

arrangements considered that it was said to-day there is nothing in the situation which calls for any fresh instructions to the American naval commander. It is felt here that in affording to Americans places of refuge on the American warships and in establishing another place of refuge on shore for non-combatants the Admiral has done much to lessen the possibility of injury to Americans which might make drastic action on the part of the American forces a necessity.

There is belief here that the notice sent to the commanders on both sides that they must not fight in the vicinity of the refuge zone established on the beach, nor in the neighborhood of valuable foreign property, will be respected by both rebel and Federal leaders. The guns of the Tacoma and Chester are covering this zone ready to enforce this notice.

Officials here conclude from Admiral Fletcher's despatches that the best spirit prevails among the several naval commanders at Tampico and that the German and British officers are cooperating with the American Admiral in a gratifying manner. Admiral Fletcher has declared his willingness to give refuge to all foreigners regardless of nationality, but he reports to the Navy Department that the British and German naval commanders have each chartered ships of the merchant marine on which to place refugees of their respective nationalities.

While officials here are careful not to commit themselves in any way as favoring either side there is no doubt that the general expectation is that the revolutionists will eventually take the city. The Federal garrison is outnumbered two to one, according to information received here, and the revolutionists are already reported to have captured the left bank of the river from the mouth up to the city.

The possession of Tampico by the revolutionists will be a great asset. It will give them an important port on the east coast of Mexico, for the first time since the present revolt began, through which they can bring in all sorts of military and other supplies. They will then be on equal terms with Huerta in the matter of obtaining arms and ammunition. Possession of Tampico will also be valuable in a financial way, as it will enable the revolutionists to collect the export tax on the oil shipped from that port as well as the customs dues. This tax is a very considerable sum, as Tampico is the principal shipping port for the entire oil district. From Tampico there is also a railroad line to Mexico city, over which the revolutionists will have control if they take the coast city.

TO PRESS OJINAGA ATTACK.

Villa Sends Reinforcements to Rebels From Chihuahua.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 11.—Ten cannon were sent out of Chihuahua city to-day by the rebels to reinforce the rebel troops now preparing to attack the Mexicans at Ojinaga. Rebel officers at Juarez, who are in direct communication with Gen. Villa at Chihuahua, declare that the commander will press the battle at Ojinaga so as to prevent the Mexicans getting time to put up strong entrenchments, or before the officers can pay their men and put them in fighting shape.

The Federalists continued their entrenchments at Ojinaga to-day. They did not report that Antonio Rojas is dissatisfied and almost in mutiny against the authority of Gen. Salvador Mercado, commander in chief of the Huerta troops in the north. Gen. Escobedo Orozco's family and Gen. Luis Terrazas and his family have been permitted to cross into Texas from Ojinaga.

The rebels assert they will have the Mexican Central operating daily between Juarez and Torreon, through Chihuahua by the end of the week. The officials of the Mexico Northwestern Railway, which is a Pearson property, expect to have that line open from Juarez to Chihuahua by Christmas. Maximo Castillo's bandit band has appeared on the Northwestern, near the Mormon colonies south of Juarez, and has cut the telegraph wires and forced two Mormons to give up \$200 apiece. Gen. Benavides, commanding the rebel garrison in Juarez, despatched a band of rebel troops to that section to-day to dispose of the bandits. He declared that the railroads will be kept open and foreigners will be protected in all rebel territory. Another trainload of coal and provisions was sent south Chihuahua from Juarez to-day, following the despatch of a similar trainload yesterday. Spaniards are beginning to arrive at Chihuahua by air and they declare that when Villa took the town he ordered Spaniards to leave the place on pain of death. Many have had to abandon all their property. When Villa took Torreon he took similar action against other foreigners who have been protected by him and his men.

TAMPICO BIG OIL CENTRE.

Second in Importance Only to Vera Cruz as Seaport.

Tampico is one of the two chief centres of the oil industry in Mexico, the other being Tuxtlan. Tampico is in the State of Tamaulipas, the northernmost State of Mexico on the Gulf coast, and is second in importance only to Vera Cruz as a Mexican seaport. It is about six miles from the Gulf of Mexico on the Panuco River. It is available for ships of fair size through the construction of two stone jetties at the mouth of the river which give the river a depth at the bar of twenty-three feet at low water. These were built at a cost of \$1,000,000. The town has about 15,000 inhabitants. There are seven large wharves on the north side of the river, with steel sheds and railway connections. The city has a railroad connection the Monterey and Gulf Line, which connects it with Victoria and Monterrey, and the branch of the Mexican Central, which runs west to San Luis Potosi. There are also river boats running 135 miles up the Panuco.

Before the oil boom Tampico exported sugar, hides and live cattle, silver bullion, coffee, rubber, asphalt and copper ore. The town is divided roughly into two parts, the upper and the lower. The lower section, parts of which are only two or three feet above the level of the river, is toward the east and is made up of the poorer sections of the town. The finer residences are in the western section, which is 150 feet above the river and is provided with water and well drained. The business buildings are of stone and brick, the streets are paved and both gas and electricity are provided. The district in which Tampico stands is swampy, hot and unhealthy and has been visited by fevers frequently.

The most important buildings of the town proper, as mentioned in Terry's "Notes" are the cathedral church, the town hall, the Casa Mata and the market. The most important public square, the Plaza de la Constitucion, has a fine garden.

General oil companies have interests here, including the Waters-Pierce and the Cowdray interests. The Huasteca company has tankage on the Gulf shore at Tampico, covering 1,100 acres, the oil coming down from the fields in the company's own pipe lines.

Advertisement for John Ruszits Fur Co. featuring \$110 Black Lynx Stole and Muff, \$100 Hudson Bay Sable Muff, and \$125 Hudson Bay Sable Muff. Includes address: 7 East 48th St.

Advertisement for 'MODERN SEX PLAY CALLED PERNICIOUS'. Text discusses the impact of modern sex plays on society and morality.

Rebels Who Captured Victoria and Are Now Attacking Tampico



Gun Captured by Rebels at Victoria and Used at Tampico

demned the sex plays that hold the boards at the local theatres. Even those speakers who approved of sex plays in the abstract joined in the general disapproval of the present offerings. 'The difference between the modern sex play and those of former times,' said Julius Robert Goodman, the first speaker, 'is that the plays now turn from psychology to sex. We want our children to know facts, but we want them to learn them from authoritative sources. Nothing can be more pernicious than half truths, and that is the trouble with the modern sex play. It has come to a place now when a halt should be called.'

The medical advertisements printed on the sporting pages of some New York newspapers left nothing for Brixton to tell, began Joyce Kilmer, who was the next to speak. 'The sex plays are grossly defective as instruments of education, because they show only one side, the diseased side. What would you think of a parent who tried to improve his children's table manners by eating with his knife? It may be said that the new order is doing away with the double standard of morals. If that is so, it is doing it not by raising the men, but by lowering the standard of the women. A thousand plays like "Damaged Goods" would not cleanse an impure mind.'

The Rev. Charles K. Gilbert said that he thought the meeting ought to pass a resolution commending Chief Magistrate McAdoo for his action in stopping a sex play that recently started in The Bronx. The time has come to put on the brakes, he concluded.

Mrs. Charles H. Israel took the view that the plays under discussion might do some good, but she objected that they were not offering any solution to the problems they presented.

Miss Marguerite Merinton doubted if the knowledge that a man or woman is taking a chance, with the possibility of losing, ever deterred anybody from vice when that person's inclinations ran that way. Curiosity is natural in the young.

Advertisement for 'Correct Dress for Men' featuring heavy demand for knit-fabric overcoats. Lists prices for 650 stylish overcoats and ulsters at reductions of \$5, \$8, \$10, \$12 or \$15. Includes a list of specific price reductions.

Advertisement for George G. Benjamin, located at 175 Ave. Building, Broadway Cor 24th St.

Advertisement for 'TAFT FOR STRONGER MONROE DOCTRINE'. Text includes: 'Tells Peace Society Powers of South America Should Aid U. S.', 'THEIR INTEREST OURS', 'Policy No Obsolete Shibboleth, He Says, and Makes for World's Peace.'

Ex-President Taft, defending the Monroe Doctrine before the Peace Society in London Hall last night, discussed a new Latin American policy that has been advocated for this country. It had been proposed, he said, that the United States invite the A. B. C. Powers of South America—the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Chile—to assist us in upholding the Monroe Doctrine, thereby placing the great South American nations on an equality with the United States in our American policy, relieving us from part of the burden, giving assurance of our disinterestedness and

to our interests and safety. The second great limitation of the doctrine, said Mr. Taft, was that it doesn't contemplate any interference on our part with the right of any European Government for cause to declare and make war upon any American Government, or to pursue such course in the vindication of its national rights as would be a proper method under the rules of international law. Mr. Taft quoted from Seward and Roosevelt on this point.

Doctrines Rests on Force. Mr. Taft admitted that the Monroe Doctrine rests on force, but he said that we had been able to uphold it for ninety years without firing a shot, and that even if resistance by a European Government required us to fight that would certainly not be a reason for peace advocates to insist on sacrificing the doctrine, since it had been an instrument for peace for ninety years.

'Were we to abandon the Monroe Doctrine,' said Mr. Taft, 'and thus in effect invite the European Powers to take possession of Santo Domingo, of Haiti, or of any of the Central American republics or of any of the South American republics that might be disturbed by revolution, it would be but a very short time before we would be forced into controversies that would be much more dangerous to the peace of this hemisphere than our continued assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, properly understood and limited.'

We were not claiming suzerainty over the Argentine, Brazil and Chile, said Mr. Taft, or tendering guardianship to them as if they were children, but merely serving the right to help them if it seemed best, should they be driven to the wall by powerful European Governments. 'I am glad to see that Mr. Roosevelt in

the power suggestion and the evil of facts they have observed that follow from such plays. Ambulance Hide Cures Little Girl of Auto Hurts. Grass Lynx, 4 years old, of 870 Glenmore avenue, recently thought she was killed when an automobile driven by Leroy Westburg of 340 dates avenue struck her yesterday afternoon near her home. She was so delighted by the ride in an ambulance, however, that when she got to the Bradford street hospital and the doctors had patched up a cut on the back of her head that she forgot all about her injury and wanted another ride in the ambulance. So they took her home.

adding weight to the declaration of the policy. He feared, however, that the jealousy of small States would block such a policy. Mr. Taft denied that the Monroe Doctrine was an object of enmity and a more irritant to Latin American States. He held that it continues to be a lever for peace and that it is our duty to stand by the doctrine, even if Latin American peoples misunderstand our attitude. The Mexican situation looks pretty bad to the ex-President, but he believes that the Monroe Doctrine has had a beneficial effect on European Powers in inducing them to follow this country's lead despite provocations in Mexico. Mr. Taft called on American citizens to uphold the policy of President Wilson, 'whatever that may be.'

Mr. Taft was introduced to his audience by Oscar S. Straus. His address was heard with the utmost attention, and he was applauded frequently and enthusiastically, particularly when he made generous references to President Roosevelt's wise application of the Monroe Doctrine in the course of his speech. Since it rests primarily upon the judgment of Roosevelt, however, of trying to demoralize the administration of justice on two continents.

He discussed briefly the causes for the adoption of the Monroe Doctrine and pointed out where it had been used effectively to curb the ambitions of European Powers. Made for Peace of the World. 'Every one admits that its maintenance until recently, has made for the peace of the world; has kept European Governments from interfering in the politics of this hemisphere, and has enabled all the various Latin American republics that were offshoots from Spain to maintain their own Governments and their independence.'

Mr. Taft next proceeded to answer arguments that the Monroe Doctrine has become an obsolete shibboleth and is injurious to the interests of great and sovereign nations of South America. He said that the doctrine after all is a policy and not an obligation of international law binding upon any of the countries affected. Since it rests primarily upon the judgment to the interests and safety of the United States the nearer the danger is to our boundaries the more directly our safety is affected. He said: 'The measures of the United States in objecting to an invasion of the policy might be much less emphatic in the case it was attempted in countries as remote as the Argentine, Brazil and Chile than in the countries surrounding the Central American States or that will be brought close to the United States by the opening of the Panama Canal. In other words, the policy is a matter of our own judgment, with a notice that it covers all America. It therefore follows that the Monroe Doctrine so far as it applies to the Argentine, Brazil and Chile, the so-called A. B. C. Governments of South America, is now never likely to be passed, first, because they have reached such a point that they are able to protect themselves against any European interference, and second, because they are so remote from us that a violation of the doctrine with

respect to them would be little harmful to our interests and safety. The second great limitation of the doctrine, said Mr. Taft, was that it doesn't contemplate any interference on our part with the right of any European Government for cause to declare and make war upon any American Government, or to pursue such course in the vindication of its national rights as would be a proper method under the rules of international law. Mr. Taft quoted from Seward and Roosevelt on this point. Doctrines Rests on Force. Mr. Taft admitted that the Monroe Doctrine rests on force, but he said that we had been able to uphold it for ninety years without firing a shot, and that even if resistance by a European Government required us to fight that would certainly not be a reason for peace advocates to insist on sacrificing the doctrine, since it had been an instrument for peace for ninety years. 'Were we to abandon the Monroe Doctrine,' said Mr. Taft, 'and thus in effect invite the European Powers to take possession of Santo Domingo, of Haiti, or of any of the Central American republics or of any of the South American republics that might be disturbed by revolution, it would be but a very short time before we would be forced into controversies that would be much more dangerous to the peace of this hemisphere than our continued assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, properly understood and limited.'

Advertisement for DREICER & CO Jewels, featuring PEARLS, JEWELS, and PRECIOUS STONES. Address: 57th Avenue, at Forty-sixth Street, New York.

Advertisement for 'NO REAL CLUE YET TO MISS M'CANN'. Text: 'After Seven Days Search Relatives Are as Much at Sea as Ever.'

The seven days search for Jessie McCann, who has been missing just a week, left the family and detectives with no more idea of where she was than when they began. Robert McCann, her brother, with Detective Inspector Faurot's staff, spent all yesterday afternoon in Philadelphia running down what seemed at first to be a promising clue. The girl they were tracing by description turned out to be some one else. Miss McCann's father left his office and spent most of the day in Coney Island, going over much of the ground that had already been covered and pursuing new lines of investigation. All were fruitless. It was more definitely ascertained yesterday that the letter which Miss McCann received from Wendell Squires, the Columbia student, on the morning she disappeared, contained something which made her very unhappy. The police learned the contents of the letter which were mostly assurances of his affection. One sentence in it said, however, that Squires could not allow anything to interfere at present with his studies. After Miss McCann read this letter she began to cry and took it with her when she left the house and disappeared.

Philadelphia (The Run Down). Robert McCann and Bryerton left Philadelphia to run down the clue given by Mrs. Maude Deacon, who runs a small luncheon room at 3709 Chestnut street, near the Broad Street Station. A girl who Mrs. Deacon thought answered the description of Miss McCann asked for a cup of coffee there on Friday night about 9 o'clock. She said she had just got off a New York train and seemed to be ill. The detectives and young McCann were notified after a long talk with Mrs. Deacon and after tracing the movements of the girl who had talked at the restaurant that she was not the missing girl. The search in Philadelphia has not been abandoned. Squires shut himself up in his room at 340 West 124th street yesterday and refused to see any one. His concern over the whereabouts of Miss McCann has increased since he feels that he can do nothing to aid in the search for her.

Letters Still Pour In. Inspector Faurot continues to receive dozens of telegrams and letters from all parts of New York, New Jersey and particularly the suburbs of the greater city in which the writers tell of having seen girls whose description tallied closely with that of Miss McCann. The inspector is waiting for something to turn up that seems definite and in the meantime is having the most promising of the clues in the letter investigated. Chinatown was dragged into the case yesterday. A friend of the McCanns who knows Rose Livingston, a Chinatown restaurant, asked Miss Livingston to make inquiries in that quarter which she is most familiar, and Miss Livingston went to the McCann home to talk with members of the family about it. Miss Ethel McCann, the missing girl's sister, said last night that she did not take much interest in a search among the Chinese.

Advertisement for 'PROF. JENKS DEFENDS CHINESE EXCLUSION'. Text: 'Says They and the Japanese Cannot Be Assimilated by Americans.'

Prof. Jeremiah Whipple Jenks of the school of commerce, accounts and finance at New York University told the students at the Y. M. C. A. luncheon in Association Hall yesterday why he believes the Chinese and Japanese ought to be barred from citizenship. Jenks said his study of the problem had convinced him that intermarriage among Chinese, Japanese and Americans is impossible, and for this reason there cannot come about that amalgamation of the races which is desirable in the citizenship of any country. 'The United States was a member of the special commission which in 1907 took up the policy of the immigration problem in this country. He made it very plain that he did not consider the denial of citizenship as an assertion of inferiority. He declared that the Chinese and Japanese are not inferior, but they are different, and the difference is what makes commingling impossible. 'The United States should exclude the Japanese and Chinese from citizenship,' he said. 'We should exclude them not because they are inferior intellectually but because of their different racial instincts. A mutual aversion to intermarriage is the significant fact in this problem. It is not in the least an unfortunate relation between the two races. Assimilation is impossible without intermarriage, and it would be inadvisable to extend citizenship to a people whom we cannot assimilate. Under the circumstances it would be better to put in the present immigration laws and the laws governing citizenship.'

Prof. Jenks said there ought not to be exclusion on the ground of race prejudice. There should be no such hostility as leads to the idea that the Japanese and Chinese have nothing that would be of benefit to us. Any one who has been in contact with them realizes that they are not inferior intellectually, he said, and that they would be a good asset to our country if they were allowed to study the people here, as citizens of that country come here to study American character and methods. 'The policy of the immigration from Europe, he said, that there was a menace in much of it. He pointed out that many of the Italians and Austro-Hungarians who have come here with the idea of remaining only long enough to get a competence that will enable them to live in ease in their own country. The result of this, he said, is that these immigrants accept poor wages and inferior living conditions just to get a job. There are so many of them that they have made more difficult the task of the American laborer to raise his standard of living.

'This standard of living has doubled,' he said, 'in the last fifty years and is still being improved, but this great flood of immigration is hindering the American laborer, and in certain cases the immigrant laborers have actually lowered the general standard. We should welcome the people from these countries who come here to study and to learn our ways, but we should not allow them to come here to get a job. There are so many of them that they have made more difficult the task of the American laborer to raise his standard of living.'

'When we come to Mexico, where anarchism seems now to reign, the question is a most delicate one. Intervention by force means the expenditure of thousands of our lives and the dragging out of a tedious war against guerrillas in a trackless country, which will arouse no such patriotic spirit and which after we have finished it and completed the work of tranquility, will leave us still a problem full of difficulty and danger. All that those of us who are not in the Government can do is to support the policy of the President and the Secretary of

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