MEXICO PLANS TO CREATE THREE FREE PORTS

Is Republic's Bid for International Trade; Guaymas, Salina Cruz and Puerta Mexico Are Picked.

(By RALPH H. TURNER.)
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Mexico City, Nov. 18.—Mexico's newest bid for an increased international commerce, represented by the creation of "free zones" on both the east and west coasts, has just become a law. This movement, sponsored by Secretary of the Treasury Alvarado and enacted into law by a decree over the signature of President De la Huerta, provides that Guaymas and Salina Cruz, on the west coast, and Puerto Mexico, on the east, shall be converted into free ports.

According to its official backers, the project will stimulate manufacturing within Mexico, at the same time promoting the country's foreign trade. During the discussion of the proposition, heavy opposition was aroused. Many of its opponents declared the idea was impractical and simply represented the desire of certain government leaders to promote their private interests. Regardless of its merits, however, the project is interesting because of its proposed relation to the commerce of North and South America, as well as Europe and Asia.

The central idea of the plan has been directed toward utilizing the narrow strip of territory known as the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which is traversed through the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca by the Tehuantepec railway, with Salina Cruz and Puerto Mexico as its termini. Mexican officials assert that by converting both of these cities into free ports, the isthmus can be made a center of foreign trade in the western hemisphere, second only to the Panama canal. Thus, by the terms of the law, free zones will be established surrounding the ports, customs formalities will be suspended, and merchandise which is in transit, or which is to be re-exported outside the country, will be admitted free of duty.

The officials believe that the zones will then serve as assembling places for raw materials which may be turned into manufactured products within the zones, thus upbuilding national industry. Tehuantepec railway, it is hoped, will serve as a logical medium for the transit and distribution of merchandise between North and South America and Europe and the Orient. Bonded warehouses will form one feature of the new program.

Guaymas, it is pointed out, also has been made a free port because its location in the Gulf of California, in the northern state of Sonora, gives it a position of vantage with respect to North American and Asiatic commerce. Guaymas also is the southern terminus of the Southern Pacific railway of Mexico, which would be expected to transport raw products from northwestern Mexico, developing Guaymas as a manufacturing and exporting center.

The decree provides that the free ports of Salina Cruz and Puerto Mexico, as well as the Tehuantepec railway, be placed under the administration of a single board of directors, to be named by the government.

RAND SCHOLARS FROM VARIOUS STATES

Opening of Fifteenth Season Finds Large Enrollment in Various Courses At Workers' University.

New York, Nov. 18.—Students from all over the United States are attending the courses at the Rand School of Social Science in New York city, which opened its fifteenth season with the beginning of the regular fall term of Nov. 8. Among the students attending at the school this year is the tenth class of full-time students.

This course is given primarily for the benefit of persons living at a distance from New York who wish to take up somewhat more extensive studies than are offered through the correspondence courses. For nine successive seasons the course has been given with classes ranging from nine up to nearly 30 members. Students from 26 different states and from three Canadian provinces have taken this course.

Many of the former full-time students are now employed as organizers, secretaries, or in some other capacity in the socialist party and in various labor unions, co-operative societies and other progressive organization, like the labor press.

This year's class of full-time students is not yet complete, but already consists of 16 members. Nine of these are men and seven are women. Several students who are unable to take the full-time course are taking one-half or one-third of the work offered by the school.

Seven of the members of this year's full-time class are natives of the United States, one is from Japan, one from Hungary and one from Germany, while two are from Sweden, two from Russia and two from Canada. The sections of the United States from which these students come are varied. Three came from the New England district, two from the state of Pennsylvania, two from upper New York state, one from New York city, one from New Jersey, four from the middle west, one from the far west, and two from the province of Saskatchewan, Canada.

Full-time students usually come to the school through hearing of it in the labor or socialist press, through former students, or through socialist speakers. The average age of the full-time student is usually between 20 and 30 years. Several of the students are members of labor organizations in different sections of the country and the majority are socialist party members.

BRADY SAYS

(Continued from page one.)

Oxman's testimony. Oxman has already been tried for perjury in connection with the case.

Brady declared that he could not use Detective Hand as a witness, due to Hand's alleged statement in which he declared that he aided in the "framing" of the evidence against Mooney. The rest of the other important witnesses against Mooney were women, Brady said, and he could not use them because he doubted the accuracy of their testimony. Brady stated that there would not be any material witnesses left to testify for prosecution.

GATHERING DATA FOR OPEN SHOP CAMPAIGN

(By LAURENCE TODD.)
(Federated Press Correspondent.)

Washington, Nov. 18.—Have you received your questionnaire from Mr. A. J. Allen, secretary of the Associated Employers of Indianapolis, on the issue of forming a national open shop federation? If not, perhaps you don't belong to the chamber of commerce or the patriotic society in your home city that has charge of the job. Allen is circularizing the country on it, and all of our "best business people" seem to be listed.

In a circular dated Oct. 22, he gives a partial list, soon to be issued in pamphlet form, of the associations and organizations in all parts of the United States "which are interested in promoting the American plan or open shop in industrial relations." He says that this list "conclusively shows how wide-spread is the growth of the American plan of industrial relations and management."

The questionnaire sent to organizations asks whether they have endorsed the "open shop" or "American plan," and if so, whether they will send five delegates to a national convention, to form a national open shop federation. It asks for suggestions as to the time and place for holding this convention, and recommendations as to the selections for officers and committees.

Quotations from letters of approval of the scheme, from anonymous correspondents in cities from coast to coast, are enclosed with the circular. Such cities as Wheeling, Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Grand Forks, North Dakota; Pittsburgh, Stockholm, Calif.; Seattle, and St. Paul, declare that the open shop movement is now coming into its own, and that the federation must be established.

Allen's list of open shop organizations, or those interested in establishing the American plan, is an astonishing revelation. It includes the American Constitutional association, Charleston, W. Va.; the Associated General Contractors of America, National Founders' association, National Metal Trades association, Employing Printers of America and United Typothetae of America, all of Chicago; and in New York city these, among others: American Defense society, Inc., American Service league, Conference Committee on National Preparedness, Hydraulic society, Inter-Racial council, League for Industrial Rights, National Association of Manufacturers, National Erectors' association, National Industrial council, National Security league and Railway Executives' Advisory committee. In Washington, D. C., the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is named.

Hundreds of other associations and local bodies are named in a further list, state by state. There is also given a list of "open shop publications," including the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, the Detroit Saturday Night, the Labor Digest of Minneapolis, the Business Chronicle, the Pacific Coast Mechanic and the Square Deal of Seattle, the Industry and the Nation's Business in Washington. The Los Angeles Times holds, very properly, a place in this list, as does the Labor American of Indianapolis and the Open Shop Review and Manufacturers' Record of Chicago.

SEN. HARDING CHEERS U. S. BOSSES

New Orleans, Nov. 18.—"Though reverses and discouragements may lie ahead, we will win out," said Harding, discussing the situation before the chamber of commerce here today. He warned his hearers that new burdens might have to be borne, extravagances renounced and the old lesson of thrift learned anew.

"With 100 per cent production and a minimized wage," he continued, "we may have reconstruction and establish sure footings." "There is no reason for pessimism or despair," said the senator, sounding the note of confidence in America's future, although warning of the flood and the ebb of good fortune.

GREAT FALLS WOBBLY LAID TO REST WITH HIS RED CARD

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Great Falls, Nov. 14, (By Mail).—George Mayster was buried here today. A Servian organization took charge of the funeral. The procession was headed by a local band, followed by a double line of marchers, among whom were a delegation of miners from the Lehigh branch of the M. M. W. I. union, No. 210, and many members of the G. C. W. I. union, No. 310, from Great Falls.

The members of the Industrial Workers of the World wore red ribbons in their coat lapels.

A large cross of flowers with the letters, "M. M. W. I. U., 210," was carried in front of the hearse. There was also another wreath, in the form of a broken half wheel, from the same union. The red card of Fellow Worker Mayster was placed in his coffin by Delegate D-13, who had lined him up in Lehigh.

Fellow Worker Mayster met his death through being hit in the stomach by a drilling machine.

When a Girl Is Young

By MIRIAM ALLEN DE FORD,
Staff Writer the Federated Press.
(Questions to the writer should be addressed care The Bulletin.)

XXI. THE GIRL FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

Art Young, the cartoonist, once printed a delightful picture. It represented a monkey on the bough of a tree, and its was labelled, "If we all went back to where we came from."

Quite aside from artists' license to inaccuracy in the portrayal of the evolution theory—Darwin never said we were descended from apes, but only that the tailless anthropoid apes and man were alike descended from a common ancestor—this is one of the most apt and poined cartoons I have ever seen. We have been given much superabundance of talk lately in this country on "going back where we came from." Most of the talkers seem to forget that at one time or another we all came from the same place.

After all, what right has any of us whites in America? Recently, in one of the popular raids against the exercise of our counstitutional right of free speech, among those arrested was a full-blooded Cherokee Indian. The judge looked him over, noted his dark skin, and "un-American" air, and said severely, "If you don't like this country why don't you go back where you came from?"

We are all, in this continent, immigrants or the children or the slightly more remote descendants of immigrants. The very oldest family in America—barring the Indians—cannot possibly have been here more than four hundred years, and I doubt if there are any who are anywhere near that long in the country. Why should those of us who happen to have been here a little longer despise and ill-treat those who were a little later in coming? My own grandparents on one side were born in Europe; on the other my people have been here for nearly 300 years. Should one-half of me despise the other half?

The only ground for pride in being a long time in America would be that we had made of this an extra fine and extra desirable country. Granting that surely debatable issue, would no one part of its extra fineness and extra desirability be the tolerance, broad-mindedness and courtesy of its inhabitants? And would that not be proved by their friendliness to all new arrivals?

Most immigrants in America, whether they came here last year or in 1600, came for one of two reasons, or for the two combined. They thought they could better their economic condition, or they were seeking freedom of religious or social belief. In most cases, they have been sadly disappointed of late years—thanks to the intra-success of their already established predecessors! But you remember what Lowell says in his fine poem:

"Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And with leathern hearts forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! True Freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And with heart and hand to be
Earnest to make others free!"

If freedom is worth anything, it is worth it for everybody. So, little sister, if you are one of "the old crowd"—a Native Daughter, or an F. F. V., or any of the other things by which we old inhabitants like to distinguish ourselves, you can show your superiority best by your comradeship with the girl who is "just over." And if, on the other hand, you came here just a few years ago, or your parents left Europe only a little while before you were born, don't judge us by the people who sneer at you and bully you and try to deny you the rights you have because you can't fight back. That is not all of America, and that is not what America will be when, by the help of those of us who understand, she has found her true self.

Provincialism is just as bad whether it displays itself in a village or a nation. Don't be guilty of it; it's as silly as it's evil.

"Are you a Daughter of the Revolution?" asked a supercilious lady of a friend of mine. "No," she answered, "not of the one of 1776!"

I wonder how many of you know what she meant, or its bearing on the subject of this talk!

COLBY AND

(Continued from Page One.)

ed to arrest or depart any person indicated by the British government, the government of the United States confidently expects that the British government will reciprocate by taking similar action against persons indicated by the government of the United States."

Canadian officials will be particularly interested in this possible revelation by congress since it was to thwart a Canadian desire that the cablegram was sent from Washington. It will also cast light upon the unexplained deportation from England of E. J. Costello, managing editor of the Federated Press.

The immediate occasion for the cable recited above was the presence in England of Santeri Nuorteva, former secretary of the Russian Soviet bureau in New York. Nuorteva sailed from Canada to England last July, at a time when the Canadian authorities were concluding important commercial contracts with the Soviet government. He carried a Canadian passport and was courteously received in England.

Washington bureaucrats were seriously offended by the welcome given Nuorteva in England. So they immediately addressed a note to the British authorities asking that the Soviet official be apprehended and humiliated in some manner.

Next day press dispatches brought word that Nuorteva had been arrested by Sir Basil Thomson, head of Scotland Yard. Alarmed by this affront to Russia, which jeopardized rich commercial agreements, Canada went into action with a cable note to London demanding that Nuorteva be released.

Next day the newspapers announced that Nuorteva was at liberty again. Then it was that Washington warmly reminded London of the gentlemen's agreement between Wilson and Lloyd George to hound into prison or exile any person not liked by either government.

Next day brought word that Nuorteva had been seized again. Canada reiterated her protest to the parent government. Sir Basil Thomson was between the devil and the deep sea. He appealed for advice to the great straddler, Lloyd George. The prime minister told Thomson to compromise with Nuorteva by having him agree to leave England of his own accord, in exchange for a safe British conduct into Russia. Nuorteva was quite willing to proceed to Russia, it seems, and he did so with England's blessing.

The same symptoms of intrigue from Washington have marked the case of Costello, who toured the continent and enjoyed two extended stays in England before any action was taken against him. Secretary of State Colby first quarrelled with the Federated Press at Washington, then, in harmony with the stated agreement or by direct request from Washington, England went after Costello. Discovering no evidence of wrongdoing, however, England compromised again; Costello remained at large and sailed home according to his own previous plans.

Two items in Costello's case are significant. Undersecretary of State Davis told the newspapermen that the department of justice might have asked England to harass Costello. The Scotland Yard man who handled the case said he supposed America had instigated the action. It is certainly true that Mr. Palmer's subordinates evaded inquiries by the Federated Press for several days and left conflicting stories of their whereabouts.

In all practical ways the British and American secret police have been merged into a single body under the Wilson regime. England no longer has a worry about Irish, Hindu, Egyptian and other patriots of subject nationalities dwelling in the United States. The department of justice has taken over the work of protecting British interests in this country. As an asylum for political refugees, America has ceased to exist—except for friends of the former Russian czar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROVING WILL, ETC.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Montana, County of Silver Bow.

In the matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Ann Brew, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said district court, made on the 16th day of November, 1920, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 27th day of November, 1920, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the courtroom of said court, at the city of Butte, in the said county of Silver Bow, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said Elizabeth Ann Brew, deceased, and for hearing the application of Malbelle Bessie Brew and Galen B. Pue for the issuance to them of letters testamentary when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated Nov. 16, 1920.

OTIS LEE, Clark.
By MARGARET LEE,
(Seal) Deputy Clerk.
W. N. Waugh, Leslie B. Sulgrove,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE OF TIME APPOINTED FOR PROVING WILL, ETC.

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Montana, County of Silver Bow.

In the matter of the Estate of William Bowden, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said district court, made on the 16th day of November, 1920, notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 27th day of November, 1920, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the courtroom of said court, at the city of Butte, in the said county of Silver Bow, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said William Bowden, deceased, and for hearing the application of W. H. Bowden for the issuance to him of letters testamentary when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated Nov. 16th, 1920.

OTIS LEE, Clerk.
By MARGARET LEE,
(Seal) Deputy Clerk.
W. N. Waugh, Leslie B. Sulgrove,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

MARKET REVIEW

METAL MARKET.

New York, Nov. 17.—Copper, dull; electrolytic, spot and nearby, 14¾c; first quarter, 14¾@15c.

Tin, firm; spot and nearby, $37@37.25; futures, $37.50@38.

Antimony, $6.25.

Lead, weak; spot, $6.25@6.50.

Zinc, steady; $6.35@6.40.

Bar silver: Domestic, unchanged; foreign, 78¾c.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Cash Quotations.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Wheat—No. 3 red, $2.13¼; No. 1 hard, $1.93½@1.99.

Corn—No. 2 mixed, 84@84½c; No. 2 yellow, 86@87½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 52¾@53¼c; No. 3 white, 50¼@52c.

Rye—No. 2, $1.63½.

Barley—79c@$1.08.

Timothy seed—$5.50@6.50.

Clover seed—$12@20.

Pork—Nominal.

Lard—$20.

Ribs—$13.50@15.50.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Butter—Lower; creamery, 40@61c.

Eggs—Lower. Receipts, 1,325 cases. Firsts, 67@70c; ordinary firsts, 58@63c; at mark, cases included, 57@64c; standards, 71@72c; storage packed firsts, 72½@73c; refrigerator firsts, 53@54c.

LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; good and choice corn fed cattle, very scarce and about steady; all other killing classes very slow; tending lower; few steers above $14; bulk natives, $9@12.50; bulk western, $7.50@8.50; butcher cows, largely $4.75@7; bulls, weak; bolognas, $4.65@5.50; light veal calves, steady; others slow; stockers and feeders, in improved country demand at week's bottom prices; bulk, $5@9.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; mostly 10c to 15c higher than yesterday's average; one load, $13; out of line; practical top, $12.90; bulk, $12.40@12.85; pigs, 25c higher; bulk desirable 100 to 130-pound pigs, $12.85@13.

Sheep—Receipts, 23,000; fat sheep and lambs, 25c to 50c lower; choice fed western lambs, $11.75; bulk natives, $10.50@11.50; handy western ewes, $5.25; bulk natives, $4.50@$; feeders, weak.

SPOKANE.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 431; market steady. Prime, $13.25@13.75; medium mixed, $12.75@13.25; rough heavies $10.75@12.25; pigs, $11.25@12.75; stockers and feeders, $9.75@11.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 396; market steady. Quotations unchanged.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,995; market steady. Quotations unchanged.

OMAHA.

Omaha, Nov. 17.—Hogs—Receipts 7,000; 25c to 35c lower. Bulk, $11.75@12.25; top, $12.35.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,400; all classes dull and weak to lower; for the week: Beef steers and butcher cattle, $1@1.25 lower; bulls and canners, 50@75c lower; heavy calves, stockers and feeders, $1 lower.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; killing grade, 25c lower; feeders, steady; top fed lambs, $11.75; range yearlings, $8.75; wethers, $7; ewes, $5.25.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK.

South St. Paul, Nov. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,500; weak to 25c lower; prices at lowest level of the year; bulk common and medium beef steers, $6.50@8.50; few head up to $11; butcher cows and heifers mostly $4@6.50; canners, cows, $2.25@2.75; cutters, $3@3.75; bologna bulls, $3.75@5.25; veal calves, 25c lower; best lights, $12.50; best heavies, $7; stockers and feeders unevenly lower, light weight and medium and common grades almost unsalable.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market about steady at yesterday's average; range, $11.25@12.95; bulk, $11.85@11.95.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market about steady; good native lambs, $10.50; native ewes mostly $4.75@5; feeding yearlings, wethers, $9.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis, Nov. 17.—Wheat—Receipts, 332 cars; compared with 259 cars a year ago. Cash:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1.74⅝@1.79⅝; December, $1.69½; March $1.72½.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 86@89c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 44⅝@45⅝c.

Barley—66@90c.

Rye—No. 2, $1.54@1.56¼.

Flax—No. 1, $2.30@2.31.

Flour unchanged to 20c higher. In carload lots family patents quoted at $9.65@9.75 a barrel in 98-pound cotton sacks. Shipments, 55,389 barrels.

SUGAR PRICES.

New York, Nov. 17.—Raw sugar, 6.51c for centrifugal. Refined, 9.75c to 10.50c for fine granulated.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Nov. 17.—Prime mercantile paper unchanged.

Exchange—Strong.

Sterling—Demand, 3.45¾; cables, 3.46½.

Francs—Demand, 6.03; cables, 6.04.

Belgian francs—Demand, 6.39; cables, 6.40.

Guilders—Demand, 30.10; cables, 30.20.

Lire—Demand, 3.81; cables, 3.82.

Marks—Demand, 1.45; cables, 1.46.

Greece—Demand, 9.51.

New York exchange on Montreal, 10 10-16 per cent discount.

Time loans, steady; unchanged.

Call money, steady; high, 8 per cent; low, 6; ruling rate, 8; closing bid, 6; offered at 7; last loan, 6.

When in doubt, look up the Butte Daily Bulletin.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS.

Verbanatz—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Verbanatz, 2225 Hickory, Nov. 14, a son.

Grether—To Mr. and Mrs. Walter Grether, 1417 Gold, Nov. 11, a daughter.

Peterson—To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peterson, 2712 State, Nov. 13, a son.

DEATHS.

Sullivan—John Sullivan, 49, died at Seattle, Nov. 12.

Zupan—Frank Zupan, 45, died at the Pittsmont mine, Nov. 16.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William Eddy (41), Butte, and Sarah Shezaw (38), Butte.

IN DISTRICT COURT.

New Cases Filed—Louis Massi against Great Northern Railway company, damages, $1,985.

COMPLAINTS.

Erza Rodgers, Mrs. Kayola and Oscar Routenan, charged with grand larceny; Mike Kane, charged with third degree assault; Ralph R. Lee, charged with failure to provide; Arthur H. Stewart, charged with deserting minor child.

JURY FINDS WEBB

(Continued From Page One.)

Webb was charged with the murder of James McAlone, an ex-service man, who died Aug. 17, as the result, it is alleged, of narcotic drugs administered by Webb and his white paramour, Frances Steele, for purpose of robbery. McAlone's companion, A. L. Kerrigan, also an ex-soldier, also died as the result of the administration of the drugs. The Steele girl will have a separate trial.

The state's principal witness was Goldie Davis, a negro drug addict. She informed the authorities several days after the deaths of McAlone and Kerrigan that Webb and the Steele girl had confessed to her they had administered drugs to the two men who were intoxicated, in order to render them unconscious so as to more safely steal a roll of bills said to have totaled nearly $1,000 from McAlone. The Davis woman said that after it became apparent that McAlone and Kerrigan were in serious condition, Webb and the Steele girl took them from the place at 413 South Arizona street, where they were cast adrift, later stumbling into a cabin occupied by "Red" Williams.

It was to this cabin that the police were summoned early on the morning of Aug. 17. There they found McAlone and Kerrigan in an unconscious state. The two men were placed in the police ambulance, but died while on the way to the emer-