TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes, state bills, 7@27½c pesos, old 77c; new, 47c; Mexican gold, 50½c; nacionales, 24c; bar silver, H. & H. quotations, $1.09½; copper, 16½@16½c; grains, higher; livestock, strong; stocks, unsettled.

EL PASO HERALD

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

HOME EDITION
WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso and west Texas, partly cloudy, cooler in Panhandle; New Mexico, generally fair; Arizona, fair, not much change in temperature.

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CONGRESS MEETS WITH G. O. P. IN POWER

U. S. MUST LEAGUE WITH FRANCE AND BRITAIN FOR PEACE

Otherwise, the "Peace" Made With Germany, Even Though She Signs, Has No Effect—We Have Merely Stipulated Conditions; to Enforce Them, U. S., France and Britain Must Maintain Armies.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

PARIS, France, May 19.—In the discussion in detail of the terms of the treaty of peace which have been served upon the Germans, it is essential to recognize two fundamental differences between this peace and all previous great settlements of modern history.

In the treaty of Versailles recognition is taken of a new order in the world. Hitherto the end of a great war has been followed by a settlement based mainly on territorial compensation to the victors and only incidentally by financial awards. France liquidated her debt to her conquerors at the end of twenty-odd years of revolutionary and Napoleonic wars by the payment of 140 millions of dollars. She paid for the Franco-Prussian war financially by giving to Germany a billion dollars. The measure of a war in the past has been the provinces won and lost.

The Difference.

But modern war is a different thing. The peace which we are to impose upon Germany is primarily economic rather than territorial. We are going to put Germany to work for 30 years to pay some portion, not of the cost of war to her enemies—this would be impossible—but to pay for the devastation which she has created on sea and on land. After the Treaty of Frankfort, France resumed her own existence without enemy occupation in less than three years. We have foreseen the occupation of German territory for 15 years, with possible indefinite extension if the terms are not complied with.

And there can be no mistake in the fact that we have put Germany into economic bondage for a generation, a bondage deserved, a bondage inevitable, given for her crimes, but no less a bondage.

We have taken her shipping, we have taken vast amounts of material to replace what she has stolen and destroyed, and if it be exaggeration to say Germany is ruined, it certainly cannot be beyond the mark to say that for half a century she will be in the hands of her creditors, financially, provided the terms of peace stand.

What of the Future?

Looking for the future, it is well to consider what this peace is. Ancient war was comparatively inexpensive. It was ridiculously undestructive. Cities and towns survived and resumed their agricultural occupation the day after a battle, but modern war wipes off the map and the loser in modern war must confront consequences beyond the conception of anyone in the past.

So much for the fact that this is primarily an economic punishment of Germany.

Now, in the second place, this peace cannot be a settlement, except in the narrowest sense, because it settles nothing. It only arranges a method of settlement. It leaves it for the future to enforce terms. It adjures, in all essential cases with minor exceptions, the liquidation which hitherto has promptly followed war.

Therefore, it is impossible now to go beyond the statement that if the terms of peace can be enforced, and are enforced, it is a just peace. But it may be a generation, granted that Germany does accept the treaty of peace, before anybody can measure its real value.

Three Points of View.

There is a third circumstance of major importance. The treaty of peace as drafted represents three thoroughly distinct points of view—American, British, continental. The American point of view was comprehended in the president's insistence on the league of nations as a basis of peace.

The British view was comprehended in a dominating desire to preserve and expand Anglo-American friendship, and the only less controlling necessity of preserving intimate association with France as guarantee against possible German aggression in the future. The French point of view was one in which security and reparation were prevailing motives. Looking to the future, France was incapable of relying upon any paper arrangement, any still untried experiment in international association, to protect her from a new invasion, and she was bankrupt and ruined unless Germany were to be compelled to pay for reconstruction in her 10 devastated departments.

The conflict of these three points of view was immediate, inevitable, and has dominated the whole peace situation. As a result, we have a compromise, a compromise to be criticized as all compromises must be, as a sacrifice of essential principles of all three conflicting settlements.

Mr. Wilson's American ideal of peace, without bitterness for the future, has been modified almost out of existence by the economic burdens placed upon Germany, burdens which ought of right to be placed upon her, but as they mean long-standing economic servitude of the country, will unquestionably promote as great bitterness as did the annexation of territory in other wars.

Germany Cannot See Her Sins.

The theory that Germany would recognize her sins and accept her loss in a spirit of meekness will not stand the light of day. It is, after all, in a sense, ridiculous to imagine that, however just the sentence passed upon Germany, it will seem just to the Germans, since it reduces them to a second-rate industrial country for an indefinite period of time.

It is unnecessary to linger over other compromises. To the imperative demand of the British colonies, Mr. Wilson has yielded, and accepted the mandatory system, which, in fact, means a transfer of German colonies in the main to the British empire. South and West Africans are put upon the transfer are illusory. The truth is that Britain, France and Japan will hold the German colonies as they hold their own, and as far as Germany is concerned—and this is the capital point—she loses them completely and without hope of restoration.

The same is true of compromises of the Saar and Dantzig. Germany loses both territories, the first for a period of years, the second indefinitely. But the loss will be permanent; the second permanently, but in each case acquisition by one of Germany's enemies is in deference to Mr. Wilson's contention. He hedged about so as to preserve the issue and the cause of the difficulty indefinitely.

Duly Stolen Land Taken.

So far the territory to be taken from Germany is, without exception, territory acquired at the expense of neighbors of Germany and held against the will of the peoples. Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig and the Polish frontier land represent the spoliation of previous Prussian aggressive wars. The Saar valley became an economic gauge as a result of German devastation in northern France.

But who is to guarantee the permanence of all these changes? The American answer has been the league of nations, but the league of nations has no power in itself. It has no armies; it has no fleets. In theory, it was to become cogent within a relatively early time by the entrance of Germany, but in fact this would mean Germany's voluntary agreement to submit to terms which every German will regard as a sentence of death.

I do not think any thoughtful man can imagine that Germany will accept the conditions of the treaty of Versailles with any greater willingness than the French accepted the provisions of the Treaty of Frankfort, or with any less considerable reservation.

Must Impose Terms by Force.

We have, then, so far as Germany is concerned, made a kind of treaty of peace which can only be imposed by force, for which execution can only be secured by continuing application of force, and it is puerile to imagine that Germany will abide by the terms of the treaty of peace one day after the force behind them is dissipated.

In reality, we have only in part made peace with Germany by this

(Continued on page 2, column 4.)

MISSING U. S. SEAPLANE IS LOCATED; AUSTRALIAN NEARS COAST OF IRELAND

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK ARMY CAPTURES 10,000 OF FOE

Gen. Denekine Also Takes 28 Of "Red" Guns In Operation on Volga.

U. S. TROOPS TO LEAVE RUSSIA

339th Infantry Will Be On Way Home, Via England, In 10 Days.

LONDON, Eng., May 19.—Gen. Denekine, who is personally conducting the operations of his anti-Bolshevik army against the city of Tsaritzin, on the Volga, announces the capture of 10,000 prisoners and 28 guns from the Bolsheviki.

Tanks to Leave Russia.

Archangel, Russia, May 19.—(By the Associated Press).—Arrangements are under way to begin the transportation to England of the 339th American infantry within ten days' time.

POLISH GOVERNMENT CRISIS MAY YET BE COMPROMISED

Paris, France, May 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, premier of Poland, is expected to arrive in Paris on Thursday. Conference circles believe that the crisis in Poland may be compromised in such a way that M. Paderewski may retain the premiership. It is said that he may seek a release from promises made for Poland regarding hostilities with Ukraine.

A truce was recently arranged between Poland and the Ukraine but recent reports have declared that Simon Petlura, the Ukrainian peasant leader, has gone over to the Bolsheviki.

Airplanes On Border May Spot Smugglers

Washington, D. C., May 19.—Officials of the customs division of the treasury department have under consideration the establishment of an airplane patrol to help the land forces in spying out smugglers and also to combat those who may resort to airship in the future as a means of smuggling. The idea has been placed before the division chiefs for approval.

MEXICO MAY BE CALLED TO ACCOUNT BY ITALY

Washington, D. C., May 19.—Action of the Mexican authorities in refusing for several days to permit rear admiral count Max Lovatelli, naval attache of the Italian embassy here, to leave Mexico City for Veracruz, and in summoning him to appear before a tribunal of investigation, has been made the subject of an official report to the Italian government, according to advices from Mexico City.

Count Lovatelli went to Mexico some weeks ago to inspect the Tampico oil fields and after his arrival in Mexico City the Mexican government insisted upon conducting an investigation as to his status and business in Mexico. He finally was permitted to proceed to Veracruz for the return to the United States after he had repeatedly refused to report to the military authorities.

300 TURKS, 100 GREEKS ARE KILLED AT SMYRNA, REPORT

Constantinople, Turkey, May 19.—(By the Associated Press).—In the fighting which took place after the landing of Greek troops at Smyrna Thursday, 300 Turks and 100 Greeks were killed.

N-C-3 PROCEEDS UNDER ITS OWN POWER TOWARD PONTA DELGADA

Report That Hawker at 4 P. M. Was Within 150 Miles Of Irish Coast, Completing Dash Across Atlantic, Unconfirmed; N-C-1, Disabled, Being Towed In; Seaplane N-C-4 Tunes Up to Resume Its Flight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The lost naval seaplane N-C-3, commanded by commander John H. Towers, lost in mid-Atlantic since 5:15 Saturday morning, was today reported to the navy department proceeding toward Ponta Delgada under her own power, seven miles from land.

This message was received at the navy department early this afternoon from rear admiral Jackson at Ponta Delgada:

"The N-C-3 located seven miles north of Ponta Delgada under her own power."

PROBABLY DRIVEN BY STORM.

Admiral Jackson's report was taken here to mean that commander Towers, after having been forced to alight on the water by fog, had been driven northward and eastward by the storm until he was able to taxi his craft to safety on the surface probably 500 miles from the point where fog forced him down when within a short distance of the "land fall" at the Azores.

N-C-4 TO FLY FROM HORTA.

Horta, Azores, May 19.—(By The Associated Press).—The N-C-4 was tuning up this afternoon preparatory for its flight to Ponta Delgada.

The N-C-1, which is being towed here, badly damaged, will be dismantled and shipped to the United States on the cruiser Columbia. The crew of the N-C-1 are all safe on the Columbia.

Says Hawker Nears Island.

London, Eng., May 19.—(By the Associated Press).—The manager of the Sopwith Airplane company received a report at 5 o'clock this afternoon that aviator Harry Hawker was 150 miles off Ireland at 4 p. m. today.

Later news said he was compelled to land in the sea.

The air ministry announced shortly after 5 o'clock that it had no confirmation of the report that Hawker was off Ireland at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Americans Get News.

Harry G. Hawker in his airplane has been sighted off Ireland, according to an unofficial report received by the American navy here.

The Sopwith Airplane company received a report that Hawker was 600 miles off the Irish coast at 2 p. m.

A map shop in Fleet this morning was showing a chart purporting to give Hawker's position at 4:30 o'clock a. m. at about longitude 22, latitude 52. There is no confirmation of this report, however, from any other source.

Lookouts See No Sign.

Naval and military lookouts on the western coast of Ireland reported at 2 o'clock, this afternoon that they had seen no sign of Hawker. Lookouts anxiously awaited news of the aviator, but up to 4 o'clock there was no official confirmation that he had been sighted off Ireland.

Gets News of Hawker.

St. Johns N. F., May 19.—A report was received here at noon (10:30 a. m. New York time) that Harry G. Hawker's Sopwith biplane had been sighted off the Irish coast. There was great rejoicing by his associates here, and Frederick P. Raynham, his rival, whose trans-Atlantic start came to grief here yesterday, immediately cabled congratulations.

It was calculated by navigators here that Hawker and commander Mackenzie Grieve, his navigator, who left here late Sunday, would meet the sun about 12 hours later. This would be, assuming that the flyers would maintain a speed average of 100 miles an hour. Hawker expected to average 104 miles an hour. The little Sopwith biplane carried sufficient fuel for a 22 hour flight under ordinary conditions and enough for 24 hours if weather favored it.

Hawker's machine carried a wireless transmitter capable of a 250 mile radius.

Capt. Frederick P. Raynham, whose attempt to join Hawker in his dash met with accident, inquired frequently for news of his rival and expressed the hope that Hawker and Grieve would attain their objective.

The pilot of the Martinsyde machine and his navigator, Capt. C. W. F. Morgan, sustained painful injuries when their plane was wrecked yesterday in attempting to take the air. Capt. Raynham was able to drive his automobile from his hangar, but Capt. Morgan was more seriously injured, his face bearing three deep cuts which required several stitches to close.

A successful flight by Hawker will not mark the last of the trans-Atlantic flight attempts to be made from this port. Vice admiral Mark Kerr, before returning last night to Harbor Grace, where the giant Handley Page planes are being assembled, said that his expedition would make the trip in the interests of science if denied the chance to be the first.

History of Australian.

New York, May 19.—Harry G. Hawker is an Australian, 27 years of age. He began his career as a mechanic and arose to the rank of a flier under the tutelage of Sopwith, one of the earliest British airmen. He first came into prominence October 24 1912, when, flying a Sopwith biplane patterned after the pattern of the Wrights, he established the then British record of eight hours and 22 minutes for a duration flight and won the British Michaelis trophy for that year.

In 1913, flying a Sopwith equipped with a Gnome motor, he established the then British altitude record of 12,300 feet and on the same day carried aloft two passengers to a height of 10,500 feet.

During the war Hawker was engaged as an experimental flyer assisting in the development of Sopwith machines.

Crew of N-C-1, After Tossing In Water 5 Hours, Is Picked Up

Horta, Azores, May 19.—(By The Associated Press).—The crew of the N-C-1 was picked up by the steamer Iona Saturday afternoon after they had been tossed about in the water for five hours in their damaged plane. All the members were fatigued and suffering from seasickness when picked up. The plane is almost a total wreck.

Seaplane Falls Into Ocean; 2 May Be Dead

Chatham, Mass., May 19.—Lieut. Chas L. Austerich, of Reading, Pa., and quartermaster Herbert H. Hartenstein, of Providence, were believed to have lost their lives when their naval seaplane fell into the ocean off Orleans today. Members of the Orleans coast guard crew could be seen through glasses, several hours after the accident, apparently working over the men with a pulmotor, and officials still entertained hops that they might be alive.

Ensign Everet P. Welsh, a third member of the seaplane crew, was rescued by another machine and brought to the station hospital in a serious condition.

SHAKEUP IN WAR RISK INSURANCE BUREAU LIKELY

R. A. Cholmeley-Jones Is Appointed Director To Succeed Col. Lindsley.

CONGRESS MAY PROBE BUREAU

Dallas Man Charges That Restraints Glass Imposed Make Colossal Failure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—The war risk insurance bureau, through which 4,000,000 soldiers or their dependents receive payments of insurance, allotments or compensation, was in process of sudden reorganization today through the appointment of R. A. Cholmeley-Jones, formerly a New York business man, now a colonel in the bureau's section in France, as director, to succeed Col. Henry D. Lindsley, of Dallas, Tex., who resigned yesterday in a clash with secretary Glass, in which he charged the treasury department with placing restraints on the organization which were making it a "colossal failure."

Glass Replies Vigorously.

Secretary Glass, in a public statement, has made a vigorous reply to the colonel's charges, and the changes are said to foretoat a thorough shakeup of the big bureau, which bears a closer home relation to the soldiers than any other agency of the government.

Clouds of charges have been hovering over the bureau for months, and congressional investigation is expected.

Dudley Cates, of San Francisco, head of the allotment and allowance division of the bureau, and J. W. Barton, of Dallas, head of the compensation division, have also offered their resignations to secretary Glass.

Checks for allotments and allowance payments due in May have not yet been mailed out by the bureau, owing to lack of funds. They have been prepared, however, and will be put into the mails as soon as congress makes the necessary appropriation.

Lindsley Makes Charges.

Col. Lindsley charged that, although when he was appointed by secretary Glass, last December 16, he was given to understand that he would have authority to reorganize the war risk bureau from the chaotic condition into which its work had fallen, the treasury subsequently imposed multitudinous restrictions, delayed action on his recommendations, often for as much as a month, and insisted on submission of innumerable memoranda on minor matters. Preparation of these often took a large part of the time of the director and his principal assistants, Col. Lindsley said, to the detriment of more important matters of administration and policy.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH ACTORS WINS ITS DEMANDS

London, Eng., May 19.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The newly formed actors' association has fulfilled all the expectations of its members by securing an agreement with the managers' association for a uniform contract, which remedies most of the grievances under which the rank and file of the stage have suffered. The chief points of the agreement are a minimum wage of $15 a week, fair notice of termination of contracts, payments for rehearsals and the management to furnish all costumes, except those which actors can use in ordinary life.

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIANS NOT READY FOR MERGER

St. Louis, Mo., May 19.—The commissioners voted today to send a telegram to the assembly of the southern Presbyterian church in session at New Orleans stating that the northern church was not prepared to accept the suggestion for a federated union of all Presbyterian and Reformed churches in America, but desired to continue negotiations toward the union of Presbyterian churches, north and south, alone.

WILSON TO LOOK AFTER INTERESTS OF ARMENIA

Washington, D. C., May 19.—As understood here, president Wilson's participation in consideration by the council of four of details of the Turkish and Bulgarian affairs is limited to questions that may arise affecting Armenian affairs. As the United States was not at war with either Turkey or Bulgaria, the president would have no part in one peace settlement with those nations.

TO REARGUE CASE TESTING 1916 INCOME TAX LAW

Washington, D. C., May 19.—The supreme court today ordered a reargument of test proceedings involving the constitutionality of provisions of the income tax act of 1916, taxing stock dividends as income. Arguments will be heard next fall.

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GILLETTE IS SPEAKER AND CUMMINS SENATE PRESIDENT PRO TEM

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEASURE GETS FIRST PLACE ON HOUSE CALENDAR

Appropriation, Peace, Prohibition, Army, Navy and Much Other Legislation Coming Before Special Session; War Probes Are Imminent; Wilson's Veto To Curb Republican Power; Berger Not Seated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Congress organized itself today during the first hours of the extraordinary session with the election of representative Gillette as speaker of the house, and senator Cummins, of Iowa, as president pro tem of the senate.

The poll showed 227 for Gillette and 172 for Clark. Representatives Carris, Minnesota, Independent, and Randall, of California, Democrat-Prohibitionist, voted for Clark.

After appointment of Republican leader Mondell and representatives Clark and Mann to notify the president that congress was in session, the house adjourned until tomorrow.

George A. Sanderson, of Chicago, was elected secretary of the senate and David S. Barry, of Providence, R. I., sergeant at arms. These and other minor officials were elected without roll calls.

Republicans Hold Power.

Congress assembled in extraordinary session at noon today, under the call issued by president Wilson from Paris May 5, marking the return of the Republicans to power.

Organization of both house and senate by the new majority was today's principal business.

The immediate work before the congress, the 65th of the American republic, is passage before July 1 of seven regular annual appropriation bills which failed in the filibuster last March. After that will come consideration of the peace treaty and covenant of the league of nations, and railroad, shipping, revenue, woman suffrage, prohibition, army and navy and much other legislation. Many investigations, particularly to war activities, also are expected.

The Republicans today, for the first time since 1911, had majorities in both branches of congress.

In the house they have a margin of 38 votes, but in the senate their majority is only two.

49 Republicans in Senate.

The senate assembling today had 49 Republicans and 47 Democrats. The new house roll lists 226 Republicans, 189 Democrats, two Independents, one Prohibitionist, one Socialist and four vacancies (all in Democratic districts), a total of 435. The house division gives the Republicans a majority of 46 over the Democrats and 43 over all combined opposition.

Republican action promises, however, to be dominated by president Wilson's veto power, as a two-thirds vote is necessary to override a veto.

Today was the first time that congress has convened without a president. The president's message will not be sent to congress until tomorrow. It probably will not refer to the peace treaty, as Mr. Wilson expects to present the treaty personally next month.

Important house committees were to be chosen today, but the senate Republicans were not ready with their committee assignments, because of the Progressive fight against the election of senators Pepper, of Pennsylvania, and Warren, of Wyoming, as chairmen of the finance and appropriations committees, respectively.

Avalanche of Bills Begins.

Senate leaders arranged to adjourn today until Thursday, to give time for the Republicans to work on committees. The avalanche of new bills and resolutions incident to a new session began today in the house, but introduction of senate measures went over.

One of the first questions scheduled for disposition is the woman suffrage resolution proposing a constitutional amendment. The two-thirds vote necessary for its adoption is regarded generally as assured.

Prohibition legislation for enforcement of war time and the permanent constitutional measures is expected to receive early attention. The repeal of the war time measure, as well as the constitutional amendment, also are to be argued.

Leaders Plunge Into Work.

Promptly at noon the extraordinary session got smoothly under way. With Republicans in the majority in both branches, the leaders plunged into the work of organization.

The program, well arranged in advance, started off as it had been planned. Vice president Marshall presided in the senate and clerk South Trimble in the house. The usual prayers and then the reading of president Wilson's proclamation preceded the calling of the rolls. Then the house proceeded to the business of electing a speaker—representative Gillette, of Massachusetts—and the senate turned to electing a president pro tem, senator Cummins, of Iowa.

By a majority of five votes the Republicans took control of the senate, electing senator Cummins president pro tem and defeating senator key Pittman, of Nevada, Democrat, by a record vote.

In the house the Republicans effected organization by electing representative Frederick H. Gillette, of Massachusetts, speaker over Champ Clark, of Missouri, speaker for the last eight years.

The woman suffrage constitutional amendment got top place today on the house calendar. By general agreement, representative Mann's joint resolution, similar to the measure passed last session by the house and defeated in the senate, was designated No. 1.

Lodge Proposes Cummins.

Republican leader Lodge presented the resolution proposing senator Cummins and Democratic leader Martin proposed senator Pittman for president pro tem of the senate. On the first roll call under the new political alignment all Republicans except senator Cummins himself, and senator Calder of New York, who announced he withheld his vote in recognition of a pair with senator Gerry, of Rhode Island, Democrat, voted against senator Pittman.

The resolution for senator Cummins then was adopted viva voce. Senator Overman, of North Carolina, was called to the chair to announce the result.

After the Republicans completed their organization the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

Senators Sworn in Quickly.

The business of swearing in new senators was dispersed of quickly as they came to the vice president's desk in fours. In the house where there were a greater number of new members, it took longer. All the Republican senators were present; four Democrats were absent.

Before adjournment, which was on a resolution of respect for the late representative Burnett of Alabama, the senate designated senators Lodge and Martin as a committee to communicate to the president that it was ready for business and voted to assemble tomorrow to hear president Wilson's message.

When the name of Victor Berger, of Wisconsin, was called in the house today, as new members were sworn it, representative Dallinger of Massachusetts, Republican chairman of the elections committee, according to prearranged plans, formally challenged his right to be seated.

Berger is appealing from a war time conviction under the espionage law.

Speaker Gillette directed Berger to stand aside when he appeared with his state delegation for the oath and refused to recognize him when he tried to speak as a matter of personal privilege.

G. O. P. Committees Named.

Republican senate leader Lodge today appointed the committee on committees to make majority committee assignments. With senator Brandegee,

(Continued on page 5, column 1.)

Program Of G.O.P. For Present Session

Washington, D. C., May 19.—Following is the G. O. P.'s legislative program for this session of congress:

Passage of the resolution for a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution.

Framing of the machinery of the law to enforce war-time prohibition after July 1 and to make the country bone-dry after January.

Return the public utilities, taken over under the emergency of the war, to their owners.

Provide for stricter governmental regulation of privately owned common carriers.

Restrict immigration and put down anarchy and sedition.

Take back the broad powers granted the executive and administrative branches of the government for the purposes of the war.

Reconstruct the revenue laws.

Pass a protective tariff law.

Perfect the laws relating to the merchant marine.

Create an army and navy on a peace basis, and adopt some definite plan of military training and preparedness.

Legislation for the welfare of returned soldiers by enlarging means for occupation or for tilling the soil.

Place the appropriations for the support of the government on a reduced scale.

Old Glory Proudly Borne Into Mexico

Nogales, Ariz., May 19.—For the first time since Gen. Pershing entered Mexico at the head of the punitive expedition, an American flag was carried in public in Mexico Sunday, the national colors of America being borne at the head of a procession of members of the Hispano-American alliance, who paraded from the United States across the border into Nogales, Son. Five hundred members of the alliance marched behind old glory and flags of the allied nations carried by lodge members. The parade marked the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Hispano-American alliance, an insurance society, holding meetings here for three days.

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Germans Kill And Torture Men Who Issue "Free Belgium," But Patriotic Paper Defies Censor

By JOHN LLOYD BALDERSTON.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Nearly two years ago, in a dispatch from London, I described the "Newspaper Men Died For," La Libre Belgue, or Free Belgium, published in the occupied districts of king Albert's country under the nose of the infuriated Germans. There were many mysteries about the paper, that could not then be revealed, but I promised to explain when the seal of confidence was removed how Free Belgium was successfully circulated in spite of the vigilance of the kaiser's spies.

Many times Germans arrested actual editors or contributors to "Free Belgium." Always the victims kept the faith, defied every effort to make them betray their friends and the secret of the method of publication and distribution. One man, after arrest, was drugged and in the half insane delirium which followed interrogated. But his subconscious mind refused to betray his comrades, even though he was raving, with no knowledge of what he was saying.

Another editor, sentenced to death unless he told what he knew, was kept in jail for weeks and told at intervals that his execution would take place next morning; finally the Germans fed him before a firing squad, bandaged his eyes and offered to release him if he would speak. The brave newspaper man remained silent, and rather than raise up another martyr against them, the Germans let him go.

In my wartime story of "Free Belgium," I told how its organization was so perfected that not more than two or three men knew where it was printed, by whom edited, nor the names of more than a few of the men who were employed in the work. More details can now be given.

The type was set up in a house of a Brussels merchant who had fled to London. The caretaker left in charge let the compositor into his master's garret, but did not know what went on there. When the four pages of type were set up, they were carried across Brussels in an attache case to the house where the itinerant printing press, upon which "Free Belgium," was printed, had temporarily been located.

Had Many Presses.

There were many presses in many places employed in printing the paper, and it was this that puzzled the Germans most. When suspicion was aroused and the enemy was hot on the scent of where "Free Belgium" had been or was being printed, a press somewhere else was used to finish the interrupted work.

Another trick which the Belgians employed against their oppressors was the use of a single nom de plume to cover several contributors. Once the spine of baron von Bissing succeeded in landing a writer whose vitrolic pen had annoyed them intensely, whose articles appeared over the signature of "Fidelis." With the real "Fidelis" in jail, some of his friends successfully imitated his style, and when the Germans read the articles written in the same vein, over the same signature, that continued to appear, they thought they had the wrong man and let their prisoner go.

One of the editors of "Free Belgium" thus described some of the

(Continued on page 2, column 3.)

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Why Not "Made By Germany" As A Title For Pictures Of Ravaged Belgium?