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The real secret of Thompson-Starrett speed and economy is, that like an artist who paints all of a picture at once, developing it comprehensively as a whole, we already have the roof in work when the foundations are going in.

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ARE YOU ONE?

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SEE THE CLASSIFIED PAGES TO-DAY.

NEW MEXICAN OIL RULES ENDANGER AMERICAN FIRMS

Order by Obregon Alleged to Show Purpose of Freezing Out United States.

TO BRITISH ADVANTAGE Prevents Drilling Wells Unless Properties Have Been Manifested.

IS HELD CONFISCATORY Only Large Company Obeying Is English. Thus Getting Trade Advantage.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 18. Disturbing information was received here to-day by the State Department concerning action by President Obregon of Mexico which threatens the industrial oil supply of the United States for 1921 and the oil supply for the Shipping Board and other American naval requirements for the same year.

The order issued by Obregon also indicates a clear working arrangement between British concerns and the Mexican Government for the purpose of "freezing" American oil interests out of Mexico.

The process of "manifesting" enters into the pending dispute between oil companies and the Government of Mexico and is one of the requirements against which the State Department has protested as being confiscatory in character.

In order to "manifest" its property it is necessary for an oil company to make certain admissions concerning title, etc., which are regarded by the United States Government as prejudicing the case of the oil company as against the confiscatory claims of the Mexican Government.

The only large oil company in Mexico which has "manifested" its property is the Aguilar (the Eagle Oil Company owned by the Cowdry interests), the big British concern.

As a result of the requirement of Obregon's order does not require the fulfillment of any other conditions it put the Aguilar company in the position of being the only company which can drill new wells.

Owing to the condition of oil properties in Mexico it has been necessary for the American concerns to do a great deal of intensive work in drilling new properties or in reopening old ones which had been neglected in order to fulfill the requirements of American industrial and naval consumers.

Action by the British company, which seems on the point of cornering the oil supply of Mexico through its preferred interests, is regarded as part of the far reaching campaign which the British Government and British commercial interests are making to corner the oil supply of the world so far as it can be done with special reference to crippling competing merchant marines.

Under the Carranza regime American oil companies had a gentlemen's agreement with Carranza by which it was made possible for them to drill for oil without fulfillment of the requirement of "manifesting." This was with the understanding that the arrangement would not prejudice the rights of either the oil companies or of the Mexican Government in the final settlement of titles.

MAY CONNECT WASHINGTON WITH SHANGHAI BY RADIO

American Contract Would Free This Country in Emergencies From Use of Commercial Cables in Dealing With China.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 18. The radio plant which the Federal Telegraph Company intends to erect in China, according to detailed information received by the State Department here, will be powerful enough to make possible the sending of messages direct from Shanghai to San Francisco and possibly to the Arlington station in Washington.

This is one of the reasons which have prompted the Government of the United States to take the unusual course of informing the Chinese Government that cancellation of the contract by China would be regarded as "an unfriendly act."

According to the detailed information received, the contract with the Federal Telegraph Company of San Francisco was signed by the Chinese Government on January 8. It provides for the erection of a radio plant which would be located at Shanghai, with substations at Canton, Peking and Harbin, at an approximate cost of \$4,000,000.

It is understood that the Japanese are joining with the British in bringing pressure to bear on the Chinese Government to cancel this contract on the ground that it conflicts with a previous one granted by the Chinese Navy Department to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, a Japanese concern.

While the Japanese are joining the British in opposing the American contract, the Japanese and British are also in collision with each other. The Japanese addressed an inquiry to the Chinese Government last December on the subject of the monopolistic contract awarded the Marconi, the British concern. In answer to this inquiry the Chinese Government explained that the contract with the Japanese concern related to communications with the outside world, while that of the British company was limited to domestic communications.

The plants which the American organization intends to build are to be operated under joint Chinese-American control, and, it is understood, it to be turned over to the Chinese at the end of ten years.

Referring to the question of European indebtedness growing out of the war, the Ambassador said: "Italy will meet her obligations as she has always done. Every Italian feels deeply that whenever it is implied that his country might fail. Naturally, Italy expects that the amount of her debts will be definitely accreted and that a reasonable period of time will be allowed for the payment of them."

With regard to the recent industrial crisis in Italy during which the workers occupied the metal plants, Signor Ricci said: "When the Italian metallurgical workers temporarily occupied the plants it was not weakness on the part of the Government that allowed it. It was, on the contrary, foresightfulness and intuition that led the Government to yield, thus on the one hand making the employers realize that they should lend a willing ear to the request of the workers for an increase in wages in order to meet the high cost of living, and on the other hand making the workers understand that they could not get along without the capital and management of the employer. The experiment was successful and work was resumed with discipline and alacrity."

"The present of the Gospel, do not judge superficially is a wise precept in politics. Those who were alarmed at the sight of the red flags on the roofs of the factories did not confound with this precept. I realize fully that Italy, as all the other European nations, will have now and then some signs of economic unrest. But there will never be a revolution as an outlet of the effects of that great fever arising from the war. Every nation is suffering. But the moral soundness and political calm of the Italian people exclude entirely the possibility that Italy might be infected by revolutionary unrest."

"The working people are not Bolsheviks," Signor Ricci went on. "To give you proof that work has been resumed I will only say that in October, 1919, the number of unemployed was 12,478, which in December, 1920, came down to only 5,201."

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ITALY'S SOUNDNESS DEFENDED BY ENVOY

Ambassador Ricci Says Nation Is Absorbed in Work of Reconstruction.

By the Associated Press.

London, Feb. 18.—Negotiations with the British Government for the conclusion of a treaty according self-government to Egypt are strongly advised in the long awaited report by Lord Milner, former Colonial Secretary, presented to Parliament to-day.

The negotiations should be entered upon by the British Government without undue delay, Lord Milner declares. The self-government grant, according to recommendations of the report, would be accompanied by the necessary reservations upholding the essential British interests and protecting the rights of foreign residents. The report expresses the opinion that it would be a great misfortune if the present opportunity were lost.

A fulfillment of the promise of self-government cannot be postponed, it says. The spirit of Nationalist Egypt cannot be extinguished and an attempt to govern the country in the teeth of a hostile people is a difficult and disgraceful task. "There are formidable difficulties, however, in a sudden and complete transfer of all powers of government to Egyptian hands," adds the document.

"It is essential to insure that independent Egypt does not pursue a foreign policy hostile or prejudicial to the interests of the British Empire. It is also imperative to insure the safety and protect the rights of foreign residents. We hold that in fact as well as in theory Egypt should be governed by Egyptians. We have sufficient faith in the reform work of the last forty years to believe such a course now can be followed with good prospects of success."

"We do not attempt to conceal our conviction that Egypt is not yet in a position to dispense with British assistance in her internal administration. We are greatly fortified in the belief that the Egyptians will acquiesce in this view by our own experience in dealing with representatives of the Egyptians with whom we have come in such intimate contact. We are not discouraged by the fact that they are not all as yet prepared to commit themselves unreservedly to every point in a settlement they collaborated with us in devising."

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WASHINGTON WON'T RECOGNIZE SOVIET

Says Two-thirds of Russia Does Not Sympathize With Bolsheviks.

WOULD RESENT ACTION Charles Recht of New York Succeeds Martens as 'Ambassador.'

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Feb. 18. America's Russian policy was explained and defended to-day by Under Secretary of State Davis, who told the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that the State Department's attitude toward Soviet Russia is based on information which indicates that two-thirds of Russia does not recognize the Bolshevik Government.

"If the United States were to recognize that Government," Mr. Davis said, "it would arouse resentment against us among the mass of the Russian people who are awaiting the day when a popular Government, more nearly representative of the country, will succeed the Soviet Government."

"The Communist clique does not speak for the Russian people, for there are not more than 400,000 professed Communists in all of Russia. When conditions in Russia stabilize themselves America will find tremendous opportunities in the vast markets of European Russia and Siberia. The majority of the Russian people are grateful to the United States for the policy we have followed. They will always be our friends unless we change this policy. If we do change it and seek to isolate the Soviet Government, we will lose the friendship of the people at large."

British Agreement "All Bank." Mr. Davis ridiculed the idea that Great Britain would obtain a hold on the Russian markets to the exclusion or detriment of this country. "Britain's reported trade agreement with Russia is all bank," Mr. Davis said. "She has indicated that the Bolsheviks are seeking principally to gain recognition and to extend the channels for the dissemination of their propaganda."

Mr. Davis also pointed out that the main products which would be required in the rehabilitation of Russia would be railroad equipment—locomotives and rolling stock—and agricultural and mining machinery. These products, he said, would have to be obtained chiefly from the United States.

Mr. Davis defended the American support of the Russian Embassy in Washington even after the fall of the Kerensky Government. "Ambassador Baklanoff really acted as the custodian of Russian assets and archives, although he bore the title of Ambassador," Mr. Davis said. "As he was the only custodian of these Russian assets we had to keep him going."

Now Soviet Envoy Here. The work done in America by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet Ambassador, in behalf of the Soviet Government and its propaganda is now under the direction of Charles Reicht of New York, according to the statement of Attorney-General Palmer, made to-day to the Senate Judiciary Committee. His testimony was given in defence of attacks made on the Department of Justice in connection with "red" raids and arrests of persons suspected of plotting the overthrow of the American Government.

In substantiating his charge against Reicht Mr. Palmer read from a letter he said Martens had written to Reicht before the deportation of Martens. "In view of my sailing," this letter said in part, "I wish to make some arrangements and leave certain instructions which you should carry out in my absence. You are hereby authorized to act as my personal representative and to act for me in all matters of importance representing the Russian Socialist Federation Soviet Republic."

WORK TO SEND FORDNEY BILL TO CONFERENCE

House Leaders Determined to Press Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Supporters of the Fordney emergency tariff bill will move to-morrow to send the measure to conference on the Senate amendments. House leaders having agreed to-day to clear the parliamentary paths.

The uncertainty as to the future which befell the measure yesterday upon its return from the Senate was the subject of numerous conferences to-day among leaders. They decided finally to attempt again to get the bill sent to conference by routine procedure, failing in which the Rules Committee will be asked to give the bill a privileged status. It can then be considered immediately and sent to conference by a majority vote.

Chairman Campbell of the Rules Committee said to-day, after going over the ground with Representative Mondell, Republican floor leader, that he saw no hindrance to putting through the special rule which will be requested.

While supporters of the bill were searching for a way out, its opponents were making hay, and their leaders declared had stirred up a fighting array of some strength. Acting Chairman Green of the Ways and Means Committee, however, believed that the opposition would not be sufficiently strong to divert him from the decided course.

INQUIRIES—SALES in the usual experience of advertisers in the Telephone Directory of Home and Business Needs published in The Herald. Call RJ. Roy 9900.—Ad.

MASTODON SKELETON FOUND. Second Discovery of Its Kind Made in Two Weeks in Arizona.

Bisbee, Ariz., Feb. 18.—Discovery of the skeleton of a mastodon near Charleston, thirty-five miles east of this city, was reported to-day by members of a surveying party. The discovery is the second of its kind made within the last two weeks, the first mastodon skeleton having been found about ten miles from Charleston.

A party headed by Dr. Ordley of the Smithsonian Institution, engaged in covering the first skeleton, found all the remains of a glyptodon.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The Equitable's 61st Annual Statement, from which the following figures are taken, will be sent to any address on request.

OUTSTANDING INSURANCE, Dec. 31, 1920 \$2,656,524,971

An increase of \$385,621,040 over the previous year.

NEW INSURANCE issued and paid for in 1920 \$529,559,921

An increase of \$74,720,484 over the previous year.

PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS IN 1920 \$72,683,550

97% of the domestic death claims paid in 1920 were settled within twenty-four hours after receipt of proofs of death.

PAID POLICYHOLDERS Since Organization \$1,374,975,228

ASSETS, December 31, 1920 \$627,141,737

INSURANCE RESERVE \$519,541,119

OTHER LIABILITIES 19,599,676 539,140,795

SURPLUS RESERVES: For distribution to policyholders in 1921 \$18,790,678

Awaiting apportionment on deferred dividend policies 46,882,132

For Contingencies 22,328,132 88,000,942

\$627,141,737

GROWTH IN A DECADE

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1920, 1910, INCREASE. Rows include Outstanding Insurance, New Insurance, Assets, Liabilities, and Payments to Policyholders.

WHAT THE EQUITABLE OFFERS

- Standard Life and Endowment Policies, Life Income Policies, Group Life and Group Disability Insurance, Home Purchase Policies, Educational Fund Insurance, Income Bonds for Old Age, Corporate and Co-partnership Insurance, Insurance for Bequests.

Full information regarding any of these forms will be sent on request.

W. A. DAY President

Extraordinary Values!

Men's Suits

\$29.50

In Single and Double Breasted Models, Suitable for Men of all Ages. A group of fine, carefully tailored suits composed of a special purchase and some from our regular stock that sold up to \$59.75.

All wool fabrics including cassimeres, worsteds and unfinished worsteds in fancy mixtures

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R. H. Macy & Co. Inc. HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

70,000 Cigars at 1/2 Price

Because shapes are slightly irregular Long Clear Havana Filler, Imported Sumbatra Wrapper

\$3.49 Box of 50 Perfecto shaped \$2.97 Box of 50 Landres or Panatela shaped

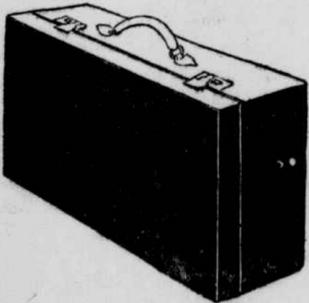
In the course of manufacture some of the cigars came out too thin, others too thick, but otherwise perfect.

All Have the Fine Quality Tobacco and Full Flavor That the Regularly Shaped "Two For a Quarter" Nationally Advertised Cigar Has

Here are the cigars. If you do not mind the shape, but do want quality, "get in" on this sale.

Smoke Shops, Main and Fifth Floors, 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc. HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK



Light Weight Suitcases For Short Trips

\$10.74

Usually would be \$13.74

Going away over Washington's Birthday or the week end? No luggage could be more suitable than one of these light weight suitcases.

Three-ply Basswood Veneer foundation covered with black long grain fabrikoid makes these cases light but durable. Interiors are prettily lined with blue moire silk, with pockets in the top and at both ends.

Finished with the fashionable square edges (no corner patches), two brass locks, and ring handle.

HERALD SQUARE—Fifth Floor, 34th Street, Rear.

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