TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes, state bills, 7¾@27½c; pesos, old 77½c; new, 45c; Mexican gold, 52c; nacionales, 27c; bar silver, H.&H. quotation, $1.01⅝; copper, 14½@15c; grains, lower; livestock, higher; stocks, higher.

EL PASO HERALD

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

HOME EDITION
WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso and West Texas, rain and colder; New Mexico, generally fair; Arizona, partly cloudy with rain or snow north.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. DELIVERED ANYWHERE 70c [illegible] EL PASO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1919. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS 14 PAGES TODAY

STRIKE RIOT BREAKS OUT AT NEWARK

GERMANY NAMES DELEGATES TO PEACE MEET

Foreign Minister Heads the List; Dr. Eduard David One Of Six Chosen.

PLAN OF BUFFER STATE STIRS FOE

Press Opposes Buffer Territory Along Rhine and Giving Danzig to Poles.

WEIMAR, Germany, March 13.—(By Associated Press.)—The German delegates to the peace conference will be count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister; Dr. Eduard David, Majority Socialist and first president of the national assembly; Dr. Adolph Warburg; Dr. Adolph Muller, minister to Switzerland; professor Walther M. A. Schurkin, of Marburg university, and herr Geisberg, minister of posts and telegraph in the Prussian ministry.

Warburg's Identity Unknown.

(Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau is a graduate of the German imperial diplomacy and has been foreign minister since the resignation of Dr. Solf. Dr. David is a member of the German ministry without portfolio. The identity of Dr. Adolph Warburg is uncertain. Dr. Muller formerly was director of the Electric Accumulator works at Berlin and in July, 1915, received an honorary degree from the University of Hanover for his work in developing the efficiency of German submarines. Professor Schuecking late in 1914 published a letter blaming Russia for the European war. Herr Geisberg is a newcomer in the German government.)

Paris Reports Arouse Germans.

Berlin, Germany, March 13.—(By Associated Press.)—Reports from Paris that the peace treaty will provide that Poland shall have Danzig and that a buffer state shall be formed along the Rhine, have stirred the German press, both conservative and radical.

"It is to be hoped there is nobody in Germany who would suffer such a treaty to be signed," says the Tageblatt.

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"We regard it as absolutely certain that these demands will be rejected if they are made."

The newspaper says that if Danzig were given to the Poles they would get little enjoyment from it.

"This stolen property," is declared, "would burn their hands."

Propose Neutral Republic.

Vienna, Austria, March 13.—(By Associated Press.)—The inhabitants of the German island of Gottsche, in Carniola, consisting of one fair sized town and 171 villages, have presented the American commission, under professor A. C. Coolidge, which is in this city studying Austro-Hungarian problems, a memorandum for transmission to Paris and Washington, asking permission for the formation of a neutral republic under the protectorate of the American people.

The memo points out that half of the population consists of former emigrants from the districts to the United States, many of them American citizens.

Would Unify R. R. Material.

Paris, France, March 13.—(By Associated Press.)—The French are making an effort, which probably will be successful, to secure a report from the subcommission on waterways and railways in favor of the standardization of equipment on continental railroads. This would permit the use of cars across national boundaries and tend to unify economic systems and reduce costs of transportation.

The supreme council of the peace conference will meet Friday afternoon, according to the official communique issued Wednesday. It reads:

"The supreme war council met today from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m. The financial terms to be imposed on Germany in the preliminaries of peace were discussed. The articles drafted by the military experts were examined in detail and adopted. The next meeting will take place on Friday, March 14, at 3 p. m."

LEAGUE PLAN CONSIDERED UNFAVORABLE TO CHILE

Washington, D. C., March 13.—The state department was advised today that Alejandro Al, legal adviser to the Chilean department of foreign affairs, had published a statement to the effect that the league of nations would be unfavorable to Chilean interests.

Short Term Notes To Be Issued For Loan

Washington, D. C., March 13.—After secretary Glass announced the dates of the Victory Liberty loan—April 21 to May 10—he made known the fact that short term notes, maturing in not over five years, would be issued instead of longer term bonds.

The amount of notes to be offered was not disclosed, but it has been generally understood that the loan will be for a minimum of $5,000,000,000, with the treasury reserving the right to accept all over-subscriptions.

Mr. Glass said the interest rate on the notes and the amounts to be exempted from taxation would not be determined until a week or two before the campaign, as they would be based upon financial conditions at that time. It was intimated, however, that the notes might bear interest in excess of 4¾ percent, the interest rate on the third and fourth loans.

Asks Colby For Data President Failed To Give

Senator Frelinghuysen Requests Interpretation Of League Covenant.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Republican, made public today a letter written to Everett Colby, of West Orange, N. J., asking information regarding the views on the league of nations constitution, which Mr. Frelinghuysen said he had been unable to obtain from president Wilson or senator Hitchcock.

Series of Questions.

A series of questions on the effect and interpretation of the league charter, asking whether the league as now proposed would interfere with existing secret treaties between European nations; whether the United States would be outvoted; whether it requires submission of domestic questions, would require the United States to use its military forces in maintaining territorial claims of any foreign nation and would prohibit withdrawal of the United States from the compact without unanimous consent, are in the letter.

Senator Frelinghuysen submitted the league questionnaire to Mr. Colby in response to an invitation from the latter for a joint debate, which Mr. Frelinghuysen said he was unable to accept because of illness in his family.

Efforts of Straus Fail.

London, Eng., March 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—The efforts of Oscar Straus, of the American League to Enforce Peace, to have the league of nations unions favor an amendment to the league of nations covenant designed to safeguard the Monroe doctrine, failed Wednesday. The French and English delegates, who dominated the conference, pleaded that the subject was too far reaching for quick action, while the Chinese protested that it too vitally affected them.

Proposes An Amendment.

Mr. Straus proposed an addition to article 10, providing that should two states threaten war on each other, the nearest great power, "in the first instance," was obligated to step in without calling for the assistance of the other great powers. Should this power fail, then it would be a matter for the entire league's fighting forces to handle.

The British proposal that article 10 be changed to make any nation, which breaks the covenant, ipse facto at war with all the other members of the league, rather than merely committing an act of war as the covenant provides, was defeated on the plea of Mr. Straus, who maintained that it conflicted with the constitution of the United States.

Somebody Lied, Says Champ.

Atlanta, Ga., March 13.—Champ Clark, former speaker of the house of representatives, in a signed statement

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

SPARTACANS ARE BEING DRIVEN FROM BERLIN

Bestial Acts Of Cruelty By The Rebels Confirmed; Plunder Their Aim.

DR. DERNBERG URGES REFORMS

If Germany Crushes Bolshevism, It Will Decline In Russia, He Says.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, March 13.—The German government forces, after lively fighting, have succeeded in driving the Spartacans out of the east end section of Berlin, including Lichtenberg, according to a Berlin dispatch, filed Wednesday.

The occupation of the district, the message states, was systematically carried out by the government troops. Considerable quantities of arms were captured; the losses on the government side are declared not to have been heavy. The bestial acts of cruelty by the Spartacans have been fully confirmed.

Many Rebels Executed.

Berlin, Germany, March 13.—(By Associated Press.)—Spartacan forces, under pressure from government troops, using artillery and mine throwers, were abandoning their positions in Lichtenberg, Wednesday morning. The government forces took a large number of prisoners, many of whom were executed summarily.

Little Chance of Escape.

The government troops entered Lichtenberg after bombarding the main Spartacan nests. The Spartacans fled. The only chance the Spartacans had of escape is by concealing their identity by mingling with the peaceable inhabitants.

One group of 39 prisoners captured included ten women.

In one Spartacan nest, it is reported, 30 Poles were captured.

Government soldiers report further details of the tortures and murder of government soldiers and policemen by the Spartacans.

The government troops captured several hundred Spartacans in the fighting today in the suburb of Lichtenberg. Two groups of prisoners containing more than 100 men each, were marched through the Unter den Linden to the Moabit prison with their hands tied behind them. A curious crowd followed the prisoners, but no effort was made to release them. About half the prisoners were soldiers and marines.

The government troops are conducting a thorough search of houses in the Spartacan areas. Quantities of arms and ammunition are being found and many prisoners are being taken.

Plunder Is Sole Aim.

London, Eng., March 13.—A Copenhagen dispatch says the nature of the fighting between government troops and Spartacan bands in the eastern suburbs of Berlin indicate that local Spartacan groups have been formed for "no other purpose than to plunder the city."

An Amsterdam telegram says that on Monday a Spartacan peasant was captured and in his possession were found jewels valued at 800,000 marks.

Bolshevism Will Decrease.

Paris, France, March 13.—"If Germany succeeds in crushing Bolshevism at home, it will decrease in Russia, since Bolshevism arises from an idealist phenomenon, which needs success to keep it alive," says Dr. Bernard

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6.)

MOSCOW GOVERNMENT PLANS WORLD REVOLT FOR COMMUNIST AIMS

LONDON, Eng., March 13.—The Russian soviet government, with a view to promoting a plan for a world wide communist revolution, has appointed a new minister, to be known as international commissary, according to a Helsingfors dispatch to the Mail, quoting advices from Moscow.

The new minister is a Swiss named Moor, and is said to have been given unlimited financial and political powers at Moscow.

Korea's Plea For Freedom Says It Represents Voice Of Millions Of Oppressed

SEOUL, Korea, March 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—The declaration of Korea's independence says it represents the voice of 20,000,000 persons, speaking in the name of justice and humanity.

"We are no mean people," the declaration continues. "We have 42 centuries of history as a distinct self governing nation. It is our solemn duty to secure the right of free and perpetual development of our own national character, adapting ourselves to the principles of the reconstruction of the world.

"It is nearly 20 years since, according to history, we put on the yoke of another nation and were made the victim of the cursed militaristic imperialism of the world."

The declaration continues that it is the duty of Koreans to secure their independence, to wipe out injuries, get rid of their present sufferings and "stir up the national spirit and vitality, so long suppressed by the unjust regime of Japan, and leave our children eloquent freedom, instead of bitter and shameful inheritance. We shall fight to the last drop of blood in the great cause of liberty."

It is asserted in the declaration that there is no intention on the part of the Koreans to avenge themselves against Japan.

The two nations, the declaration continued, ought to and must enter into new relations of friendship and happiness. Moreover, it says, with a view to maintaining peace in the far east, the independence of Korea is of deep significance, for continued occupation of Korea is liable to provoke more suspicion and fear against Japan in the minds of the 400,000,000 of people in China.

Former Emperor Buried.

Tokio, Japan, March 13 (by Associated Press).—The remains of former emperor Yi Heui, of Korea, were borne to the tomb this morning, according to advices from Seoul. The body was escorted by 400 Korean subjects, envoys from the Japanese court, and representatives of the old Korean regime. A military guard was formed by Japanese naval and military units.

Free Traders Flay British Policy As Move To Introduce Protection

LONDON, Eng., March 13—Free trade newspapers are sharply critising the government's policy regarding importations as disclosed by Sir Auckland Geddes, minister for national service and reconstruction, in the house of commons Monday. He said that all importations of manufactured and semi-manufactured commodities permitted to enter Great Britain will be controled by a system of special licenses until September 1, when the question will be reviewed.

The newspapers denounce this proposal as an attempt to introduce protection without any mandate from the voters and insist that a great majority of the voters are opposed to a protective system. They say that Great Britain gained her commercial and financial supremacy through free trade and can hold it only by free trade.

From the viewpoint of importers, the license system handicaps them with all the disadvantages of a protective tariff without the stabilizing virtue of certainty.

England is swarming with American business men, who came over fully expecting to reestablish their old connections as soon as the vital factor of tonnage permitted. They have the tonnage now, but find that official barriers have been erected against their using it.

Americans Have Grievances.

Some think they have a grievance. They kept up their British establishments at a loss during the war on the expectation of doing business immediately after the close of the struggle. The process of obtaining important licenses is that each prospective importer must present his case to the board of trade and to the controler of imports.

Each case is dealt with on its merits, as the controler judges it from the importers' standpoint and the board of trade's first consideration is whether the goods in question can be obtained from English firms. If they can, the license is refused.

Conspicuous among the American products, which find themselves against what virtually amounts to a stone wall are motors, boots and typewriters.

Dominions Are Exempt.

The self governing dominions of Great Britain are exempt from the difficulties. The government's policy does not apply to foreign merchants.

The Associated Press attempts merely to describe the situation, because it is a subject of greatest interest to business men everywhere and a source of controversy between schools of English economists. It is looked upon as the beginning of an important chapter in the after-the-war economic adjustment.

The arguments of the free traders have been roughly summarized by the Morning Post, which is the strongest protectionist paper in Great Britain. It also points out the possible weakness of the temporary licensing measure, saying:

Licensing System "Vicious."

"We believe the licensing system is a vicious system. It leads to favoritism and corruption and leaves too much discretion in the hands of officials. At the beginning of the war, if the government had been honest, it would have accepted the logic of the suggestion and imposed a tariff, but sooner or later a tariff must come."

MAKES PLANS TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE

New York, March 13.—Restriction of immigrations into Palestine to 50,000 a year during the first period of development of the new Jewish commonwealth, set up under British trusteeship, has been decided upon by the interallied Zionist conference in London, according to cable advices to the Zionist organization of America made public here today.

Clearing houses for this immigration, it was stated, would be established in London and a neutral country.

IRISH SITUATION GROWS MORE SERIOUS

Need Of Effective Self Government Is Declared Greater Than Ever.

LABOR TROUBLES ARE INCREASING

New Assembly Of Irish Parliament Promises to Be Turbulent.

LONDON, Eng., March 13.—Dublin dispatches to the Daily Mail represent the situation in Ireland as extremely bad and maintain that the need of effective self government is more urgent than ever.

"Now that the Sinn Fein members of the house of commons have been released," the dispatch says, "there will be a new assembly of the Irish parliament, which probably will be a very troublesome affair without an authoritative adminstration to balance its activities."

"Labor troubles of greater import are growing and it is impossible for the British government to handle them. The well intentioned schemes of viscount French, lord lieutenant for social and industrial improvement, have gone by the board and there is a dangerous situation, which can be handled only by an Irish parliament."

Is the Ex-Czar Still Alive? N. Y. Lawyer Is Committee Of One To Ascertain This

New York, March 13.—Bernard Naumberg, a lawyer, was named by supreme court justice Benedict, in Brooklyn, as a committee of one to ascertain whether Nicholas Romanoff, former czar of Russia, is dead or alive, and, if dead, who is next of kin.

Mr. Naumberg is looking for some one who can solve the riddle for him, for on its solution rests the question whether a $117,450 judgment, which Mr. Naumberg recently obtained against Mr. Romanoff on behalf of the Marine Transport Service corporation, can be collected.

LATIN AMERICA ASKS A BILLION FOR REPARATION

Paris, France, March 13.—Estimates received thus far from Latin American countries from damages incurred during the war, indicate that their total bill for reparations will be approximately $1,000,000,000. The claims are confined largely to ships sunk by the enemy, but some of the Latin-American countries are seeking the repayment of money deposited in Berlin and Hamburg banks and confiscated by Germany especially Brazil.

Two new delegates to the conference from Latin-America are expected in Paris soon. They are Joaquin Mendez, of Guatemala, and Politarpo Bonilla, of Honduras.

U. S. DENIES PARTICIPATION IN CENSORSHIP IN FRANCE

Washington, D. C., March 13.—In connection with published criticism in France of censorship, alleged to have prevented the French public from learning of opposition to the league of nations plan in congress and to have kept French public opinion from America, it was stated officially at the state department today that no such censorship was exercised or participated in by the United States government.

CROWD OF STRIKERS AND SYMPATHIZERS MOBS TROLLEY CARS

MOTORMAN, CONDUCTOR HURT; POLICE ROUT MEN'S FOLLOWERS

Rioting Breaks Out In New Jersey City Shortly After Railway Officials Announce Controversy Would Be Submitted To War Labor Board; the Tieup Is So Serious the City May Move To Operate the Cars.

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—Shortly after officials of the public service railway corporation had announced this afternoon that the controversy involving its striking employes would be submitted to the war labor board in Washington tomorrow, rioting broke out here.

A crowd of strikers and sympathizers stormed two trolley cars, attacking the crew and smashing the windows. Two men were removed to a hospital and two strikers and a sympathizer, the latter a soldier in uniform, were arrested.

The crowds attacked the cars with stones. A motorman and a conductor were injured. The strike sympathizers had arrived in a motor truck and fled when police reserves arrived.

Mayor Gillen announced the tieup had become so serious that the city commission would hold a meeting to consider revocation of the corporation's franchise so that the city could operate the cars.

Women's Case Taken Up.

Washington, D. C., March 13.—The right of Cleveland's women street car employes to their jobs, in spite of male opposition, was taken up today by the war labor board. To end a strike, the board some time ago recommended that the women be turned out.

Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the board, appeared as counsel for the women.

Mr. Walsh argued that a woman's right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was dependent on her right of equality in industry with men.

"A woman has as much right to any job as a man has," was the opinion expressed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, a witness. "The only question is capability. I have noticed, by the way, that men never object to the kind of work women undertake unless the pay is sufficient to make the same jobs tempting to them."

Miss Mary Van Kleick, director of the women in industry service of the labor department, pointed out that in many homes women were the chief wage earners and declared no more critical labor issue faced the country than women's claim of freedom in choose occupations.

DEBS UPHOLDS BOLSHEVIK RULE

Reiterates Opposition To Law He Violated; Calls Judges "Old Fossils."

Cleveland, O., March 13.—In what may be his farewell public address before he begins serving a ten years sentence imposed upon him by the federal court on the charge of violating the espionage act, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, upheld the Bolshevist rule in Russia and referred to Lenine and Trotzky as the "foremost statesmen of the age."

Debs said the judges of the United States supreme court "were begowned, bewhiskered, bepowdered old fossils, who have never decided anything."

Referring to the prison term that he faces, he reiterated his opposition to the law that he violated while the war was in progress.

Announcement was made of a meeting to be held here March 23 to protest against imprisonment of Debs and to organize to obtain freedom of all political and industrial prisoners.

Early End Of New York Harbor Strike Forecast

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Early settlement of the New York harbor strike was predicted today by department of labor officials when they were advised that some of the private boatowners were willing to accept proposals of their employes. How many owners had reached this decision was not stated.

UNIONS PROTEST AGAINST IMPORTING MEXICAN LABOR

Santa Fe, N. M., March 13.—The representatives of union labor in Santa Fe have sent to director general of railroads Walker Hines a protest, supplementing that of governor O. A. Larrazolo, against the importation of laborers from Old Mexico, displacing Americans labor on the Santa Fe railroad.

Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the consolidated labor unions of Albuquerque, representatives of the locomotive engineers, machinists' unions, railway conductors of America and the president of the state federation signed the protest.

KETELSEN & DEGETAU PLANT IS FACING SERIOUS STRIKE

Chihuahua, Mex., March 13.—There are rumors that the laborers of the Rio Florido textile factory, near Sta Rosalia, are going to strike, having some grievances against the owners of the enterprise regarding wages and hours of work. The owners are Ketelsen & Degetau, the most powerful German concern in this section of Mexico, and the factory is the only one of its kind working now in Chihuahua. The movement may have had its source in an anarchistic propaganda from Tampico, some believe.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FORCE ORDERED REDUCED

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Substantial reduction in the force of the United States employment service was ordered today by secretary Wilson because of the failure of congress to provide funds to continue the work. Money on hand will run the service, which has employed 1200 persons, only until April 12.

TO DISCUSS LABOR LAW.

Miss Myrtle Berry, organizer of the State Federation of Labor, will speak Thursday night to the postal employes' union in the hall in Odd Fellows' temple. She will speak particularly on the subject of the labor laws of Texas and will emphasize as to the application of these laws to women workers.

8 HOUR DAY IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Spain, March 13.—The Spanish cabinet decided today to grant an eight hour working day to the building trades throughout Spain, wages to be fixed by committees of employers and workmen in each district. The cabinet also approved a bill to insure workers against unemployment.

EXPECT NO EARLY DROP IN BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

Washington, D. C., March 13.—Indication that prices of building materials will not be reduced greatly at present was seen today by labor department officials in reports that building activities were increasing this month without waiting for reductions.

Veiled Threats Of Revolution Force The Powers To Accept The Wilson League Plan

President Is Running The Conference Without Having Real Authority To Bind The United States To Abide By The Terms He Insists On For The Government Of The World.

By JOHN LLOYD BALDERSTON.

PARIS, France, March 13.—**Woodrow Wilson is more or less running this peace conference. Everyone, friend and foe, is agreed on that. The prime minister of France, who disbelieved in and hated the very idea of a "community of power," now repeats to himself every evening when he goes to bed, "Georges Clemenceau, you believe in the league of nations." We have his own authority for that. And premier Orlando, of Italy, a statesman of the old school, said sadly the other day: "Your president could bring about a revolution in my country in 24 hours." A statesman who seriously believes this is not likely, whatever his own opinions, to seriously oppose Mr. Wilson's plans.**

Since America, in the person of her president, appears to be dictating the peace, it is not without interest and anxiety that people ask, "What is the American world policy?" I have tried my best to find out, and it is with some diffidence that I say that I do not know. With some diffidence, because I have not been in my own country since the beginning of the war, and what is mysterious to me in the foggy atmosphere of benighted Europe is doubtless clear to the more fortunate reader. But of my American friends who have recently come to the banks of the Seine, none seems to have any better idea than I have, so I am encouraged to set down some of the difficulties, some of the apparent contradictions, that bewilder and puzzle the whole of Europe, as well as myself.

Forced Down World's Throat.

We now have a league of nations. Half the world in Paris sees in this organization the dawn of a new golden age, the other half puts its tongue in its cheek when the subject is mentioned. But both halves agree on one thing, that the league was forced down the throats of the reluctant delegates of the continental powers by Woodrow Wilson, backed up by Lloyd George.

The 1,000,000 American soldiers, president Wilson has assured the world, came to Europe in a new crusade and fought for the league of nations. "Very good," says Paris, "but how comes it that president Wilson sat silent when Lloyd George, in the earlier discussions of the league as applied to colonies, angrily demanded:

"'Why is it that you propose making us and the French and the others mandatories over places all over the world, but won't commit America to anything of the sort? Do you propose to stand alone outside the responsibilities and burdens your league will impose on us?'"

President Wilson was silent. Paris heard of the incident next day, and was not long in deciding why. The president made no reply because there was nothing to say, for no man living knows whether the American people are willing to solemnly undertake to administer territory and send troops, if need be, to Asia or Africa or Europe, in support of the policies of the league, a league in which the United States, like every other power, will have a very small part of the say.

Will America Submit?

And yet, upon this question of whether the American people will agree to place their potential force, military and economic, at the disposal of the league of nations, depends no less momentous an issue than whether the league of nations is the most radical departure in the history of human government, a sort of United States of the World, or a rehash of William Jennings Bryan's old breathing spell arbitration treaties.

The other plenipotentiaries here can bind their governments and peoples to such an agreement; president Wilson cannot. This is not only because, under our constitution, the senate must ratify a treaty that is binding upon other nations as soon as their delegates have blotted their signatures, but because the American people, having less to lose than any other by the failure of the league of nations, less danger to fear from neighbors, and having undoubtedly contributed least thought to the subject, cannot fairly be said to have given their president a "mandate" to commit them forever to a supernational control of their own destinies by a "parliament of man."

Much confusion of thought can be avoided if this distinction is kept in mind—that while everybody now offers lip service to the league of nations, those persons who really want a league propose to endow it with powers, physical and economic, to enforce its decrees. These persons include the president and Lloyd George. Those who at heart oppose the whole scheme pay enthusiastic tribute to the league, but by withholding powers they would make it a sublimated terrestrial sewing circle. The include M. Clemenceau and signor Orlando.

People Final Arbiters.

On which side do the American people line up? There is the casting vote. America and England can force through a real league of nations if they stand together, but president Wilson is a beaten man on this issue if the senate and people do not back him, and he knows it. If American support is withdrawn, England backs out at once and the whole scheme files of into limbo.

And so we reach the most extraordinary paradox that has ever existed in the world. One man, an American, by sheer force of character or bluff, or call it what you will, forces through to final success the most ambitious and radical scheme of government that that ever entered the human mind, gets it accepted by the world—subject to one proviso, whether the people who put that man in his job are willing to endorse what he has done. And those people, the American people, are the only free people in the world who are in any degree likely to repudiate what has been accomplished, and so bring their own president hustling down from the loftiest pinnacle ever scaled by mortal statesman.

The first great riddle of Paris, then, is: "What is the American policy of the American delegates." Woodrow Wilson sat silent when challenged to speak. And if he doesn't know the answer, who does?

Wilson summoned the nations to form a league. All nations, he told them, would have to make sacrifices. England has led the way, making the offering, galling and bitter to her dominions, of unquestioned territorial sovereignty over the conquered colonies. Italy and France, with many a wry face, have agreed, subject to binding promises of American and British aid in a new war, to forego certain strategic guarantees that are most dear to their hearts. These countries have thought about the league, they have made their sacri-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

Interested In Pictures Of World? Watch For Herald Magazine

DO you know what the men who are writing the history of the world at the peace conference look like? The Herald will show you, for in the Week-End Edition (magazine and comic section) a picture of these men will be given.

Are you interested in what is being done with German submarine boats? A picture in this magazine will tell you.

Do you know what a German locomotive—such as was surrendered to the allies—looks like? Well, you can find out by looking at the magazine section of The Herald this week.

There is a full page of illustrations of this character, all timely and of wide interest. This weekly page of world pictures—just like photographs—is to be a feature of The Herald Magazine and Comic section each week—as long as we can get the paper to print them—for this section is to be eight pages hereafter, and this will enable us to add three more pages of comics and this page of pictures, in addition to the two color comics we have been printing and the two pages of miscellaneous reading matter that have been regularly featured.

One of these magazine pages gives you one of the biggest magazine features of the age—the Montague Glass "Potash and Perlmutter" story of the peace conference. Every week these characters, made famous by the Saturday Evening Post, give their observations on the great peace conference. If you haven't been reading this, start this week and keep it up. It costs you nothing and is one of the good things in The Herald that we want you to enjoy.

Watch for the big magazine this week.

Real Treat For The Boys And Girls 'Uncle Wiggily' In A Page Of Colors

MOTHERS and fathers of little boys and girls:

Little Boys and Girls:

Listen, here is a treat for you—Uncle Wiggily in colors.

This is another treat The Herald is offering you, and it costs you nothing to get it—not even a postage stamp.

The Herald is running daily the very best Bedtime Story that is being written—THE UNCLE WIGGILY STORIES by Howard R. Garis.

For several years these stories have been appearing in the newspapers. Thirty books written by Garis, introducing the same characters, have been published. Over ONE MILLION copies have been sold, and a new book is brought out every six months.

The characters are household words in El Paso in nearly every home. Are they in yours?

For a long time there has been a continuous cry, steadily growing in volume, from the children—"We want to SEE pictures of Uncle Wiggily, Nurse Fuzzy Wuzzy, Uncle Longears and the little bunnies."

From this demand has developed the finest color page for children ever produced: "UNCLE WIGGILY'S ADVENTURES."

This is going to begin in The Herald next month—once every week, you will get Uncle Wiggily and all his characters IN REAL COLORS, on the back page of the Comic and Magazine section. Mr. Garis will write the words and Lang Campbell will draw the pictures.

You can make up little books of ordinary white paper and cut out the pictures and paste them in and have them to look at later. It will be lots of fun.

Too much cannot be said for the perfection of the artistic work by Lang Campbell. Despite the fact that his animal pictures have been for years a feature in "Life," we were hardly prepared for the beauty and sympathetic understanding of his translation into pictures of Mr. Garis's charming stories. Mr. Garis and Mr. Campbell are working out each page together with the finest results we have ever seen. Each panel is a work of art and will fascinate the child and amuse it longer than half a dozen ordinary comics.

In this page we have, at last, the ideal and long looked for comic for the smaller children—those particularly between the ages of two and ten years. It is a clean, wholesome page—a rare combination of fine art and exquisite story telling.

There is another angle that will be exceedingly attractive. Children love to use scissors and paste. Here is their great opportunity. Each panel in the page can be cut out and pasted in a paper booklet which the child can make up itself out of any sort of paper. Each page of nine panels makes one booklet, and a continuous story which the child can read again and again—making in time for itself a delightful little Uncle Wiggily library.

Don't Fail To File Your Income Tax; It Applies To Both Women And Men