TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes, state bills, 6@30c; peons, old, 34c; new, 45c; Mexican gold, 50c; nationales, 30c; bar silver, H. & H. quotation, $1.18¼; copper, 21½@23½; grains, lower; livestock, irregular; stocks, higher.

EL PASO HERALD

HOME EDITION
WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso and west Texas, cloudy and colder; New Mexico, fair, freezing north, cooler southeast; Arizona, fair, freezing north.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS EL PASO, TEXAS, MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1919. DELIVERED ANYWHERE, 75c MONTH 16 PAGES, 2 SECTIONS, TODAY.

STEEL PROBE BARES BOLSHEVIK PLOT

U. S. LANDS TROOPS AT N. Y. ARMY PIERS AS STRIKEBREAKERS

500 Regulars, With Orders to Shoot to Kill, Sent to End Congestion Caused by Longshoremen's Strike; Incendiary Circulars Urging Soviet Government Spread as Soldiers Arrive; Plea to Defer Use of Troops Denied.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Five hundred soldiers of the regular army were landed here today from the transport George Washington to attempt to end the congestion at the army piers in Brooklyn caused by the longshoremen's strike.

The men are under orders "to shoot if necessary," according to a statement made by Brig. Gen. Peter Davison, chief of troop movements at the port of embarkation.

"The troops will aid in moving transports or do whatever else is necessary," said Gen. Davison.

Overseas Men Included.

The soldiers were landed at Hoboken and then transferred to Governor's Island preliminary to duty at army piers in Brooklyn. They comprised two battalions of the 15th regular infantry, first division, which was first to France and first in the fighting. Many had overseas chevrons and wound stripes.

Brig. Gen. Davison said that members of the 15th regiment at Camp Upton and Merritt, nearby, would be brought here if necessary.

As the soldiers were arriving the police learned that incendiary circulars appealing for the establishment of a "workers' government like the soviet republic of Russia," were being distributed to the strikers.

The pamphlets read in part:

"To striking longshoremen. A proclamation issued by the communist party of America, of local greater New York.

"Sixty thousand longshoremen are on strike against the bosses, the government wage adjustment board and the scab unionism of the American Federation of Labor. Strike means victory. Arbitration means defeat.

"Unite with the striking express drivers, stevedores, freight handlers, platform men and chauffeurs for one big industrial transport workers' union.

Charges "Dirty Work."

"The government will send soldiers to take your places. Some are already doing the dirty work and 18,000 are on the way. How can you expect a square deal from the bosses' government?

"The only way to get rid of the bosses' government is to establish a workers' government like the soviet government of Russia."

Frederick Antonchik, a Polish longshoreman, was arrested on a charge of distributing the leaflets. He said they had been given to him by a delegate of the longshoremen's union.

The International Mercantile Marine announced today that it would make no attempt to move cargoes pending further efforts to settle the

(Continued on page 4, column 4.)

U. S. MOVES TO CHECK SUGAR PRICE RISE

Beet Sugar Refiners Told They Can't Charge Over 10c Pound, Wholesale.

EXCESS CHARGE VIOLATES LAW

Wholesale Price Has Been 9c; Retail Increase to Be in Proportion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Steps to prevent an abnormal increase in the price of sugar because of the existing shortage, were taken today by the department of justice. Attorney general Palmer notified beet sugar refiners, who have been withholding their products from the market until the price situation became stabilized, that the United States sugar equalization board had determined that 10 cents was a fair price to be charged the wholesalers and that any charge in excess of that amount would be regarded as a violation of the food control act.

Asked to Wire Agreement.

Refiners were asked to telegraph their concurrence in this price, which would mean that they would put their supply on the market immediately.

The price to the wholesaler heretofore has been nine cents. Retailers have been allowed to charge 11 cents a pound for controlled sugar under the old prices. It is assumed that the new retail increase would be not greater than the wholesale advance.

Attorney general Palmer made public the following telegram sent to beet sugar refiners:

"After thorough investigation by the recognized authorities on sugar, the United States sugar equalization board has notified the department of justice of the facts:

Would Embarrass Consumers.

"As a considerable portion of the country generally supplied at this time of the year with beet sugar may be embarrassed because of the beet sugar factories' failure to sell beet sugar as produced, and this condition in turn is due to the uncertainty regarding price, our judgment is that no higher price than 10 cents a pound, two percent cashbound basis, is justified and we hope that you will decide at once to begin marketing your sugar on this basis and relieve the very serious situation. The price of 11½ cents net cash, f. o. b. plant, which has been offered by the sugar equalization board for sugar in excess of requirements in your territory, as shown by your 1917 deliveries as a minimum up to 50,000 tons for November and December shipments to relieve an acute shortage among the manufacturers east, is not to be considered a precedent or basis for local prices."

Violators Face Prosecution.

"I ask you to make your announcement of prices assessed on the above. The department of justice will treat as unfair any price in excess of this and consider such a charge a violation of section four of the Lever food act as amended. Please wire today your concurrence in the above."

Radicals Entrenched In U. S. Government, Charged By Senator

Reds and Socialists Have Grip On Federal Departments, Asserts Senator Watson, Asking Probe of Interstate Commerce Committee; Declares U. S. Trade Commission Investigators Include Foes of Gov't.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—**Sensational charges that Socialists, Reds and other radicals are "entrenched" in the government departments, and particularly that the investigating forces of the federal trade commission contain men hostile to the government and American institutions, were made in the senate today by senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, who introduced a resolution for an investigation by the interstate commerce committee.**

Disclaiming any defence of the meat packers, senator Watson declared that the open records of some of the commission's employes on that investigation showed them to be respectively outspoken anarchists, participants in red parades, pro-German admirers of Lenine and Trotsky and avowed exponents of soviet government.

Of Sinar Chase, who had charge of the packers investigation, senator Watson charged that beside being an exponent of socialistic doctrines, Chase was president and organizer of the Fabian club, of Chicago, "a society founded for the express purpose of furthering doctrines of socialism."

Office "Radical Rendezvous.

"Grouped about him in his offices at Federal trade commission offices," declares Watson, "were Victor Berger, Irwin St. John Tucker and many other extreme Socialists. His office became the rendezvous of men devoted to the destruction of property and the overthrow of government."

Chiefly, senator Watson further charged, helped organize a Chicago meeting at which Berger and other radicals made inflammatory speeches and also organized a meeting at which Lincoln Steffens spoke.

"That anarchist," said senator Watson, referring to Steffens, "had just returned from Russia and his address was to aid in the recognition of Lenine and Trotsky by our government."

Says Chase Assisted U. S.

Chase later wrote a magazine article, senator Watson said, assisting the United States government for not recognizing the "Russian Reds." On Chase's specific instructions, senator Watson further charged, the commission accountants inflated the showing of profits of the packing companies.

Samuel W. Tator, who with Chase, had general charge of the investigation, senator Watson charged, was "an avowed admirer of Lenine and Trotsky and frequently expressed his admiration of the soviet government of Russia."

"He was pronouncedly against the allies in the world war," continued the senator, "and frequently made the statement that all big business should be confiscated by the government."

Kravitz "Russian From Riga."

A. S. Kravitz, accrediting in the commission's report with "important aid" in the investigation, senator Watson charged, was a "Russian from Riga an intellectual Socialist of the most pronounced type, and throughout the war intensely pro-German."

"He has always expressed himself as an ardent admirer of Lenine and Trotsky and claims to be a personal friend of Lenine. Frequently he has stated he was heart and soul for the German cause," said the senator.

Raphael Mallet, a statistician, senator Watson charged, was a former preacher ousted from his church for Socialistic tendencies and also had been confined to a military prison in 1917 as a "conscientious objector."

Employe Carried Red Emblem.

"He frequently waved a red flag at the meetings of his coemployes of the federal trade commission," declared the senator, "and always carried the red emblem in his pocket. He openly stated that his home had been raided. He stored his socialistic writings in Chase's office and boasted that the packages holding them contained 'government dynamite.'"

R. N. Buck, credited in the commission's report with "valuable assistance," senator Watson charged, was the author of attacks on the rights of property and American institutions, and Hasley Manly, who assisted in the investigations, the senator described as one who was a member of the Fabian club and a conferee with other Socialists at Chase's office.

One a Russian Exile.

Johann G. Ohsol, credited in the commission's report with "important aid," senator Watson charged, was a member of the Russian duma, exiled to Siberia, from which he escaped, and a pronounced Socialist of the most virulent type.

Martin L. Sorber, another employe, the senator charged, was "a friend and admirer of Berger and Tucker and an organizer of radical propaganda." Sorber, senator Watson charged, while on the payroll of Tucker, was also employed by the trade commission.

D. A. Kemper, another employe, senator Watson said, "was open and avowed in his seditious utterances and active in scattering Socialistic propaganda."

Karl E. Haines, another employe mentioned for "important aid," senator Watson said, openly asserted that the soviet government of Russia was the greatest government in the world and that he would never be satisfied until we had one like it in America.

GARY OPPOSES ARBITRATION OF STRIKE

Steel Corporation Won't Agree to Such Plan of Settlement, Says Head.

TO STAND FIRM FOR OPEN SHOP

Reiterates Declination To Negotiate With Union Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Arbitration of the steel strike, demanded by the labor group, should not be considered by the national industrial conference, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation and a member of the public group, told the conference today.

The corporation will not agree to any arbitration and stands firmly on its previously announced policy as regards the question, Gary said. It was his first pronouncement to the conference.

Reaffirming his refusal to negotiate with representatives of labor unions not employes in the plant of the Illinois United States Steel corporation, Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation's board of directors, informed chairman Lane, of the national industrial conference, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, today, that he would not recede from his stand for the open shop.

Fears Further Recognition.

Judge Gary was understood to have expressed fear of the consequences of further recognition of labor unions. The effect of his announcement on the industrial conference early today remained to be developed. The capital group remained in session all morning, forcing a postponement of the conference meeting until 2:30 p. m.

Judge Gary has prepared a statement which he expects to make in explanation of his refusal to the collective bargaining issue, when that question comes up for decision.

While hesitating to speculate as to what would happen should the conference find it impossible to agree on a declaration regarding collective bargaining, several leaders said the members would not "dare" break up the conference without further effort to reach a settlement of the grave industrial problems facing the country.

If the conference reaches an impasse on collective bargaining, John Spargo, Socialist, of New York, and a representative of the public, will propose that it adjourn temporarily after instructing the committee of 15 to draw up a general program. This plan was said to have the approval of other public representatives and of chairman Lane.

RUSSIAN UNIONS SEEK "INDUSTRIAL SOVIET" HERE, SAYS WITNESS

RADICALS BEHIND STEEL STRIKE AT FOSTER'S REQUEST, HE ADDS

Jacob Nargolis, I. W. W. Attorney, Testifies Before Senate Investigators; Believes Organized Government Unnecessary; Tells of Activity in Steel Centers in Behalf of Soviet System; Lauds Trotsky, Lenine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Russian unions which have been organized in the principal Pennsylvania and Ohio steel districts are seeking to organize an "industrial soviet" in the United States, the senate committee investigating the steel strike was told today by Jacob Margolis, of Pittsburg, who identified himself as an attorney for the I. W. W.

Frankly stating his belief that organized government is unnecessary, Margolis told the committee it had been the purpose to make Moorhead hall, Pittsburg, the headquarters for radicals of all types and that he had lectured there "on industrial production organization versus revolution." He explained that he believed the ends sought should be obtained by peaceful methods.

Margolis said William Z. Foster, secretary of the steel strike committee, had sought to keep the radical elements behind the steel strike. He conceded that after a conference he had with Foster last May the I. W. W., anarchist syndicalists and Russian union threw all the support they could behind the strike.

Foster Bitter Against I. W. W.

Foster was described by Margolis as being really bitter against the I. W. W., but he conceded that the strike committee secretary had disavowed to him any responsibility for statements attacking the I. W. W., which were contained in a letter of the strike committee to president Wilson.

"Tell the boys that I had nothing to do with that letter," Foster was quoted by Margolis.

"Are the I. W. W. involved in this proposed coal mine strike?" asked senator McKellar.

"There are many of them in the mines," Margolis said, "but, as a union matter, it is purely under direction of the United Mine Workers."

Margolis admitted he had refused to buy Liberty bonds or to contribute to the Red Cross. He opposed the draft, he said, and had participated in various anti war movements.

Thinks Soviet Way Best.

Soviet government, of the type offered by Lenine and Trotsky, if left alone, he said, was much better than anything offered in the United States by either party, he said.

Sees No Use.

Resuming its investigation of the steel strike, the senate labor committee today examined Jacob Margolis, of Pittsburg, who said he was an attorney for the I. W. W. and a "syndicalist anarchist." He refused to take oath, but made affirmation as to the truth of what he would tell the committee.

"We must have a pretty frank talk with you," chairman Kenyon informed him, "as to whether the strike is a straightforward labor movement for better wages and conditions, or a demonstration of radicals who wish to establish a new governmental and economic system."

Margolis said he had been opposed to war; that he would not advocate resistance to an army invading the United States and that he did not believe in government. He told the senators he would resist a marauder who wanted to take his coal or attack his wife.

"The I. W. W. have a plan slightly different from labor unions," he said. "Their object is to create a new society within the shell of the old. They are concerned with the daily struggle for better hours and wages, but also have the new orientation towards social and economic change.

Foster Quit Radical Club.

Margolis said he had been secretary of a radical club in Pittsburg,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6.)

Tucumcari Not Responsible For Exaggerated Report; Citizens Optimistic And Hard At Work

By L. E. CLAYPOOL.

TUCUMCARI, N. M., Oct. 20.—What is going on in this bustling little city has proved again that an outsider and a man little versed in the oil game has the advantage of a so-called expert in sizing up a situation. It is not exactly a case of ignorance being bliss, but a case of ignorance being an advantage.

The expert, the man who knows the oil game, or thinks he does, comes into Tucumcari as he does into all towns on the verge of a big jump into prosperity, with his mind made up about certain things. The court of opinion is shaped certain appeals and it takes double argument and thumbs demonstration to remove these characteristics.

The man who comes into Tucumcari with an open mind on the subject of oil development can make an unbiased comparison with other towns—the kind that has absolutely no oil activity and the kind that has passed through all of the acid tests, or, as an oil man might say, the other tests.

Drillers Are Optimistic.

It must not be imagined in El Paso that Tucumcari is placing all of its eggs in one basket. The McGee well is the nearest well being drilled. But there are others being drilled in Tucumcari's territory and there are many others contracted for. Not only that, but a big oil refinery is going up there that is not depending on the success of local wells at all. So the fact that the McGee well did not turn out to be what rumors had it has not apparently lessened the interest here in the general activity.

The McGee well has been described as a well that is 40 feet or more into the Pennsylvanian formation, with a small showing of gas and a high oil gravity. After a brief solution was made. Although the drill has struck some salt, which some plasm is taken as a bad sign, there is every reason to believe, as the geologists and drillers say, that within another 100 feet something will be encountered in paying quantities.

"Such Oil Activity.

Last week, when the gas was struck and when samples of the oil saturated limestone were brought into the local oil exchange, the rumor which so excited El Paso and other sections got its start. It was far from a deliberate misrepresentation. Indeed it was simply a case of exaggeration by reliable people whose hopes got away from them. But the fact that the rumor crowed almost entirely without foundation has not hurt the spirit here in Tucumcari. Even women are talking about oil and more oil. Knitting and babies are playing second fiddle. In order to keep in rythm, as one might say, bands go about the streets of afternoons and evenings serenading the stores.

It must be remembered that Tucumcari could not avoid oil sentiment if she wanted to. But of the oil, she is far from the state. Roe, Harvey & Parton, C. V. Reed, are preparing to drill and H. T. McGee is making similar arrangements. Just across the line Donahue & Tress, Lenox & Starrer, the Kiser Oil company and a man named Wilmuth are drilling now. Southwest of the city fifteen miles or so the Shark Oil & Drilling company is preparing to drill and other of the city contracts call for a dozen wells within a few months.

Farmer Gets Rich.

As a result of this, land around here is worth up to $250 an acre, which four or five years ago could be had for $5. I talked to J. W. McDaniel who owns 1,600 acres in one block that lies within 200 yards of the McGee well and he said he had sold his eighth royalty at an offer of more than $200 an acre to all but eighty acres. For this eighth he has been offered $125 for his rights and he has refused it. In other words, this Tucumcari farmer who never expected to get a living any way except by hard work has suddenly been offered and in part accepted, more than $216,000 for a piece of land which a few years ago he might have sold exultantly for $16,000. Some of the land owners around here are selling a half of their one-eighth royalty and getting a good thing out of it both ways.

The Tucumcari Oil & Gas company, of which Mr. McGee is secretary, has leased 6,000 acres. An Indiana concern has leased 3000 acres and a Kentucky company has a representative here who will take all he can get.

There's Oil Elsewhere.

The refinery that is being built, which incidentally is being constructed of material bought in El Paso, which won in competition with Oklahoma City, Kansas City and St. Louis, is owned by the Foco Reducing & Refining company. This concern has for its president W. W. Woolsey, a man of long oil experience in this game. And he is not depending on oil production in Tucumcari, although he hopes for oil and is boosting for it.

The idea in the oil refining game is to put the burden of the long haul on the crude haul and give the refined product the shortest possible haul. The reason for that is the crude oil carries at a lower rate. This will case the light from Mexico and all of the southwest and because of good railroad facilities brought to Tucumcari with little delay and at a comparatively low rate. After refinement the product is well on its way to a market. Then the gasoline stands less chance of depreciation. The taxes and insurance rates are lower here than in Texas they would be in some other field or center.

Oil Scouts at Tucumcari.

The company is capitalized at $250,000 and has been put over by the aid of D. L. Cooley, who was brought from Enid, Okla. The stock was placed like the Standard Oil company sometimes works. It has been put where the demand for the product will be most certain and it is assumed that the stockholder will buy his own product. A St. Louis newspaper man was imported to get out a special 12,000 copy oil edition boosting Tucumcari at the Foco company's expense. The capacity of the refinery, which is now half completed, will be 1000 barrels.

Oil scouts have been coming into Tucumcari for three or four days. On the strength of the McGee well rumor several men came from the Pacific coast. The oil scout is said to be the hardest man in the world to convince. He wants to see, smell,

(Continued on page 8, column 4.)

KWIZ

1—What is a sampan?

2—For what does the abbreviation "H. N. M. P." stand?

3—What is a cartographer?

4—Who wrote "A Christmas Carol?"

5—Who is the ruler of India?

6—What is an obelisk?

7—How many national currency notes (paper money) are there between $1 and $50?

8—What is the rada Napoleon?

9—What is the United States secret service?

10—In surgery, what is a "major" operation.

(Rec. Pat. U. S. Pat. Off.)

"Kwiz" is to be a new daily feature of The Herald. It is calculated to prove interesting and informative to adults and children alike. Answers to today's questions will be printed tomorrow.

MISSING AIRMEN LAST SEEN ALIVE NIGHT OF SEPT. 11

San Diego, Calif., Oct. 20.—Lieut. Cecil H. Connolly and Frederick H. Waterbouse, army aviators who disappeared last August while on Mexican border patrol duty, were seen alive the night of Sept. 11 at Los Animos Bay, Lower California, according to a letter received here from Capt. John Ross, of the power schooner Trojan. The next day Capt. Ross found the bodies of the aviators, who apparently had been slain, he wrote. This was 19 days before Joseph Allen Richards reported he found the bodies.

REST PLANNED FOR CONGRESS

G. O. P. Solons Propose to Adjourn Nov. 8 or 10, Mondell Tells House.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Republican leader Mondell told the house today it was the intention of the Republican leaders to have congress adjourn between November 8 and 10 so members could have a brief rest before the beginning of the regular session early in December.

Headliners In Today's Theaters

ALHAMBRA—
"The Glorious Lady," Olive Thomas.

BIJOU—
"When the Desert Smiled," Neal Hart.

CRAWFORD—
"The Heat" (not a movie), Audra Alden.

ELLANAY—
"The Virtuous Model," Dolores Cassinelli.

GRESCIAN—
"Burglar by Proxy," Jack Pickford.

RIALTO—
"The Right to Happiness," Dorothy Phillips.

UNIQUE—
"Please Get Married," Viola Dana.

WIGWAM—
"Once to Every Man."

WOMAN'S CLUB—
Lyceum Course, Rafaelo Diaz-Oliver Denton.

NEUTRALITY OF SPAIN MUST END

Importance Politically Attached to King Alfonso's Visit to Paris.

Paris, France, Oct. 20.—(Havas.)—King Alfonso, who left Madrid last night for a brief visit to Paris on his way to England, reached here at 1:30 o'clock this morning. He was received by Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister, and by representatives of the premier and the minister of interior.

AUTHORITY TO SEIZE STORED FOOD IN OHIO IS SUSTAINED

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Authority of Ohio state officials to confiscate and sell food held in cold storage longer than authorized under a state law, was in effect sustained today by the supreme court, which refused to review appeals in proceedings growing out of the seizure of 125,000 pounds of pork of the Columbus Packing company.

GREEK TROOPS ON MARCH TO OCCUPY WEST THRACE

Salonika, Greece, Oct. 20.—Troop movements for the occupation of territories in western Thrace, which are to be evacuated by the Bulgarians in accordance with peace terms, were begun today. Gen. Charpy will command the allied troops who displace the Bulgarians.

BRITISH RAILWAY WORKERS ASK PART IN MANAGEMENT

London, Eng., Oct. 20.—"Railway employes ask a share in the management of companies and it is hoped the companies will consider this proposal," said J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, in a speech at Derby last night. He said railway employes could contribute to the management by reason of their experience and ability, and that such services would be valuable to the railroads and the country.

75 PHONE OPERATORS ON BRIEF STRIKE AT CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20.—Dissatisfaction with an increase in wages granted last week by the Chicago Telephone company resulted in a brief strike by 75 operators on one downtown exchange heard this morning. For a time service was disorganized on this exchange.

VESSEL REACHES BOSTON FROM HAMBURG, GERMANY

Boston, Mass., Oct. 20.—The first vessel to come to this port from Germany since the war was the shipping board refrigerator steamer Yaquina wharved from Hamburg yesterday in ballast. The Yaquina carried frozen beef from New York to Hamburg.

LABOR DOUBTFUL OF AGREEMENT AT THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Labor impatient and chafing over delay, capital calm and deliberative and disposed to seek time for discussion and the public group conciliatory and anxious to please both in order that there may be no breakup in the industrial peace conference over the very first project collective bargaining—that is the situation as an adjournment is taken over the week end.

Analyzing still further the attitude of each of the three groups, it is true also that labor is dubious of any agreement skeptical of the intent of the employers in asking a period of longed debate and inclined to stand absolutely on the proposition as sponsored by the public and labor groups.

The employers are not so doubtful and believe an agreement can be reached provided labor alters its uncompromising position. The public group is really optimistic and confident.

Both Make Concessions.

It would seem that the disagreement is on phraseology, but each group knows that the dispute goes deeper than that. Yet there has been progress on a week. The employers are ready to recognize trade unions. That is a concession. But they want shop industrial councils recognized too, and the right of every employee to deal with shop committee of trade unions.

Why the employers would like to see entirely unsupervised scheme for the adjustment of industrial relations giving the shop council its part and the trade union its part, invalidating arbitrary and recognizing both. At first sight this would seem irreconcilable and the laboring men are almost a unit in their belief that machinery has to be set up for recognition of the right of the men to organize in trade unions in order to be of value.

But labor did, nevertheless, make an important concession when it agreed to a clause proposed by H. H. Robbins, of the public group, to the effect that every individual should have the right to refrain from joining a union and dealing separately with his employer. Inside the labor group there was some disintegration when the action of their spokesmen in surveying informally to this, but in order to reserve harmony all the labor members stood out for the insertion of the resolution, containing a clause so that as it went to the floor of the conference the right to be recognized in trade unions was granted on the one hand the right or an individual or group of individuals, to reclaim as a separate and distinct unit,

(Continued on page 4, column 5.)

With German Menace Removed By War Colonial Expansion, Long Retarded, Sure To Benefit France And Britian

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—A few weeks ago I discussed in some detail the changes in Africa, resulting from the world war. In the present article I should like to comment in some detail upon the colonial development which seems certain to follow the world war, and particularly as it will affect France and Great Britain.

The great industrial expansion of the first half of the nineteenth century enabled all the nations, impoverished by nearly a quarter of a century of struggle against the French republic and Napoleon to pay their debts and achieve great prosperity. Britain, more than all other nations, gained by this transformation in industry and transportation, but all shared. After our civil war it was the development of the west which served a similar purpose.

Big Development Foreseen.

In the same fashion it seems to me almost inevitable that the next half century will see a tremendous expansion of colonial activity, not so much in the white colonies of Britain, such as South Africa, Australia and Canada (although these will unquestionably profit by an influx of soldiers for whom a return to their old occupations, after four years of war, will prove impossible), as for the colonies of exploitation, such as Egypt and North Africa, together with the colonies where some settlement will be possible for white people, but the main field will be for the development of native populations and the natural resources of the country.

Beyond all doubt we shall see, in no distant time, the realization of Cecil Rhodes' great dream of a Cape-to-Cairo railway, now that the elimination of Germany from that single block of territory which interrupted the continuity of British possession from Alexandria to Cape Town has been achieved. In the same way we shall see British capital take over the Bagdad railway, probably in cooperation with the French and complete a railway extending from the Gulf of Alexandretta to the Persian gulf and beyond to the point of junction with the railways of India. With France established in Syria and Britain assured of supremacy in Mesopotamia, the old obstacles to this railway will disappear.

At no remote day passengers will take train in London, arrive in France by the Calais tunnel, now to be constructed without delay, pass through France and on down the valley of the Danube to Constantinople, and crossing the Bosporus by a train ferry, continue along the road of Alexander the Great through the Cilician Gates to Aleppo, where passengers for Cairo and Cape Town will part with those going to Bagdad and Calcutta.

While German ambition to transform Turkey into a political annex and menace India and Egypt existed, while German military influence dominated at the Golden Horn, British and French political interests equally looked unsympathetically upon the Bagdad scheme, although at the moment when the war broke, Britain and Germany had practically reached an understanding, which would have left Germany master of the Bagdad railway from Constantinople to the lower Tigris.

Even more interesting, since less familiar to the American world, is the promise of development of French colonial railways. With the expulsion of Germany from the Congo and the enforced recognition by the Germans of French supremacy in Morocco, France is at last free, without the old haunting fear that she was building for Germany, to complete

(Continued on page 2, column 1.)

Man Finds Baby Almost Dead On His Front Porch

American Infant Almost Smothered Is Taken to a Hospital.

A baby, apparently only a few hours old, was found about 9 o'clock Monday morning on the front porch of the home at 2401 Bluco street. The baby was first seen by C. J. Henry, assistant field secretary of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, who lives at that address. Mr. Henry did not know what it was. He said he saw the package as he walked out and picked it up and handled it. He said he supposed it was something some Mexican woman had laid there and went on. Later Mrs. Henry saw the package and on unwrapping it found a baby nearly smothered within it.

The baby's face was black, as it breathed. Dr. John W. Tappan was called and he sent the baby to the Providence hospital. It is an American baby.

"The proved circulation of The El Paso Herald is nearly twice that of any other El Paso paper."

Would You Know the "Flu" If You Met It in the Road?

WELL, the "flu" is an enemy of yours, is it not? It is an enemy which may take your life, or that of some member of your family, at any time. If some human enemy were lying in wait for you with a shotgun would you not attempt to get a line on him so you could recognize him or detect his presence?

The government is ready to help you identify this enemy. It has got out a circular about him which tells how he looks and how he deports himself. It tells how the criminal may be expected to deport himself under given circumstances, the accomplices that may be party to his attacks.

The government tells you how to spot the foe and how to prepare to meet him. Its publication is just off the press and sets forth all the facts that science has been able to marshal on this disease.

You can get this publication by sending a two-cent stamp for return postage to the Washington information bureau of The El Paso Herald. It is free. Fill out and mail us the attached coupon.

THE EL PASO HERALD INFORMATION BUREAU,
Frederic J. Haskin, Director,
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