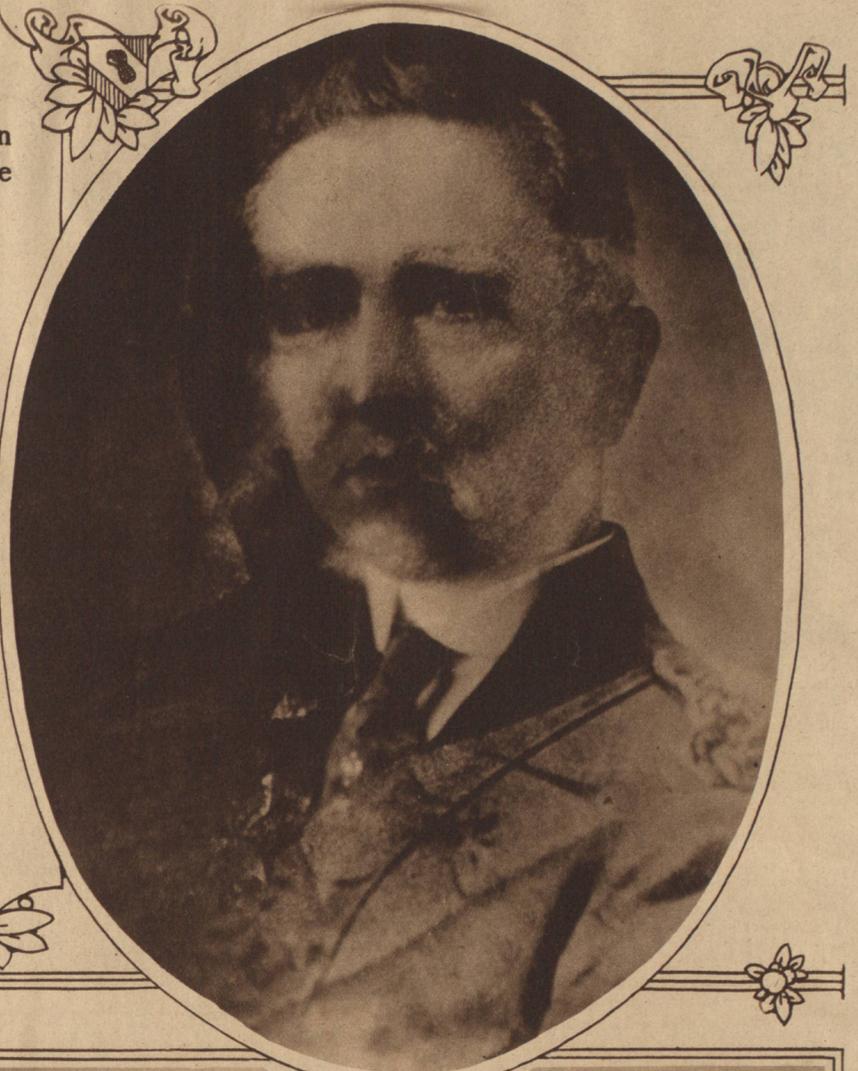




The Two Opposing Forces in the Great Struggle

Uncompromising determination is portrayed in each of these composite photographs (on the left) of the heads of the fifteen Allied nations—President Woodrow Wilson, United States; King Albert, Belgium; King George V, Great Britain; President Poincaré, France; Premier Kerensky, Russia; King Victor Emmanuel II, Italy; King Nicholas, Montenegro; King Peter, Serbia; King Ferdinand, Rumania; King Alexander, Greece; King Vajiravudh, Siam; President Machado, Portugal; President Fong Kwo Chang, China; Emperor Yoshihito, Japan; President Menocal, Cuba—and (on the right) of the rulers of the four Central Powers—Kaiser Wilhelm, Germany; Kaiser Karl, Austria-Hungary; Czar Ferdinand, Bulgaria; Sultan Mohammed V, Turkey. In the composite of the Allies may be seen something resembling the strength noticeable in the faces of the world's greatest generals, Napoleon and Grant. Combined with the striking firmness of the features is an idealism not noticeable in the other picture.

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An intimate photograph of Premier Lloyd George in a moment of relaxation with his daughter and her pet dog.
Underwood & Underwood.



An unusual experience for the officers aboard a U. S. patrol ship in English waters, when they are presented to His Majesty King George.
Central News.



In the first attack after the revolution the Russians captured Dziwe Lani, a fortified summit southwest of Tarnopol. This picture was taken by the well known writer and war correspondent Dr. Grondys, who was subsequently decorated with the Order of St. Vladimir for conspicuous bravery, while the troops under shrapnel fire were crossing ground torn with shell holes and littered with shattered defence works.
Central News.