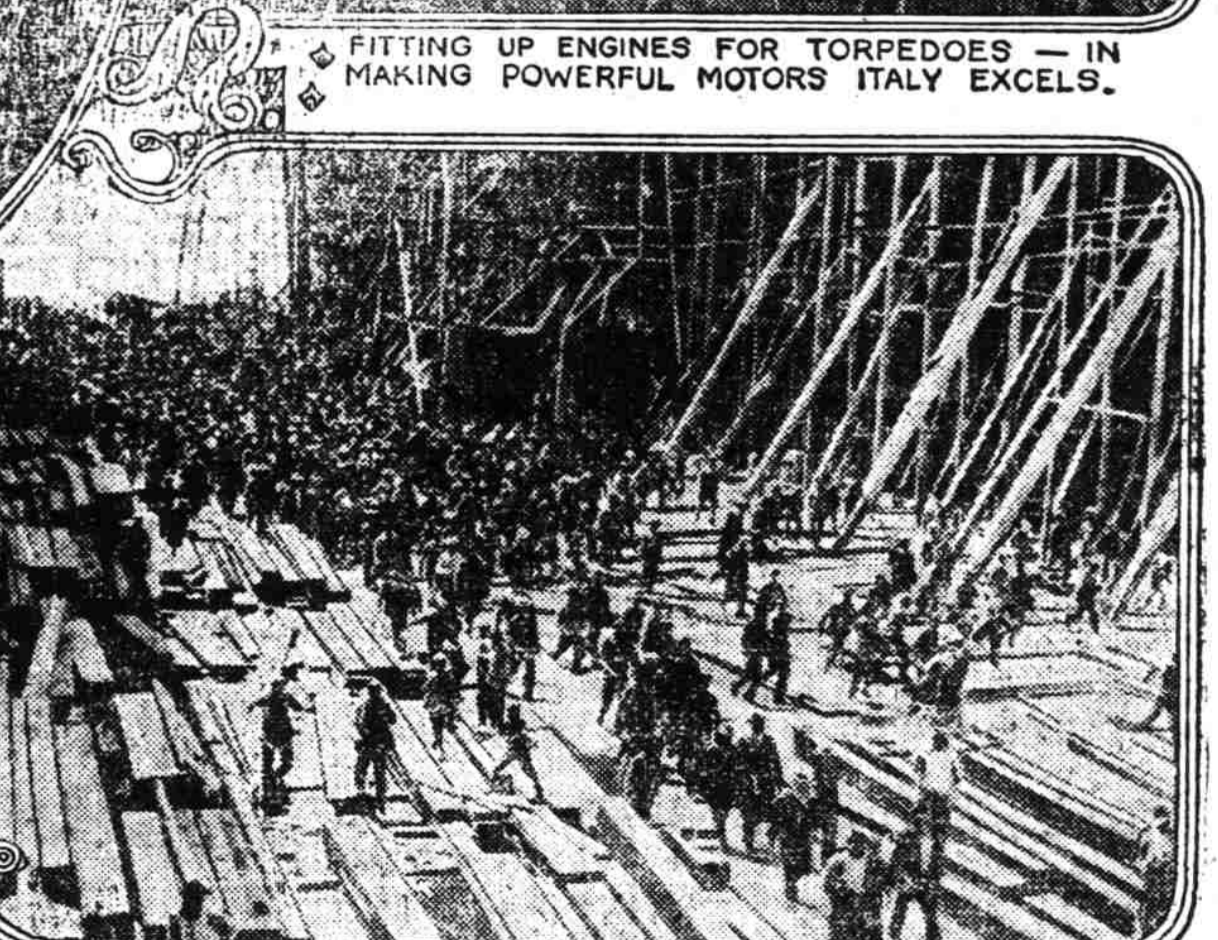
The Italian Government is very much interested in the plans which manufacturers are making to turn their facilities to the output of peace products and large profits have been earned as a consequence of the war. To foster preparations for international competition after the war, the government makes an allowance to manufacturers

who invest a certain portion of their profits in new plans or in extensions. These policies are especially significant to the United States because for many years we have looked to Italy for a large part of that increase in the labor supply which a new country must have. With the entry of Italy into the war, the steady stream

of sober, thrifty, but, for the most part, unskilled labor of that country was cut off. Today more than 4,000,000 men and women who never worked in factories before are becoming skilled workers in plants from which the implements of war are being supplied. It is the belief of the Italian leaders now in this country, that Italy's future



FITTING UP ENGINES FOR TORPEDOES — IN MAKING POWERFUL MOTORS ITALY EXCELS.



ITALY IS PUSHING HER SHIP BUILDING PREPARATORY TO AFTER WAR TRADE

depends so much upon the use of every available unit of human energy that emigration will be restricted.

Italy looks to America as the chief source of raw materials and finished or partly finished materials formerly obtained from Germany and Austria. This she does, largely from a desire for economic independence from these countries, but partly because she feels that these and other European nations will for some years be so busy with their own reconstruction programs as to have scant opportunity to fill the heavy demands of Italy. Coal, iron, lumber, machinery, railroad and shipbuilding materials will be needed in large quantities.

Italian agriculturists are preparing to meet the competition of the Spaniards in France, and of both the Spaniards and French in England and the United States. Spain sells large quantities

of oranges and lemons in France and in the belief that they can obtain a larger share of this business, the Sicilians now have a commission in France studying the markets and seeking to acquaint the French with the advantages of using Sicilian products. Italy also seeks to supplant Spain in the exportation to France of those heavy wines which the French mix with their own lighter varieties. Much study is being given to the improvement of marketing methods and one of the first steps in this direction will be the cancellation of agreements giving sales monopolies in foreign countries.

The opportunities to extend foreign trade have naturally turned attention to increasing the facilities for operating a greatly increased merchant marine. New harbors on Italy's long coast line are being planned and

others are to be enlarged. The menace of the invaders to Venice has diverted trade to Genoa, and enlargement of this harbor is now under way. An engineering task of huge proportions has been undertaken in the conversion of lakes near the Adriatic coast into supplementary harbors. Italy's lack of coal has brought forward the possibility of using hot water power for the production of electrical energy, not only for manufacturers but for railways. These railways are to be extended and the familiar single track lines of the country are to be double-tracked.

Aboard there is planned an increase in a number of branch banks through the investment of Italian capitalists in the financial institutions of other countries. There are no restrictions imposed by law upon the amounts which Italian bankers may invest in foreign banks, and no restrictions upon the establishment of foreign branches.

In the case of Spain, the war has brought about a rejuvenation. Like many a younger country, she has been forced to rely upon her own efforts and through that experience has become a producer for foreign markets on a scale that has given her inspiration for the future.

A Commission of the Directorate General of Industry and Commerce is now making a study of economic conditions with the object of so directing agriculture, industry and trade in the future as to insure maintenance of Spain's present favorable international position.

The tremendous boom in foreign trade brought to Spain by the war quickly demonstrated the necessity for improving the country's methods of production, conditions in the factories, and transportation facilities.

The government has done much and has indicated its purpose to do more to encourage the development of the country's resources by direct subsidies by the conclusion of favorable commercial understandings with other countries. More than \$2,000,000 has been appropriated to assist in the cultivation of oranges, lemons and grapes for exportation in the provinces of Alicante, Almeria, Castellon, Murcia and Valencia. Under an agreement with England, minerals are to be exported in return for coal, and, in addition, England is to take enormous quantities of oranges, grapes, almonds, raisins, bananas and onions.

For the present, the United States is mostly concerned regarding the rebuilding of Spanish railroads and in furnishing supplies of cotton in exchange for foodstuffs for the American Expeditionary Forces. The renewal of mining, manufacturing and agriculture on a large scale in Spain, however, and that country's evident purpose to participate in the struggle for commercial pre-eminence means the creation of an excellent market for American machinery and raw materials. Spain has become wealthy beyond her fondest dreams in the last few years. She is ready to buy wheat, the world's markets are again thrown open. There appears to be no good reason why the United States should not become her chief source of supply