

European Governments and their investors and by American investors, who are barred as well as others, but also by the Latin American countries themselves.

How great will be the pressure against any such prohibitive policy as that indicated in the Mobile speech cannot be understood until the vital necessity of oil fuel to the great maritime nations is appreciated.

The great projects of Great Britain, of Germany and of France, in connection with their naval development and extension of foreign trade make imperative to them access to a steady supply of oil fuel.

If the Caribbean regions are to become the world's greatest source of supply of petroleum, which will also be obtainable at the lowest cost once the development of these fields is under way, it is hardly to be expected that these powers are going to permit themselves to be deprived of the benefits of such natural resources because of a moral issue which they do not recognize.

Great Britain has made with Lord Cowdray a contract extending over a term of years for obtaining a continuous supply of oil fuel at a steady price for the use of the British navy.

Until she has acquired complete control over some source of oil supply the locality of which is not indicated as yet Great Britain is to devote herself to storing up at home and in all her naval stations throughout the world great reserve supplies of oil fuel.

Britain Bound to Protect Cowdray. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has declared that in this ambitious programme the Mexican oil to be supplied by the Cowdray companies will be a large factor.

This is Great Britain bound by her most vital self-interest, that of maintaining her naval supremacy, to stand behind the Cowdray oil operations in every way. Germany, her great naval rival, is affected by the same elements in the question of marine fuel supply as Great Britain and there is little doubt that she soon will be found taking steps similar to those of Great Britain in order to get a permanent and steady supply of oil fuel near the Panama Canal at a price which will put her on a level with her British rival.

Even in the United States similar forces are already at work. In the last two or three years American companies have been straining to obtain a fair portion of the oil resources of Mexico and the Caribbean and only in restricted circles it is known how great are the confident expectations of large profits once these projects are well under way.

The natural laws of profitable enterprise are, it is pointed out, difficult enough to operate at home, to say nothing of the operation of the same forces in the international field, so that a tremendous internal pressure may be looked for against the execution in a practical way of any such plan of general production as indicated by the Mobile speech.

Great U. S. Interests Involved. Aside from the private interests involved, it is most emphatically declared by specialists in the subject that the United States simply cannot neglect her tremendously vital interests by reason of possession of the Panama Canal and that control of the supplies of oil fuel must not be permitted to fall into the hands of potential enemies of the United States.

On the other hand in the Latin American countries the only means by which the development of the natural resources on a large scale and the construction of public works is from oil.

All of these countries are without capital, they are barely able to finance moderate agricultural enterprise requiring little or no capital. Each of them is continually fighting to attract the foreigner, beseeching him to bring new capital into the country for the construction of a much needed railroad, harbor works or for the opening of a mine or establishment of agricultural enterprise on a large scale.

Almost every item in the modernization of Mexico and the development of her natural resources is dependent on the oil which is wholly due to foreign capital brought into the country by means of concessions. The oil fields lay idle in Mexico until foreign capital was brought in to attract investment in the oil fields of Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela undeveloped because of a lack of capital.

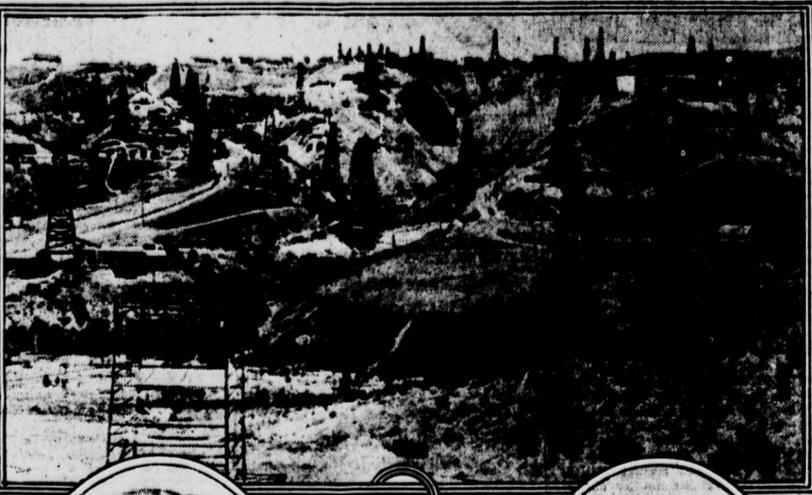
Controlled by Governments. In the Latin American countries the natural resources available for development by foreign capital are usually controlled by the governments, all of which hold vast areas of public lands.

Only the government can confer upon individuals or corporations the right to work these public lands and the conferring of such rights is known as a concession.

In this connection it is pointed out that the President apparently did not have in mind the fact that the rights to develop public lands in exactly the same way as is now declared objectionable in Latin America. The transcontinental roads were not built by concession to investors but by means of land grants to the private capitalists willing to undertake the risks of the venture.

There is every indication that the efforts of the British interests to retain all concessions in Central America will attract increasing attention in this country. It is possible too that developments in the near future may disclose just what was in President Wilson's mind on this subject when he uttered his Mobile speech and what his policy is to be.

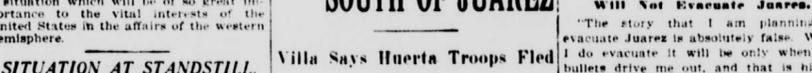
Tuxpan Oil Fields and Factors in the Contest for Oil



General Aguilár Who captured the Tuxpan fields for the rebels.



Lord Cowdray The dominating figure in British oil world.



Henry Clay Pierce Head of certain American oil interests.

There has been talk that a favorable outcome might be reflected in the action of the Colombian Congress on the British oil concessions. It is acknowledged, however, that there is absolutely no basis for a statement that this Government has taken an official stand against the contract.

The view held here outside officials under the immediate influence of the White House is that President Wilson in defining his policy toward the Caribbean countries would be obliged to take cognizance of a situation which will be of so great importance to the vital interests of the United States in the affairs of the western hemisphere.

SITUATION AT STANDSTILL. Washington Government Determined to Mark Time. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The probable clash between Federalists and revolutionists here in Mexico has been regarded by official circles to-day as the only development in the Mexican situation in sight at the present moment.

No definite news had been received at the State Department up to tonight regarding the fate of Juarez or even the probabilities in the situation. According to State Department advisers of earlier date, the Federalists have a little the best of it in regard to numbers, but this fact is not regarded as specially significant in view of the kaleidoscopic character of previous developments affecting the control of Juarez.

The great anxiety among the people of El Paso and other border towns has been reported to both the State and War departments in the last few days. Army officers are convinced, however, that the border residents are in no real danger, though it is probable that an additional regiment of infantry will be sent to El Paso.

No official reports have been received, it is said, of the smuggling of arms across the border by soldiers of the Ninth cavalry. Commanding officers have been warned most emphatically against permitting just such occurrences, and there is no doubt but what a rigid investigation will be made into the alleged occurrences. This investigation will be under the direction of Brig-Gen. Bliss, in command at San Antonio.

Nothing has been received at either the State and Navy department to indicate any change for the worse in the situation on the oil coasts. It is believed that while the situation between Tampico and Vera Cruz requires careful watching by American warships, there is no reason to expect any international complications or dangerous outbreaks.

Sir William Tyrrell, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, has a brief conference with President Wilson to-night at the White House. Sir William has been here for several weeks and on account of the illness of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has interested himself considerably in the Mexican situation.

It became known that to-night's conference was his second with the President and that on the first occasion he had a frank talk on Mexican affairs.

HELPED TUXPAN REFUGEES. Captain of British Tank Took 45 Americans Aboard. Capt. O'Neill of the British tank steamship Bloomfield, which arrived yesterday from Tuxpan, Mexico, with a cargo of crude oil, had as guests while he was in the Bay of Tuxpan forty-five American refugees from the disturbed oil well district recently invaded by Mexican revolutionists. Other steamships in the port also had aboard numbers of American citizens who had fled from their homes in fear of the rebels, leaving all their household furniture behind.

EX-ENVOY ATTACKS U. S. STAND ON MEXICO

Henry Lane Wilson Says Policy Is Made Up of Vain Theories.

TALKS NEAR WHITE HOUSE

Recognition of Huerta Would Have Saved Republic, He Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—In a theatre just across the street from the White House park and only a square distant from the State Department Henry Lane Wilson, until last month Ambassador to Mexico, to-night delivered a lecture on Mexico.

Mr. Wilson announced at the opening of his lecture that what he had to say would not be said in a partisan way and that he would speak only as one American to his fellow citizens. He promised that he would speak of the President and the Secretary of State only with the greatest respect and that in nothing that he would say would he violate the trust imposed upon him by reason of his knowledge in an official capacity in matters of foreign policy.

The Wilson policy in Mexico has been, the former Ambassador said, destructive rather than constructive both for Mexico and America. The ultimate outcome will be, he predicted, that the United States will be involved in responsibility for the kind of government existing in every country between the Rio Grande and the Canal Zone because of the failure of a policy which will not be acceptable to the Latin Americans and which may be unsupported at home.

"Unprecedented Enterprise." The existing policy with respect to Mexico Mr. Wilson characterized as one of unprecedented magnitude in the affairs of a friendly government.

"Whenever before," said Mr. Wilson, "has this Government attempted to impose on or deposit chief executives of sovereign friendly or adjacent States whenever before has this Government attempted to exercise the right of passing upon the elections of a neighboring friendly republic or of deciding whether a de facto chief executive has not been made so by constitutional methods?"

"Whenever before," he said, "has this Government endeavored to interfere with the moral and political affairs of the domestic affairs of a friendly nation? Whenever before in the history of this Government has it intervened in the internal or foreign relations of the enemies of order and disturbers of peace in a neighboring republic?"

An understanding of the character and history of the Mexican people, together with the social and political conditions of Mexico, is necessary, Mr. Wilson declared, for the proper comprehension of the events of the last three years, or even the events of the revolution began in 1910.

The Spanish conqueror Mexico instead of colonizing it and exploiting its inhabitants purely for gain, he said, this prevented, the lecturer declared, the growth of a middle class and left the Indians, formerly 80 per cent, of the population, in a state of ignorance for centuries, without any political ideas or ideals and even without any permanent abiding places except on the estates of the owners of the vast estates, many of which are today as large as American States.

Explains Fall of Madero. Mr. Wilson attributed the fall of the Diaz Government to internal conditions and weakness rather than to the Madero revolution. Madero, he said, had grown rotten within because of the practices of those surrounding and controlling the old General, so that at the first sign of trouble it collapsed.

Madero, he said, came in on a wave of popular discontent with the old regime, and not because of an overwhelming force in his own ranks. Madero received 50,000 votes, though he was the only candidate, and the kind of government set up by Madero was just what might have been expected from a revolution of this kind.

The vacillating character of Madero, the greed of members of his family who surrounded him in the government and the general confusion and intolerance which characterized the Madero government, the ex-Ambassador declared, and he cited examples of the ingratitude and hostility of the Madero administration toward the United States and its citizens.

Mr. Wilson explained his attitude toward the Madero administration by declaring that with all the other foreign representatives he felt peace to be the greatest need of the situation and felt that Huerta was in the best position to restore peace. He explained in detail how the elevation of Huerta to the provisional Presidency was strictly in accord with the wishes of the Congress, the people and with the sanction of the Congress.

Had the Huerta Government received the moral sanction of the United States peace would reign in Mexico to-day, the former envoy declared as his opinion. The United States must lend a helping hand, rather than interfere in the affairs of Latin American countries, if it wishes to avoid saddling itself with responsibility for all that happens in those countries, he said. For that reason, said Mr. Wilson, he is opposed to intervention in Mexico, and always has been, favoring rather a policy of helping that republic get on her own feet.

HUERTA SEES BULLFIGHT. Executive Still Convinced U. S. Will Not Intervene. MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23.—The bullfight season opened here to-day and Gen. Huerta attended the first fight. The spectacle was accompanied by only two members of his staff. No cheering was heard as Huerta entered his box close to the arena.

extends for a distance of twelve miles between these two points. "Between 5,000 and 6,000 men, cavalry, infantry and artillery, are camped along this line, which has been fortified with the cannon it took from the Federalists at Turron and Juarez. The country in that section is admirably fitted for defense.

Will Not Evacuate Juarez. "The story that I am planning to evacuate Juarez is absolutely false. When I do evacuate it will be only when the bullets drive me out, and that is highly improbable. I have left my army twelve miles outside the city so that I can give protection to families living here and across the river in El Paso when we fight."

"If the Federalists enter Juarez it will be only over my dead body. I do not know whether or not the enemy will come to attack, but in case they do not I intend to starve them out, for they have no way of getting supplies, cut off as they are from the border and from communication south of Chihuahua.

The Federal commanders are having a hard time keeping their men from deserting," the rebel leader went on. "We captured a Federal deserter Saturday afternoon and he informed us that 150 soldiers had deserted from the Federal ranks at Villa Ahumada. He said also that the soldiers were locked in their cars at night to keep them from deserting. The men have not been paid since the battle at Chihuahua, nearly three weeks ago, and they are poorly fed."

"I will return to the front some time Sunday night. My trip back to Juarez this morning was made for the purpose of attending to the shipment of food and other supplies to my army. There are nearly 6,000 men to feed."

Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, according to Villa, the first Federal train had come a short distance this side from Turron. A Federal deserter at this point in Juarez, from an elevation at this point a Federal officer spied Villa's advance guard through field glasses. The news was conveyed to the Federal commander and he evidently ordered a retreat, for the trains moved backward toward Samalaya. Just how far they went before stopping the rebels do not know, for no attempt at pursuit was made.

Only 300 Federalists were left to guard Chihuahua, according to the information given Villa by the Federal deserter.

Reinforcements Expected. Five hundred Constitutionalists under Julio Acosta are moving along the main northwestern railroad from Madera, Chihuahua, to reinforce Villa's troops at Baucha and Mesa and 400 more under C. Gonzales are heading for Juarez from Ojinaga, says the Constitutionalist chief.

Assurance that the people of Juarez and El Paso need have no fear of a battle taking place within range of the two cities was given by Villa. Juarez spent a restless night Saturday under the impression that a battle was impending within a few miles of the town, but the town was lively to-day. Nearly 1,500 soldiers remain in the city and its outskirts.

A prize fight between Vic Hanson of Salt Lake and Jack Herrick of Kewanee, Ill., took place in the Juarez bull ring this afternoon and drew a large crowd of Americans. It was declared a draw.

HOG PRICE DROP TO AID PACKER. Decrease of \$1 Per 100 Pounds Will Not Help the Consumer. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 23.—Beginning tomorrow the price of hogs will drop about \$1 per 100 pounds, but the consumers will see no difference in the amount they pay for pork, the packers absorbing the difference.

The reduction is brought about by a new system of inspecting hogs. The Department of Animal Industry at Washington Saturday night telegraphed the stock yards here that beginning Monday there will be no more Government inspection of hogs until after the animals have been killed.

In the past, the inspection has been made as the hogs passed through the packing house. When the Government rejected the hogs the packers did not pay for the animals. Under the new system the packers will take the risk themselves.

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