

TREMENDOUS TERRITORY CONTROLLED BY NATIONS NOW IN A DEATH STRUGGLE ON WAR-WORN BATTLEFIELDS



King George V of England (From the British)

Emperor William II of Germany (From the British)



POSSESSIONS OF ALLIES ON WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

By Richard G. Conover.

THE LITTLE deeds of the colony contingent of Africa hide from the big gun muzzles of two hundred English, German, French, Russian and Austrian war ships. These nations stand ever ready to crumble or seize any point of the 15,000 miles of coast line fringing the dark and coveted land. No matter how or when the present war may end the victor will claim his pound of colony flesh.

That the spoils of war will be of colony-culture in the main one of the contestants, Germany, has indicated plainly. England forced an answer from the Kaiser just before the east here lot with France, as to what his territorial demands would be in the event of triumph. Africa was unmistakably revealed as the field of German expansion.

"If we keep out of this what do you the British government." "Do you seek to work havoc with your navy along the French coast? Do you purpose to annex another strip to the west of Alsace and Lorraine and make everything German east of the Meuse and the Rhine rivers?"

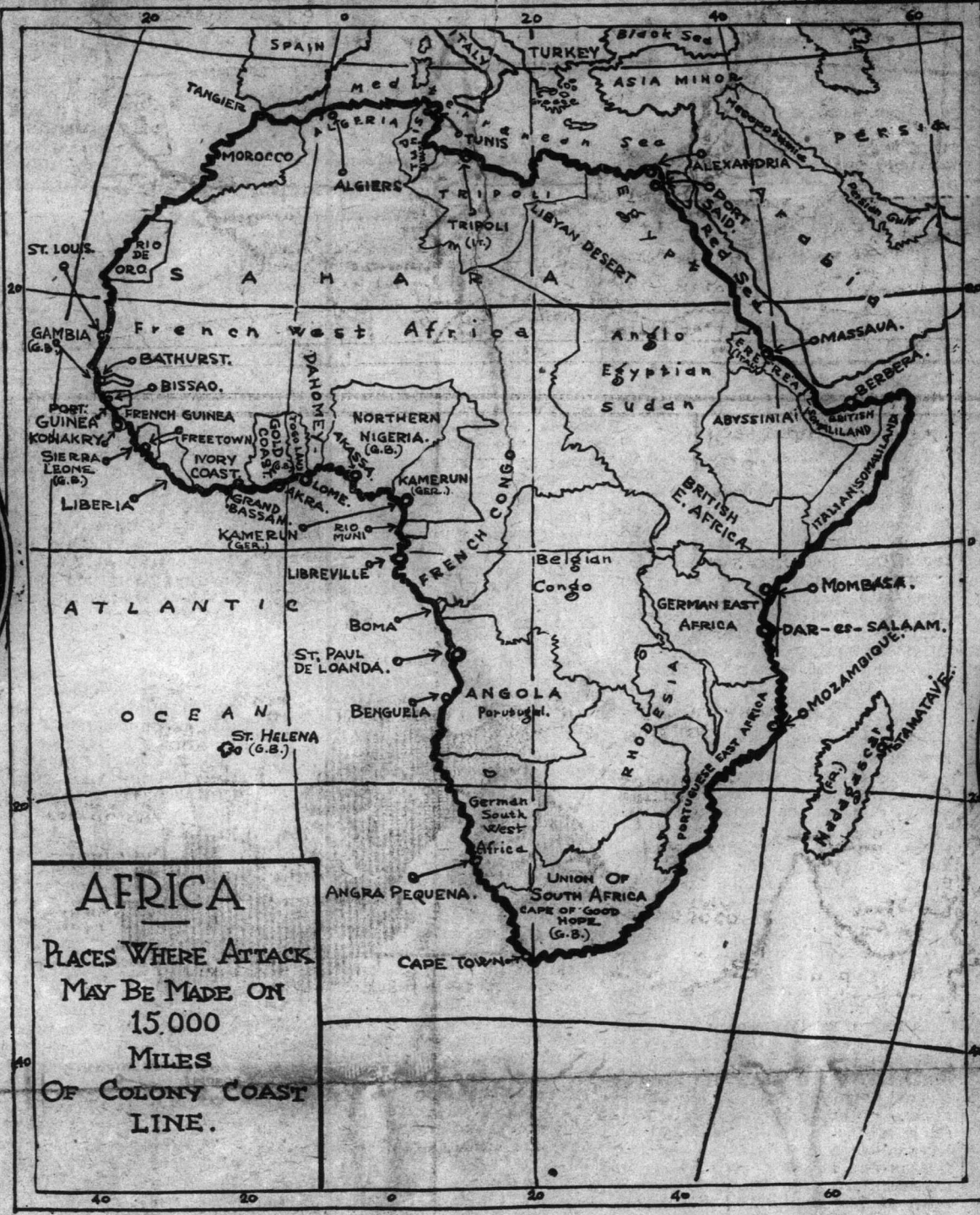
"France on the Continent we would not possess by a single foot of land," was the grim reply of the Kaiser's spokesman. "Her colonies and possessions? That's quite another matter."

"Thereafter, England gave the German Ambassador his passports and joined her associates of the Triple Entente, for, like the young man of Scripture who came seeking salvation, she has great possessions herself and is concerned accordingly. Colonial expansion thus smoked out as a prime factor in the present war, as close following bulletin from the Far East made it clear that none of the detached possessions of the nations in conflict were in danger of transfer except those in Africa. The bulletin came from Japan and its purpose in tabloid was that whenever an English garrison at an Eastern British possession was shifted to fight on the Continent such possession would be fully protected by the navy of the Mikado. Supplementary to this came the announcement that Japan, in becoming the policeman of the Pacific, would extend its powers and duties so as to embrace government electricity

ated the situation by informally declaring that it was prepared to use a fleet and ten thousand men to attack or defend at any point necessary to preserve Pacific possessions as it stands. This Kaiser's patrol would naturally extend into the Indian Ocean on a busy call and thus include British India in its protective zone. So, by the process of elimination, Africa stands out as the logical and worth while sphere of attack. The coast line proper of the warring nations may be ravaged, of course, aside from the operations directed against colonial territory. If Germany be defeated, almost certainly, France will demand that her frontier map be redrawn so as to restore to her the beloved provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. There may be some minor transfers of soil not strictly colonial, but the toll for the outpour of blood and treasure in this biggest of all wars will probably be paid in African land.

The immense extent of seacoast to be watched makes it practically impossible to prevent the landing of troops anywhere on the dark continent. Under the cover of the great guns pointing shoreward the bands of men conveyed by battle ships may be disembarked and soon placed in effective battle array. True, if only the ports of trade could be used for landing, then they might be guarded by the vessels of the nations concerned, and an entry gained only after a naval battle.

It is likely, too, that operations will be confined to the regular ports because the jungle nature of the country right up to the boundaries of the coast towns would make a march along an unbroken road practically impossible. Still, troops might be landed a few miles outside the limits of a port, and with extraordinary effort, led successfully against the city or town to be taken. Just how valuable an acquisition would such of these colonies be to a nation is a matter that the one which now possesses it? In many instances possession carries

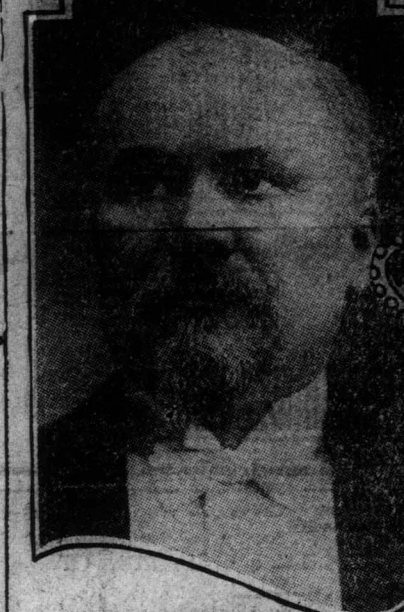


AFRICA PLACES WHERE ATTACK MAY BE MADE ON 15,000 MILES OF COLONY COAST LINE.

TRADER and treasure to the value of billions of dollars annually come to the mother countries now fighting from their distant colonial children. For decades the statesmen and diplomats of these countries have fixed covetous eyes on the far away possessions of one another. The area of land embraced within these colonial prizes holds a strong appeal, but the commercial value is of such superior importance and temptation to national brigandage that armies, it is said, are often maintained not to preserve peace or wage war, but to pounce down on the colonial prey at the psychological moment. The following figures show the "dollars and cents" importance of the possessions of the countries now or likely to be at war, as apart from their mere territorial desirability:

Imports Annually.		Exports Annually.	
Great Britain's colonies	\$7,000,000,000	Great Britain's colonies	\$6,000,000,000
Germany's colonies	35,000,000	Germany's colonies	23,750,000
France's colonies (Tunis, Algeria out)	151,000,000	France's colonies (Tunis, Algeria out)	157,500,000
Belgium's colonies	23,000,000	Belgium's colonies	28,500,000
Italy's colonies	9,800,000	Italy's colonies	3,000,000
Portugal's colonies	19,000,000	Portugal's colonies	18,500,000
Japan's colonies	51,750,000	Japan's colonies	67,150,000

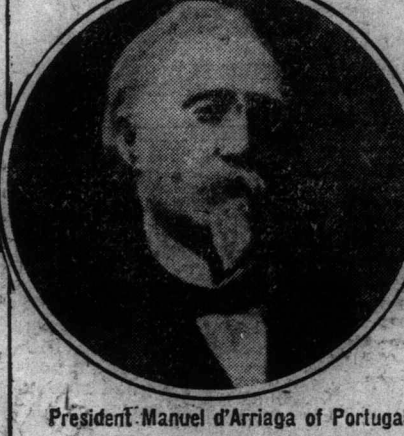
with it a sentiment dating back to the time and the circumstances of the acquisition. But in the main it is the trade and commercial value of these colonies and dependencies that enhance the possession. This is deemed by many especially true in the case of Germany, whose advance in foreign trade during the last three decades has been especially noteworthy. With Austria it is political, and with Germany trade expansion. While analysts of the present war



President Poincaré of France (From the Bulletin)



King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy



President Manuel d'Arrago of Portugal.

great extent there are now who declare that the open condition of the dependencies so naturally invites invasion that the opportunity will hardly be passed by. On the other hand, it is pointed out that, while minor conflicts or threatened bombardments may be possible, none of the nations now in a death grapple will plan a campaign of large magnitude against any African point except along the adjacent northern coast, where a short steam across the Mediterranean will not take war vessels away from a zone where they can do the most good, and likewise the most harm.

It is a voyage of 11,245 miles from London to Cape Town, South Africa, and twenty-five days are consumed in the transit under ordinary favorable conditions for fast commercial vessels. If war ships are not in the vicinity of the most distant African coast to bombard African ports and are sent there during the present war the fighting strength at the nearer and more intense battling points will be appreciably weakened, and weakened to a grave uncertainty. The best part of a month may be needed to get to an effective point, and the same amount of time needed for a return voyage. Two months are thus consumed in transit, with the amount of time necessary, successfully to operate against a colony port a matter of great uncertainty. In the meantime how badly will the war ships sent to Africa be needed elsewhere?

On the other hand, those who believe the fight will be carried into Africa point out to support their contention that it would be folly for Great Britain not to employ the 80,000 soldiers she has in India in making war upon her adversaries. German Southwest Africa's frontier joins that of the English Union of South Africa.

And then the money cost to the loser? There will be a sum bagged over, without a doubt, that will stagger mankind because of its immensity. But in the way of land compensation the defeated nations will be tapped in Africa. The colonies will pay for the fatherland's quarrel.

What the war will bring forth in Africa before it closes may never be known, but it cannot now reveal. An eleven-hour battle or expedition may change the fate of the nations involved as often as it has in the past. Napoleon abdicated, went to Elba, returned, deposed the Bourbons, and called his army about him. (The fight Waterloo and at Waterloo again, all in one hundred days.) Africa will be the spoils, but what battles will be lost and won before the spoils are gathered to political settlement? England ran the African trade by occupying German territory near the Gold Coast colony. When will the tattoo beat and the partition begin?

LAST EDITION FORTY-FOUR

PAINFUL OF OPEN FEAT

Allies Claim Their Posses Turkey is th is Sphere of

By Special Wire to the... LONDON, Nov. 2.—War not yet been formally declared Turkey, but the withdrawal Constantinople of ambassadors the Triple Entente powers garded in London as being valent to a signal for host which Turkey has anticipated a naval raid in the Black Sea by a reported land expedition which is said to have penetrated into Egypt. Evidence accumulates the key intends to proclaim war. Ample measures, how is asserted, have been taken Great Britain and Russia, this probability, and it is a that the first trouble is expected to arise in Egypt, where, said, the khedive intends Great Britain for an expedition of her attitude towards Turkey Berlin claims that Turkey forced to throw in her lot Germany because the port would mean the disruption Turkish empire, with Constantinople, Armenia and Turkey ing to Russia; Arabia to England and Syria to France. On the hand in the event of the de the Triple Entente nations key was to be guaranteed torially, to be given aid in quelling the Caucasus and and be given perhaps some more.

The usual charges and are being made as to the ability for this time to attack Black Sea, but these are clearly the consumption neutral countries, since availability of the conflict, covered by both sides. The

EFFECTS OF SNOW FELT BIG CO

North Sea Little N Gets Little N Sources—V

By Special Wire to the... BERLIN, Nov. 2, via L Nov. 2.—The effects of a approaching winter on the paign already are evident. frosts are reported in East sia and the campaign in has been waged for some under most disagreeable tions caused by rain and storms.

A severe storm is now on the North Sea, making comfortable for the nav posts because of the rolling plunging of the torpedoes and submarines. German savers yesterday rescued crews of three German social steamers which were ed of Heligoland.

A letter received in E haven from the Duke of S bourg and Gotha speaks of a frightful weather prevail the front. The enemy's sea ed with water and the mer regiment, who for fourteen were on duty at the front day and night in water high.

There will be a sum bagged over, without a doubt, that will stagger mankind because of its immensity. But in the way of land compensation the defeated nations will be tapped in Africa. The colonies will pay for the fatherland's quarrel.

There are indications sides have greatly improved effectiveness of their air plane defence. The G have installed anti-balloon ed a large number of French machine guns against the flyers, thereby cing air attacks on the trenches, such as the