

COMPANIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA VIA GALVESTON.

Comunicación rápida entre oficinas de la Compañía, Centro y Sud América, Los Estados Unidos y todas partes de Europa, etc.

H. & S. Sucr. - 17224.

ESQ. AV. INDEPENDENCIA Y SAN JUAN DE LETRAN.

VERACRUZ, CALLE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA No. 1.

Fecha

25 OCT 1920

Handwritten notes and signatures in the top right corner, including a large signature and some illegible text.

Handwritten notes on the left side, including '1-2' and a '+' sign.

405 SANFRANCISCO CAL 35 MM 3 EX SD

GENERAL ALVARO OBREGON PERSONAL
PRESIDENT ELECT REPUBLICA OF MEXICO

I AM DRSIROUS OF SENDING MY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE TO YOU \$MMEDIATELY
ONE IMPORTANT MISSION STOP I WILL GREATLY APPRECIATE COURTESY IF YOU
WILL WIRE ME EARLIEST POESIBLE DATE YOU CAN RECEIVE HIM

M H DE YOUNG PROPRIETOR SANFRANCISCO CHRONICLE

7.43PMMZ



LA RECTIFICACION DE PALABRAS DUDOSAS, DEBERA SOLICITARSE POR MEDIACION DE LA
COMPANIA, QUIEN SE ENCARGARA DE OBTENERLA SIN ESTIPENDIO ALGUNO.

ALVARO OBREGON

COPIA

TELEGRAMA

NOGALES, SON.,

México, a 26 de octubre de 1920.

M. H. YOUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE.
SAN FRANCISCO. CAL. E.U.A.

ENTERADO SU MENSAJE DE AYER. CUANDO USTED GUSTE
PUEDE ENVIAR A SU REPRESENTANTE PERSONAL CUE ME ANUNCIA, EL
QUE SERA ATENDIDO DEBIDAMENTE.

ALVARO OBREGON.
PASE 851.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

1920 OCT 27 AM 12 10

A3DA 22 VIA LAREDO JCT

MEXICO DF NFT OCT 26

M H YOUNG **2633**

SANFRANCISCO CHRONICLE SANFRANCISCO CALIF

ENTERADO SU MENSAJE DE AYER CUANDO USTED GUSTE PUEDE ENVIAR A SU REPRESENTANTE PERSONAL QUE ME ANUNCIA EL QUE SERA ATENDIDO DEBIDAMENTE

ALVARO ABREGON.

4

San Francisco Chronicle

OFFICE OF
M. H. DE YOUNG

SAN FRANCISCO

October 27, 1920

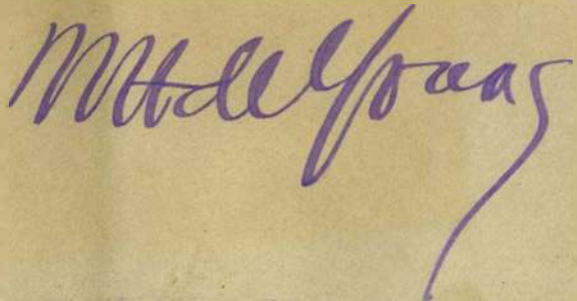
Gen. Alvaro Obregon,
President-elect,
Republic of Mexico,
Mexico City, Mexico.

Dear Sir:

This will introduce to you my representative, Mr. Roy S. Cameron, who I am sending to you on a mission of importance.

The proposition Mr. Cameron will place before you will I am sure be to our mutual interest, and I know will meet with your serious and I trust favorable consideration.

Very truly yours,

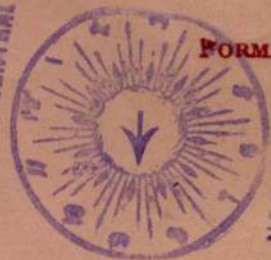


MHdeY..H

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Estados Nacionales
OFICINA CENTRAL



FORMA M.-3

NOV 4 1920

REPTO. DISTRIBUCION

6

Telegrama recibido en México, D. F.

Núm. Num/2 S Francisco, Cal. via Laredo, Tam. 4 Novbre. Jia. rd 39-35oro pd

General Alvaro Obregon,

Presidente de la Republica Mexicana-

Please accept my thank for your recent telegram my representative
will arrive México City tomorrow morning thursday november fourth
iturbide Hotel priod would appreciate courtesy if you would receive
him be sollowing day friday period best wishes
~~m h B~~ Young ,Proprietor San Francisco Chronicle.

M. H. de
[Handwritten signatures and scribbles]

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA para transmitir por estas líneas con absoluta sujeción a las condiciones que al reverso se expresan y son aceptadas por el que suscribe:

INDICACIONES DE SERVICIO

Núm.	PALABRAS	Valores	H. D.
-----------	----------------	---------------	------------

De **México** el **5** de **noviembre** de **1930** de 19

Para **SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.** Via

Sr. **M.H. DE YOUNG.** Domicilio **PROPRIETER SAN FRANCISCO
CHRONICLE.**

**CUANDO ENTERADO LLEGO ESTA CAPITAL SU
REPRESENTANTE. CON MUCHO GUSTO LO ATENDERE EN LA ENTREVISTA
DESEA CELEBRAR HOY CONMIGO. AFECTUOSAMENTE.**

**ALVARO OBREGON.
PASE 851.**

Domicilio del signatario, únicamente para casos de aclaración.

9
Hotel Geneve,
Ciudad de México.
Noviembre 6 de 1920.

C. General,
Alvaro Obregón,
Presidente Electo,
Republica de México,
Ciudad de México.

Muy Señor mío:-

De acuerdo con sus deseos expresados en nuestra última conferencia que tuvo lugar la tarde del Viernes ppdo., con todo respeto me tomo la libertad de presentarle para su consideración, el programa de propaganda tal como ha sido preparado por el Sr. John P. Young, Editor Gerente del periódico "San Francisco Chronicle."

Como Ud. sabrá, la politica del "San Francisco Chronicle" siempre ha sido la de conservar amistosas relaciones entre México y los Estados Unidos, habiendo siempre trabajado por la causa de Ud. y en todo tiempo desechando la idea de intervención. Estos hechos están plenamente demostrados - y podrán observarse con la lectura de la página que me permito adjuntarle, titulada "Editoriales e Historias Nuevas tocantes a México, publicadas por el San Francisco Chronicle." Algunos de estos editoriales están fechados desde 1915. También estoy adjuntando dos páginas que contienen editoriales recientemente publicados, así como una página que se relaciona con la entrevista que tuvo Ud. a bien concedernos en el año 1914, en la cual nuestro representante predijo el ascenso al muy digno -- puesto que actualmente ocupa Ud. en esta Republica.

Los ojos del mundo entero mirán hacia México y especialmente los Estados Unidos, cuyo Capital solo espera la palabra de Ud. indicándoles que serán bien recibidos y protegidos. El Sr. M. H. de Young, propietario del "Chronicle," -- teniendo conocimiento completo de la situación que actualmente existe en este país, ha pedido que se prepare el programa para una campaña extensa de publicidad y con objeto docente, sobre los maravillosos recursos naturales de su país y que el mismo sea presentado a Ud. para su aprobación y buena acogida.

El programa comprende la publicación de artículos de página entera sobre México, una o dos veces a la semana, en el tiro entero del "San Francisco Chronicle," por un término de tres o cuatro meses. La campaña comenzará después de la inauguración de Ud. y la primera página que aparecerá es la que con esta le incluyo, titulada "Obregón, el Roosevelt de México, toma las Riendas del Poder."

Un sinopsis de dieciocho diferentes temas preparados por el Sr. John P. Young, Editor Gerente del "Chronicle," uno de los más eminentes periodistas de los Estados Unidos, está incluido para su cuidadosa lectura y aprobación.

Es un sincero deseo del "Chronicle" el llevar a cabo este programa de propaganda. Otros periódicos de los Estados Unidos, al ver estas páginas, indudablemente copiarán parte de los tópicos comprendidos y de esta manera el país entero pronto tendrá conocimiento de las grandes oportunidades que existen para invertir en los muchos y variados recursos naturales, así como industrias de México.

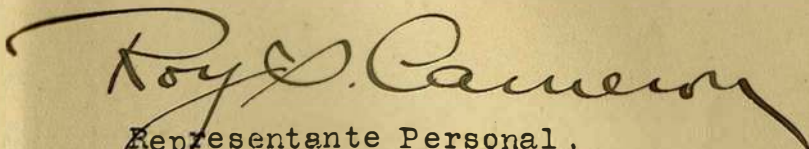
Con el fin de que este programa pueda presentarse debidamente y adquiera el beneficio más completo, el "Chronicle"

pide que la Republica, por medio del Departamento del Gobierno a quien corresponda, coopere con el citado periódico en su propósito y destine una cantidad de dinero suficiente para permitir la publicación de una serie de 25 a 30 páginas. El precio por página será de Mil Dólares. El Chronicle suplica que el pago sea hecho al fin de cada mes y la cantidad pagadera de -- acuerdo con el número de páginas que se hayan publicado durante el mes. El gasto comprende el envío de un periodista, conocido por el mundo entero, aquí a su país, para conseguir los datos para estos artículos y para cubrir los gastos actuales de impresión y circulación.

El "Chronicle" es uno de los más poderosos periódicos de los Estados Unidos y su circulación se extiende por todo el mundo. Su poder se hace sentir fuertemente en Washington, D.C., por ser el que expresa la opinión pública en la Capital, de todo el Oeste.

Espero que tendrá Ud. a bien percibir el mérito de esta proposición, así como también el permiso para cablegrafiar al Sr. De Young, propietario del "Chronicle" su resolución.

Con las debidas gracias por la cortesía que tenga Ud. a bien dispensarme al presentarle el asunto de esta manera, quedo de Ud. afmo. atto. y S.S.


Representante Personal,
M. H. de Young, Proprietario.
San Francisco Chronicle.

5. 9 2 12 2 8 0 61-124
19 2 1 5 - 22 2 8 2 1 6 0
REPUBLICA MEXICANA

Cop.R.S. 4.45 pm.

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES



NOV 14 1920
MEXICO

Telegrama recibido en México, D. F.

Núm.76I México.D.F. 14 de Noviembre de 1920. 69/I.38 pd a 3.20.pm.

Gral.

Alvaro Obregón 182. Colima. Ciudad.

Acabo de recibir un cable del Sr M H De Yo-ung en la cual me pregunta le conteste inmediatamente con respecto al programa para el San Francisco Chronicle el cual tiene Ud en su poder le ruego me avise al hotel Genova por telégrafo si está Ud dispuesto que se empiese este programa inmediatamente o despues de su inaguaración.

Rey S cameron Representante personal M H de Young propietario

San Fransico Chronicle.

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina

> x

12
COPIA

ALVARO OBREGON
TELEGRAMA

MEXICO. D. F.. NOV 15 1920

REY S. CAMERON.
REPRESENTANTE DE MR. M. H. YOUNG.
HOTEL GENOVA.
CIUDAD.

SU MENSAJE DE AYER. NO PODRE RESOLVER EL
ASUNTO QUE USTED TRATA SINO DESPUES DE TOMAR POSESION
DEL GOBIERNO DE MEXICO Y CONOCER LAS PARTIDAS DEL PRE
SUPUESTO DESIGNADO A ESTE OBJETO.

ALVARO OBREGON.
PASE 851.



Suggestions as to subject-matter
for a series of articles on Mexico.

By JOHN P. YOUNG,

Managing Editor,

San Francisco Chronicle.

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

An historical sketch, going back to the time of the Spanish conquest, outlining conditions as they existed under the Aztecs and showing the stage of development reached by the people and which many authorities believe would have evolved a high civilization. The story of Cortez and of the period of Spanish rule is extremely interesting, and if properly done would enlist the interest of readers in a manner that would probably hold to the end.

San Francisco Chronicle

GENERAL RESOURCES

The resources of Mexico are so numerous that they need to be treated separately, but there should be an extended article showing their diverse character, due in part to the cause already explained, namely, climatic, which has made it possible for Mexicans to make great progress in many branches of agriculture. The metalliferous nature of a large part of Mexico has attained a world-wide fame, her oil resources are vast and have scarcely been touched.

San Francisco Chronicle

THE OIL INDUSTRY

The oil industry of Mexico is in its infancy, but its growth has been spectacular, and promises to be on an increasing scale for some time to come. Many of the great producing wells are advantageously situated with reference to the exportation of the product, which is being shipped on a large scale to all parts of the world.

San Francisco Chronicle

MINING INDUSTRY

The mining industry of Mexico has been celebrated since the days of Cortez. Fabulous quantities of gold and silver have been extracted from her mines, which, in many instances, have been worked by primitive methods. The quantity of precious metals already derived, in the judgment of the well-informed, is but a beginning and will be vastly exceeded by future output. In addition to the two noble metals, copper and other ores are found in abundance.

San Francisco Chronicle

GENERAL AGRICULTURE

The climatic conditions of Mexico are of so varied a character that diversified farming must ultimately give the republic a prominent place agriculturally. With increased transportation facilities, which the return of peace assures, and the subdivision of large estates will tend to greatly increase the population and enlarge the prosperity of Mexico.

San Francisco Chronicle

FRUIT RAISING

Mexico in her three climatic belts produces nearly every known variety of fruit, and of some she enjoys a practical monopoly in their production. The fruit industry properly developed will prove a source of revenue to the people that can be made to match that derived by the people of California, who ship thousands of carloads annually to regions not favored as Mexico and the Golden State are.

San Francisco Chronicle

THE RANGES OF MEXICO

The meat problem is pressing for solution in all European countries and is a source of considerable speculation in the United States, where the once vast ranges are rapidly being invaded. Mexico has an immense quantity of land suitable for cattle raising, and has already developed an export business which can be greatly enlarged if properly stimulated. A carefully prepared article on this subject would be sure to invite attention and have a stimulating effect on the industry.

San Francisco Chronicle

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE

Mexico has made some progress in manufacturing, but her efforts in that direction have by no means been commensurate with her opportunities for development. With abundant raw materials and foodstuffs she ought to be able to build up a big cotton industry. There are other fields open to her. If she develops her domestic manufactures her foreign trade will be sure to increase. Note that the United States and Canada have large foreign trade because they have big domestic industries.

San Francisco Chronicle

MEXICO HAS PRODUCED BIG MEN

The principal avenue of Mexico City is lined with statues of men who distinguished themselves in Mexican affairs. Many of them were of Indian origin. They all have interesting histories, the relation of which would convey the impression that the development of individuality is a pronounced Mexican trait.

San Francisco Chronicle

MODERN STATESMEN

Sketches of the soldiers and statesmen who have assisted Obregon in bringing about the improved and peaceful condition now existing in Mexico would be interesting. especially if accompanied by portraits.

San Francisco Chronicle

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

Political institutions of Mexico show that the republic was modeled on the Federal system of that of the United States. Like this country, it is divided into states which exercise powers resembling our commonwealths. The Mexican troubles may be shown to be largely an inheritance. With industrial development these are likely to disappear, for there is no greater contributor to poise than the dissemination of wealth which usually results from the establishment of domestic industries.

San Francisco Chronicle

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Extent of Mexico. Its area gives it a great importance. Its remarkable configuration, which gives it three climates—the caliente, the templada and the fria—enables it to produce everything under the sun. The fact that its shores are washed by two oceans makes it commercially comparable to the United States; its ports on the Atlantic and Pacific when Mexico enters upon her career of industrial development will prove vastly important.

San Francisco Chronicle

THE CITIES OF MEXICO

The cities of Mexico are numerous and many of them have fine buildings, public parks, opera-houses and other conveniences ministering to the convenience and gratification of their inhabitants. Mexico City had in course of construction when Diaz reigned an opera-house which when completed will be the finest in America. There are splendid buildings of that character in other cities which would illustrate finely.

San Francisco Chronicle

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Description of railroads built and others contemplated. Irrigation projects. The utilization of water to produce hydro-electric energy. Other openings for the investment of capital when quiet and peace are restored.

San Francisco Chronicle

EDUCATION IN MEXICO

The upper classes of Mexico lay great store by the higher education, a university course being deemed indispensable to a man of position. The elementary schools during recent years have been greatly improved in most of the cities, and there is a disposition throughout the republic to foster common schools, the former antagonism, attributed to religious opposition, having abated considerably.

San Francisco Chronicle

MEXICAN CHARACTERISTICS

A description of the varied elements composing the population of Mexico. The testimony concerning the industry of the working classes and their adaptability is abundant. The people of the lower classes exhibit much taste in many lines of domestic industry and their handicraft products are in great demand by tourists. The Indians appear to have inherited from their ancestors many remarkable traits which only need the impulse to be directed aright to stamp them as an artistic people.

San Francisco Chronicle

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Last, but not least, among the resources of Mexico are the attractions she may hold out to tourists. She has scenery that cannot be surpassed anywhere, and she has climates of various kinds to offer. All she needs do is to emulate the example of Southern California and advertise her attractions, and the revenues of the Swiss and of the Los Angeles hotel keepers will seem small when compared with what she may expect.

San Francisco Chronicle

SOCIAL LIFE IN MEXICO

The social life of the upper classes in Mexico is less democratic than in this and some other countries. Exclusiveness is hard to break down, but when the inner circle is penetrated they are found to be a most charming people. There are beautiful homes in cities and country, where hospitality is dispensed on an unrivaled scale, and in which evidence of the taste of the owners is everywhere manifest.

San Francisco Chronicle

33

ARCHIVO FERNANDO TORREBLANCA
FONDO ÁLVARO OBREGÓN

CONSTANCIA DE RETIRO DE DOCUMENTOS

HEMEROTECA (X) MAPOTECA () PLANOTECA () MUSEO ()

FONDO: 11 SERIE: 030500 GAVETA: 25

EXPEDIENTE: 1196 LEGAJO: 1/1 INVENTARIO: 4070

NOMBRE DEL EXPEDIENTE: PRENSA: SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Nº DE FOJAS: 2 FORMATO: 50.5 cm x 64 cm

LUGAR: San Francisco, Cal., E.U.A. FECHA: S/F (1920)

PLANERO: 1 CAJON: 1 FOLDER: 34

DESCRIPCIÓN: DONOHO, Harry C. "Obregón, the Roosevelt of Mexico, takes reins of power. Full development of nation's resources will win president place in history". Editorials and news stories concerning Mexico published by the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE. Hojas de periódico impresas por un solo lado.

OBREGON, THE ROOSEVELT OF MEXICO, TAKES REINS OF POWER

Full Development of Nation's Resources Will Win President Place in History

New Political and Industrial Hope Is Arising After Many Years of Internecine Strife

Great Country, Snatched Back From Brink of Ruin, Sees New Era of Opportunity Opened for Its People

By HARRY C. DONOHO

WHAT has fate in store for Mexico? Is that harried country's star at last in the ascendant, or must its sorely tried people gird themselves anew with patience, awaiting yet a few months or a few years the inevitable fulfillment of its destiny? Certain it is, that human progress and human needs preclude the thought of this "treasury-house of the world" being permitted to lie fallow. Adequate answers to these and like questions apparently depend in no small measure upon the breadth of vision, the steadfastness of purpose and the sagacity of one man—Alvarado Obregon, recently elected President of the Mexican republic.

Mexico, emerging from a potpourri of horrors incident to nine years of internecine strife, necessarily presents much of the ugly and little of the beautiful. This unfortunate fact is accentuated in the mind of the average American, who sees only one side of the picture, and he is convinced that the Mexican republic is a striking example of industrial, physical, political and financial ruin.

This conception is far from the truth, as those of us who know Mexico are aware, but reference to it may serve to emphasize the magnitude of the task facing the new President, in his efforts to reconstruct and rehabilitate.

New Government Has Responsibility

Obviously, the new Government must assume the responsibilities of creating conditions which ultimately will enable the country to take its place in the family of nations. Conditions precedent to such an outcome are many and varied. There must, of course, be full and complete recognition of the just rights of foreigners; establishment of friendly relations with foreign powers; adequate development of natural resources; stabilization of the financial system; pacification of warring factions; development of the public school system; enactment of equitable legislation; repeal of discriminatory laws; abolishment of "graft" in public office, and many other constructive measures tending to rehabilitation of the republic.

Contemplation of the difficulties incident to carrying out of a programme of this character, even where such contemplation is based on superficial knowledge of the country and its problems, is engendering much speculation among thinking men and women, as to what manner of man has been called by his countrymen in this exigency.

Obregon aptly has been called the Roosevelt of Mexico. He is far and away the most popular figure in the republic today, and in truth it may be said of him, as it was said of Roosevelt, that whatever of prestige he enjoys above his fellows he has acquired by hard work and partly by using his mother-wit in his choice of tasks, and his method of tackling them. He has taken up and completed what others have dropped in discouragement and has sought better ways of doing what others have done before, always mindful that the world moves.

Personal View of Notable Leader

On three separate occasions it has been my good fortune to have talked with General Obregon concerning the future of his country—one in the early days of his victories in the north and twice subsequently in Mexico City, during the months when the Carranza regime was tottering to its fall.

The man is comparatively young, handsome and literally radiates vitality. With all the animation that characterizes the Mexican there is in addition an inescapable impression of physical well-being, not readily found among the men of his people. He is essentially a combination of man and boy; of daring, and rollicking good humor. He talks no English, but his thoughts race far ahead of articulate speech and, like Roosevelt, he appears to interpret your thought before you can put it into words.

The marked similarity between Obregon and Roosevelt, afterward so vividly portrayed, first impressed me when I became aware of his deep and abiding love of children, of family and home. In the midst of revolution, facing what was destined to be his hardest campaign, his mind engaged with myriad details, he yet found occasion, in that first conversation, to speak of these matters so near his heart. My thoughts immediately flew back to a conversation with Theodore Roosevelt in Chicago, on the even of the Republican national convention of 1912, when the great American, at perhaps one of the most critical times of his life, turned from discussion of problems of the day to reminiscences of home and family, these things constituting the dominant passion of his life.

Obregon, in everything he says and does, betrays a sanguine temperament. He lives and breathes in an atmosphere of superlatives, to which the Spanish language readily lends

itself. His candor is refreshing and his manner, upon meeting a stranger, indicates that he would rather find a potential friend than not. His whole career has proved him to be a marvel of versatility. He is an excellent conversationalist, talks rapidly and oftentimes is inclined to be disconcerting owing to the unexpectedness of the things he says.

In a land where personal adornment is not considered the least important detail among military men, Obregon stands as a wholesome example of simplicity in dress. His apparent contempt for impressive military trappings is characteristic of the man. One thing I particularly like about him—he is cheerful and unassuming as a boy, with an apparently inexhaustible fund of humor.

Brief review of events in Mexico during the past ten years may serve to convey a clearer idea of the attributes of the man to whom the world is looking as the genius who can restore Mexico.

Genius for Military Tactics Developed

President Porfirio Diaz presented his resignation to Congress May 25, 1911, the rotten fabric of his regime having crumbled before any considerable number of men had taken the field in the Madero revolution. Francisco I. Madero assumed office as President November 6, 1911, and ruled until February, 1913. (He was murdered February 23, 1913.)

Contrary to more or less general belief in this country, Obregon took no part in the Madero revolution. The spirit of his revolution really was kept alive, in its latter days, by the famous guerrilla leader, Pascual Orozco. After Orozco's defection, and subsequent defeat by forces under General Victoriano Huerta, he invaded the State of Sonora. At the beginning of the Orozco rebellion Alvarado was a peaceful, well-to-do hacendado, living quietly with his family, minding his cattle and his crops. With the invasion of his state by the guerrilla leader, Obregon took a hand in the struggle. He armed a few hundred Yaqui Indians, and after a quick campaign drove the invader from the state.

These were troublesome times in Mexico, and following his first successes in arms there came a quickly developed genius for the hitherto dormant organization, that afterward stamped Obregon as the greatest General in the history of Mexico. In his subsequent campaigns this former ranch owner has the distinction of having lost but one battle—and that because he refused to cut off the water supply of the strongly fortified city of Mazatlan, an act which would have brought untold suffering to women and children in the besieged city.

Obregon Becomes Military Figure

Following the death of Madero, Huerta became President, but civil war broke out in April, 1913, and Huerta was forced to resign, which he did July 15, 1914. Obregon was made a General by Carranza, and he followed the fortunes, or rather had much to do in molding the fortunes of the first chief, until the latter became President.

When Obregon took command of the Western division of the army, under Carranza, he found a great task before him. The main object was, of course, control of the railroad which, starting from Nogales, runs through Hermosillo to Guaymas in Sonora, then to Culiacan, Mazatlan, in Sinaloa, through San Blas, Tepic, and into the State of Jalisco, to the capital at Guadalajara. Once the state capital was taken the western campaign would be won. The only thing then necessary would be to await arrival of the Northern and Eastern divisions to join him in the march to Mexico City.

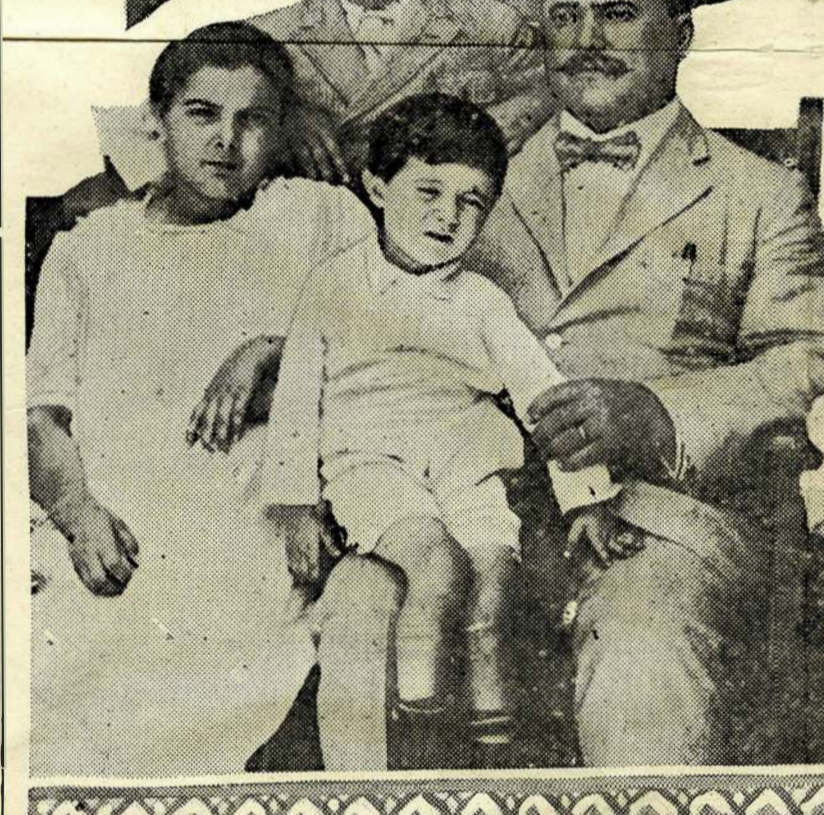
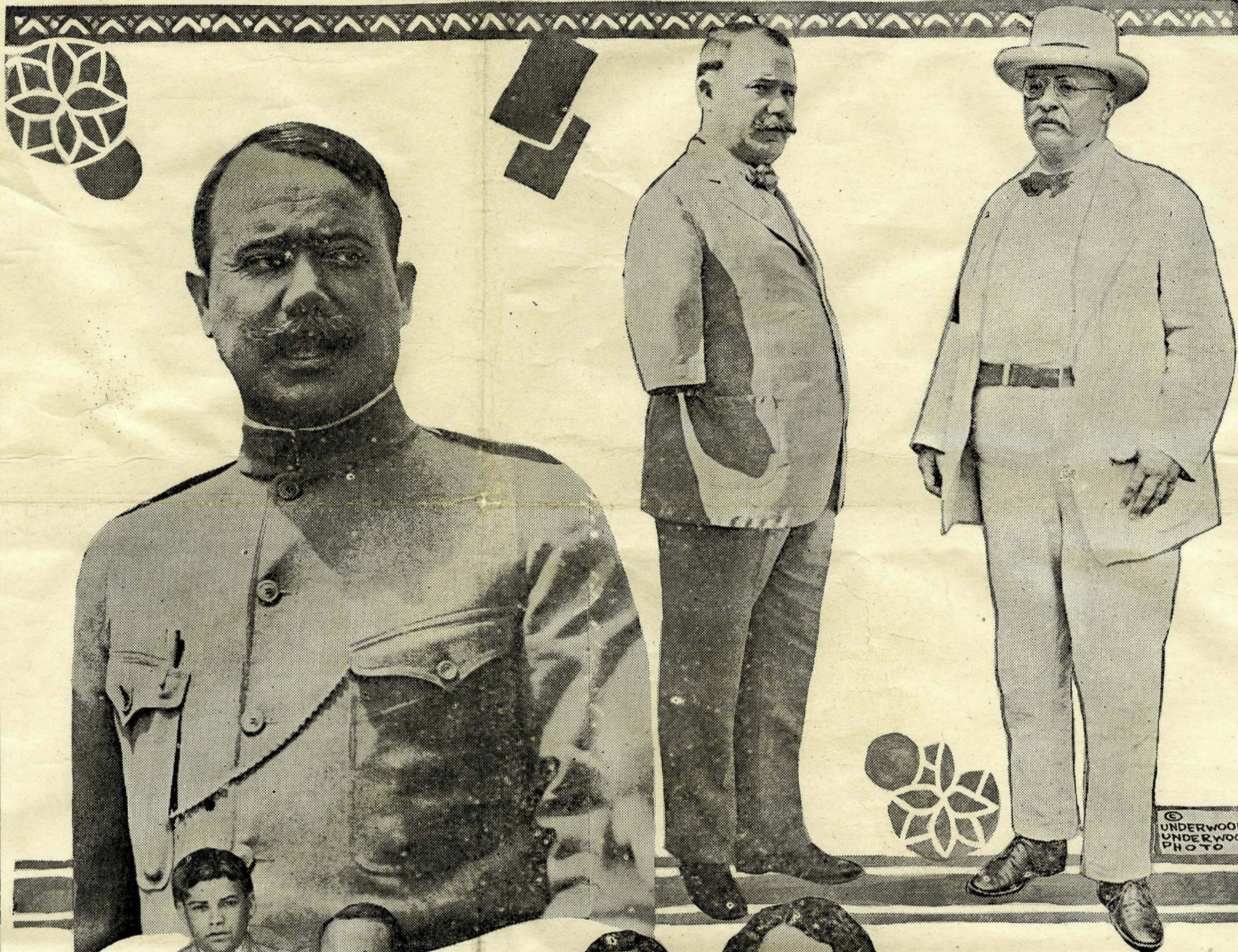
There was a battle at Naco and Obregon emerged a victor. He attacked General Luis Medina Barron at Santa Rosa, about half way between Ortiz and Guaymas, and in a battle lasting three days the Federal forces were routed. There was

OBREGON AND ROOSEVELT MEN OF ACTION

General Alvarez Obregon, new President of Mexico, from one of his most recent portraits.

General Obregon, snapped in an informal moment.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, to whom Obregon is likened.



The family of the new President of the Mexican republic. Photo, Copyright by International News Service.

another battle at Santa Maria, against Generals Barron and Ojeda, with success again attending the Obregon forces. Then followed a series of brilliant victories where numerically superior forces finally were driven from the State of Sonora and virtually bottled up in the port of Guaymas.

Following his successes in the north, Obregon started on his series of campaigns south of Sonora, following the line of railroad. He drove the Federal forces through the State of Sinaloa; was victorious at the battle of Sinaloa City and Culiacan, and finally blocked the enemy in Topolobampo, Altata and Mazatlan.

He then conquered the territory of Tepic; took the cities of Acaponeta and San Blas; captured Guadalajara by storm and captured fifty-six trainloads of supplies, which by that time were sorely needed by his victorious troops. Not content with having reached his objective, Obregon attacked and defeated the Federal troops at Irapuato and drove General Emilio Zapata from his position in Puebla, to the fastness of his native state of Morelos.

Obregon Starts "Cleaning House" When Obregon took command of Mexico City and began "cleaning house," a wall went up from many sources both in Mexico and in this country. Reports were spread broadcast that he was prosecuting merchants and business men, Mexicans and foreigners.

I investigated these reports, and, while I talked with some Americans in Mexico City who did not like Obregon personally, nowhere did I find evidence of persecution during the time his forces held the capital. On the other hand, instead of looting, as was done under Villa, Zapata and others, his soldiers, who were in dire

extremes for food and clothing, beset rather than to take things by force from the foreign residents of the capital.

Loyal Backs Superior Officer

Loyalty to Carranza, to the cause he represented, and surrender of personal ambition to his country's interest, at all times marked the acts and utterances of General Obregon. At a time when his many successes had made him a national hero, his reply to South American delegates who sought to bring peace to Mexico, gave additional proof of his utter unselfishness. He said:

"Don Venustiano Carranza is the only personality in whom national representation centers, since citizens Francisco I. Madero and Jose M. Pino Suarez, President and Vice-President of the Mexican Republic, were assassinated in the City of Mexico."

Obregon's clashes with Pancho Villa clearly indicated the character of the man, his fidelity to his ideals, his loyalty to the first chief and his utter disregard of danger. When he first went to visit Villa, to discuss the tense situation that then had arisen, it was freely predicted that Villa would kill him. A stormy interview featured the meeting of the two generals. Villa demanded that Obregon desert Carranza. Obregon laughed and Villa lost his temper and ordered the arrest of his guest, threatening to have him shot if he refused to agree. Obregon is credited with having replied:

General Becomes Avoled Candidate

With a clear vision of the heights to which his country could attain under his administration, General Obregon became an avowed candidate for the Presidency. Carranza opposed this ambition. General Pablo Gonzalez likewise announced his candidacy, and at first Carranza showed indications of throwing his support to Gonzalez, who had gained some popularity through a coup by which he had accomplished the death of Zapata. Subsequently, however, Carranza withdrew his tentative support

and openly advocated the election of Ygnacio Bonillas, a man virtually unknown even to the people of his own country. The Presidential influence was exerted to the fullest extent, and neither Obregon nor Gonzalez were afforded the guarantees of security and fair play to which they were entitled.

Discontent With Government Breeds

Subsequent events have been given wide publicity in this country. The rising tide of discontent and dissatisfaction with the Carranza regime broke and the President fled the capital in May, 1920. Following his death and subsequent co-operation of Obregon and Gonzalez, Adolfo de la Huerta was chosen Provisional President. At the national election Obregon was chosen by an overwhelming vote.

What then does the election of General Obregon presage for Mexico? Knowing the man, his high ideals, his patriotism, and, above all, having some knowledge of his vision, I incline to the belief that Mexico today is on the eve of the greatest era of development and prosperity that the country ever has known. Certainly there is every reason to believe that the Mexican Government, with the broad-minded, far-seeing Obregon directing its policies, soon will begin to evince tendencies of a character indispensable to establishment and practice of a friendly and mutually advantageous co-operation between countries.

Five Districts Oil Producers

The chief oil fields may be grouped in five districts—the Ebanos district, about forty miles west of Tampico; the Panuco district, including the Topila region; the Huasteca district, south of Tampico; the Tuxpam district, southwest of Tuxpam, and the Tehuantepec-Tabasco district, in the neighborhood of Minilitlan. In 1919 these districts produced more than 80,557,228 barrels of petroleum. It is estimated that the potential production of all the wells of the republic is 1,337,812 barrels of petroleum daily. Owing to the geographical situation and the respective needs of one for the natural as well as the manufactured products of the other, it is safe to assume that fully 75 per cent of Mexico's future foreign trade will be with the United States. The total export business of the southern republic

WRITER TELLS OF MEETINGS WITH LEADER

Ideals and Ambitions of Present Executive Told by Interviewer

He in 1918 amounted to \$182,622,125, of which this country took \$175,027,150.

One of the factors that augurs well for the future development of Mexico is General Obregon's recognition of the fact that the country cannot finance her reconstruction with native capital. In the first place, the native capital is not available, and in the second place the Mexicans are not an investing, developing people. Foreign capital undoubtedly will be required to prosecute the development of her petroleum fields, her mines, her farms and her timber lands.

Literally, millions of dollars of American capital are waiting to go into Mexico—waiting Obregon's definite assurance that just legislation will be enacted, affording proper and adequate protection to life and property. In the light of what already is known of the Roosevelt of Mexico, it seems reasonable to assume that these safeguards will be forthcoming.

Obregon Welcomes Foreign Capital

Overthrow of the Diaz regime and the unrest that has characterized the country since that time, resulted in certain unwise legislation, in some instances jeopardizing the industries created by American and European capital and energy—industries upon which the country is absolutely dependent. The situation arising from these conditions is impossible, and certainly General Obregon realizes, as perhaps most of the thinking men of his country realize, that deservedly friendly relations with foreign countries is a condition precedent to development and prosperity in Mexico.

Although himself a wealthy man, General Obregon rightfully has been classed as an ardent advocate of the rights of the common people to share in the land of the country. The old order of things, with single families owning millions of acres, and sometimes a few families owning whole states, has gone. Surrounded with an

with his liberal views, there appears ample reason for belief that Obregon's administration will be one of unprecedented prosperity for the country as a whole and for the individual as well.

Failure to provide an adequate system of public education without question has materially impeded the healthy growth of the body politic. In 1918, 1919 and 1920, public education was suffering, even in Mexico City. The laws of the country provide for free compulsory education, but laxity of law enforcement had permitted existence of deplorable conditions. I have ridden horseback day after day through the States of Yata-Cruz, Tamauilpas and San Luis Potosi, without encountering one person who could write, and with no sign of public schools. On the other hand, the avidity of the people for knowledge is shown by the way the children flock to the schools wherever some kind hearted man or woman starts a private school in some outlying district.

Mexico City Is Logical Market

Mexico City, capital of the republic, has a population of 1,080,000 souls. It is the logical meeting place for trade ambassadors from all parts of the world, and when I left Mexico these men already were seeking orders and opportunities for investments, and were finding both. The American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, with headquarters in Mexico City, is doing much to encourage and cement friendly feelings as between the people and the two republics. Inadequate transportation facilities is another of the problems facing the new administration, and it is estimated that rehabilitation of the Mexican railroads will call for American railway supplies to the extent of \$50,000,000.

It is characteristic of Mexico that she always has had, and still has, patriots of the most disinterested type, even if they oftentimes have been of widely conflicting aims. Alvaro Obregon, to the present, deserves to be classed with these. In common with Roosevelt his favorite maxim is the old Viking's comment on a short sword:

"If you go in close enough, your sword will be long enough."

With the reins of Government firmly in his capable hands, with a real knowledge of his country's needs, and with a firm determination to place that country where it belongs in the family of nations, President Obregon should win a name for himself in history.

Looking forward from out the wreck of its turbulent past, Mexico, that land of legend and romance more varied than Greece and more mysterious than Egypt, bids fair to arise to an era greater and more brilliant than any chronicled in her myths or told in the story of her conquest.

Editorials and News Stories Concerning Mexico

Published by the "San Francisco Chronicle"

It may be noted that The Chronicle's policy in regard to Mexico has never wavered and has been consistent toward the establishing of friendly political and commercial relations between that country and the United States.

OCTOBER 22, 1915

HELPING MEXICO

Much Good Might Be Done and in a Way Not to Be Construed as Charity

There is something at once humane, sensible and practical in the letter to The Chronicle's "Safety Valve" columns in which "Subscriber" suggests that the sympathy and aid of America go out to Mexico above all other countries.

He observes that we never seem to tire of answering appeals for millions to control the rivers of China, to feed the Belgians, to send doctors, nurses and costly ambulance outfits to European peoples. Other places and things are mentioned, but the total is only a beginning of the measure of the American benevolence.

We have done these things for almost everybody, but the one striking exception is Mexico, as much in need of our help as any.

Surely, if charity begins at home, when it goes abroad, its first visit should be to the people next door.

On the purely humanitarian side, and, of course, that is the noblest, Mexico has special claims upon our generosity. For nearly five years her people have been the helpless victims of brigandage and slaughter as brutal as anything on the battle-fields of Europe. It is the rebel gangs who are responsible for the appalling conditions, for you cannot indict a whole nation, not even the whole Mexican nation.

And while charity should give hoping for no reward, it is impossible to blind our eyes to the fact that in this case our charity cannot escape reward. Help of the kind that would serve to restore the industries of Mexico cannot fail to help us as well as our neighbor.

The Mexicans are good customers for American goods and they would be still better if their industries were helped to a sound footing.

A prosperous Mexico means a prosperous America, while a peaceful Mexico would mean greater security not only along our border, and in our country, but throughout Pan-America.

If the Americans must stand together, and upon that point there can be no question, there will be no more solidifying influence than such assistance from the United States as will help Mexico to win back her commercial and national status as a leader among the Latin-American family.

With these practical considerations in mind, our help may even take a form free from the appearance of what might be spurned as charity by a proud people.

MAY 2, 1916

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

Diplomatic Difficulties Give Promise of Soon Adjusting Themselves

A fortunate circumstance is the fact that General Obregon is representing his Government in the conference. Any agreement he may accept is more likely to be carried out than one entered into with Carranza himself. Obregon is the strong man, or the nearest thing to a strong man, in Mexico, and thus far he has proved himself reliable. Without his aid, Carranza would never have attained the Presidency, and his word should be the next thing to law with the Mexican Government.

We would rather do business with a peaceful, self-governing Mexico, than waste money on what would be for many years a military occupation.

MARCH 27, 1915

THE TRUTH ABOUT MEXICO

What That Republic Needs Is to Be Let Entirely Alone

There are obvious efforts to create hostility to Mexico by reports that the Government intends to prohibit the export of Mexican oil. The Mexican Government denies such intention, and is plainly as willing to profit by selling to any belligerent as we were before we entered the war. And nobody could be more willing than that. But if Mexico should prohibit exports it would be as much within its rights as we are in prohibiting the export of hundreds of things, among them gold, which is the property of the Mexican Government or people incautiously entrusted to our keeping.

If any American does not like Mexican institutions, or Mexican customs or people, he should stay out of Mexico. Nobody asks him to go there. If he goes there, he should be prepared to treat the Mexican people and institutions with the same respect which we expect from Mexicans visiting us. And if he adopts Mexico as a permanent residence, he should assimilate himself into the Mexican life, just as we expect immigrants to be assimilated into American life.

An American who goes into Mexico and puts on airs, pretending superiority and exhibiting contempt of those about him will deserve, and probably get, about the same treatment which a Mexican would get by expressing contempt for America on the streets of San Francisco.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1920

Obregon Quoted as Anxious to Obtain American Backing for Mexican Reconstruction Work

U. S. Administration Will Be Called Upon to Display High Order of Statesmanship if Mexico's Chief "Makes Good" as President of Republic

By ARTHUR SEARS HENNING

Special by Inland Wire to The Chronicle. WASHINGTON, September 7.—If the newly elected Mexican President succeeds in maintaining order in the revolution-torn republic and makes good his expressed desire of American co-operation, the next administration of the American Government, whether Republican or Democratic will be called upon to display a high order of statesmanship in promoting the rehabilitation of Mexico.

General Obregon has been quoted as stating that when he is inaugurated President on December 7 next, he will seek to obtain loans from American financiers for reconstruction purposes and other American assistance to revive and increase production in Mexico's natural wealth.

SUPPORT IS GIVEN Mexican spokesmen here declare that all elements in Mexico are satisfied with the acts of President de la Huerta, and his administration is everywhere receiving popular support, so that General Obregon will find public affairs more nearly normal than when he is inducted into office than they have been in the last eight or ten years.

Mines that were compelled to close down in Mexico during the revolution are now opening and in a few months, it is predicted, all will again

of dollars. It is believed that the be in operation. Other industries also are being rehabilitated and there is said to be only one rebel operating in Mexico—Zamorra, in the State of Calisco, whose capitulation or capture in the near future is regarded as certain, as he has only a handful of followers, while the Government has dispatched between 300 and 3000 soldiers against him.

MEXICANS HOPEFUL. Mexicans here are hopeful that the State Department will extend recognition to the De la Huerta Government, asserting that there has been no lapse of the constitutional regime, and that no change of government has taken place, the circumstances, on the contrary, paralleling those when President McKinley was assassinated. In America, they assert, the vice-president became President, in Mexico, the constitution provided that the congress should meet and elect a new President, the course that was actually followed.

Among the outstanding questions between Mexico and the United States is that of claims for damages suffered by American nationals during the years of revolutionary disturbances in Mexico. These are reported to run into the hundreds of millions of dollars. It is believed that the

AMERICA AND MEXICO

The United States Has No Desire to Accept Mandatory Over the Sister Republic

IT SHOULD be clear to all the world that the United States has no territorial ambitions in regard to Mexico. Time and again we have given guarantees of the utmost forbearance where there was strong temptation to indulge in revenge for manifest injuries. As we feel toward Canada so do we feel toward Mexico, which is to say that friendship is all that animates us in our relations with our neighbors.

For our part we would be pleased to boast a southern border as free from the appearance of arms as our northern border. That it is not so is no fault of ours. Nor can it be said that the Mexican people, as a whole, are responsible. So far as can be judged from the available information, the crime is on the shoulders of chronic malcontents and the paid agents of foreign powers, using Mexican prejudices to their own advantage.

It is no suggestion of the United States that this country should assume the powers of a mandatory over Mexico. Some few financially interested persons may wish that we annex or control the sister republic, but there is no such aspiration on the part of the majority of Americans.

Instead of governing we would much prefer to help Mexico, and to help her help herself. There is unlimited wealth in the southern republic, and it is a crime that it should remain undeveloped merely because of quite inconsequential political differences. After all, what is Carranza, Villa or any other aspirant for the Mexican Presidency compared with the matter of Mexican prosperity? The capital we are lending to European powers we would as gladly lend to Mexico if there were the same friendly relations. It would be a far better investment and it need not involve any question of national pride. Business is business, and the most we could make in the way of interest would be a trifle compared with the profit of increased production which would accrue to Mexico.

There is need of statesmanship on both sides, and it must be remembered that the defective relations of the two neighboring countries are not due entirely to one country. A prompt repudiation of the suggestion that the United States should accept a mandatory over Mexico might do much to restore a friendship which ought never to have been impaired. There is mutual profit in mutual esteem, and if the sister republic will guarantee security for American investments she can have all the capital necessary to develop her wonderful resources.

MAY 6, 1920

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

The United States Will Rejoice if It Fulfills Its Present Promise

It is evident that the revolutionists are anxious to convince other countries that the new administration they promise to set up will give fair treatment to all foreigners. They announce that they will encourage the investment of foreign capital and will replace Carranza's anti-American attitude by a spirit of neighborly friendship. Obregon himself is said to be quite a business man. He has interests that have frequently brought him into the United States. He knows Americans and is accustomed to dealing with them on a fair basis of give and take. He has made a good impression on those with whom he has come in contact, and there is a feeling in this city, where he has often been, that Mexico, if he comes to power in it, will stand on a very different footing with the United States to that which it enjoys under the obstinate and bumptious Carranza.

JUNE 19, 1920

THE CASE OF MEXICO

It Must Be Considered in the Light of the Facts and Common Sense

There is much rubbish in the discussion of the Mexican situation, notably by professional altruists, who declare that in the name of God and humanity the solemn duty has descended upon us to go down into Mexico with an army and compel the Mexicans to be peaceful and prosperous. As always happens, the international altruists have powerful support from the predatory interests, which are delighted to have the altruists pull their chestnuts out of the fire in the name of the Lord.

And yet even the interests which we consider predatory may have some reason in their claims, considered on a strictly business basis. What they are all after is to make money, which is not in itself unlawful, but their demand that in order that they may make money this Nation shall spend some billions in occupying Mexico for an indefinite period cannot be allowed.

And, as for the claim of the altruists to the same effect, the answer is that a process which will assuredly involve suffering and death to hundreds of thousands of American "rescuers," and those who protest against being rescued can hardly be called altruistic.

The fact is that the word "Mexico" does not convey to the American mind the Mexico which actually exists. Mexico is about in the condition in which Europe was three or four hundred years ago, except that the mass of the Mexican people do not seem to have in their racial make-up the vigor

settlement of these claims will run through a period of years and that the initial steps toward a liquidation of them will be an agreement upon principles between the two governments. After such an agreement shall have been reached, it is suggested a joint commission for investigating the claims will be created, which commission will report its findings to both governments. The State Department is said to have on file many hundreds of claims, and the total amount of damages asked for is estimated to be between \$500,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000.

There is reason to believe that the Obregon Government undertakes to conciliate the United States, to remove friction and frankly approach the questions at issue between the two governments. The State Department will not encourage loans to Mexico by American bankers. It is certain, however, that before any real encouragement is given to American financiers to assist in the reformation of Mexico's finances, Mexico must afford assurance that the revolution is genuinely over and that the people generally desire peace and the restoration of law and order.

INFRINGEMENT RIGHTS. Instructions were sent to the American embassy in Mexico City three weeks ago to notify the Mexican Government that the United States regards the operation of the "denouncement law" and the Federal zone law in the oil fields as an infringement of the rights of Americans under international law. It was said at the department today that no report on the delivery of these warnings to the Mexican Government had been received from the embassy and the report that Provisional President De la Huerta has refused to recognize the communication because it was couched in "impossible" language is discredited by the officials. It was said that if such a situation arose, Charge d'Affaires Summerlin would immediately communicate the facts to the department.

OCTOBER 2, 1917

OBREGON TO BE HONOR GUEST AT JOINT LUNCHEON

S. F. Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club to Act as Hosts Today

WANTS TO ATTEND FIGHT Mexican General Lauds City for Its Hospitality; Will Review U. S. Troops

General Alvaro Obregon yesterday declared that his visit to San Francisco will be one of the kindest remembrances of his life. He is overwhelmed with the hospitality of San Franciscans, and is delighted with the calendar of receptions and entertainments that will be accorded him until Saturday morning, when he will depart for St. Louis.

Today General Obregon will be an honor guest, together with Roland S. Morris, Minister to Japan, at a joint luncheon to be tendered them by the San Francisco Commercial Club and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. President Frederick J. Koster of the Chamber of Commerce will preside, and in addition to the guests of honor, Balaramo A. Alameda, gen-

OCTOBER 13, 1920

OBREGON TO BE FAIR, FRIENDLY, AS U. S. BELIEF

General's Election Expected to Open New and Better Era With Mexico

Special by Inland Wire to The Chronicle. WASHINGTON, September 6.—With the election of General Alvaro Obregon to the Presidency of Mexico yesterday, officials here are looking forward to a betterment of relations between Mexico and the United States. General Obregon's public speeches and statements regarding international affairs have been eagerly scrutinized by officials of the State Department, and it is known that these, his platform and all that he stands for indicate that American lives and property will be accorded the protection and respect which they are due without in any way impairing the sovereignty of Mexico or belittling her dignity.

Every statement thus far made by Obregon is favorable for a fair deal to foreign interests, which is all that any of the governments whose nationals are interested in Mexico have ever asked for. It remains now only for Obregon to put into effect the distinct commitments he has made, according to the view of officials here, which he can do with full respect to Mexico's dignity and sovereignty.

AMERICANS NOT MIDDLING. The State Department has kept itself very closely informed as to the source and motive, it was authoritatively

MAY 21, 1920

GOOD SIGNS IN MEXICO

This Revolution Has Brought Patriotic Wisdom to the Front

THE hopes of every well wisher of Mexico continue to be cheered by the course of this revolution, which has been so different from those we have seen before. The singular moderation with which it has proceeded, the absence of vengeful killings, the co-operation of even the rival aspirants to the Presidency, the evident effort of the revolutionists to convince outside countries that Mexico wants to be a friendly member of the family of nations, all these are happy omens.

A particularly good sign is the policy of the leaders toward Carranza. They have abundant reason to hate him, but their plans do not include vengeance. They do not want to kill him, they do not even wish to capture him. They want him to get away safely, asking only that he leave Mexico. Apparently they recovered the bulk of the treasure he tried to take with him, but it may be assumed that they will let him get away with enough to keep him comfortably in Havana or Paris.

Another good sign is the renunciation of Gonzales of his Presidential candidacy and the agreement of the Obregonistas to his appointment by Congress to serve as Provisional President until the elections can be held. And Obregon is making no move to seize the Presidential power. Astonishing as it seems, the revolutionary leaders are bent on a constitutional election and the ambitious among them acquiesce. The long quarrels we have seen had made us believe that there was no patriotic wisdom in Mexico. Present events force a revision of that thought. The leaders have shown patriotism and wisdom. We sincerely hope they will go on as they have begun.

MAY 16, 1920

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

The Course of the Present Upheaval Has Some Encouraging Aspects

THE armed election in Mexico is proceeding too fast to be kept in sight. All we know is that the vote, at least of the military portion of the population, is going in large blocks to that party which General Obregon, though at present remaining discreetly in the background, is the real head. It is, of course, hardly to be thought that the soldiery would leave Carranza so fast unless they have the support of popular opinion.

The unanimity with which Mexicans are going over to the revolutionary banner first raised in Sonora, together with two other features, gives this revolution a character unusual to similar affairs in Mexico. The other two features are the absence of looting and burnings, the mild treatment of captured opponents of the revolution and the evident desire of the Sonora party to win the approval of other nations. No doubt the gentleness of the victorious rebels is partly explained by the ease of their conquests and the consequent lack of bitterness, but at the same time it is remarkable that none of the political enemies of Obregon have, so far as we have heard, been stood up against a wall. It is equally remarkable that the Mexicans are so unanimous in enrolling under a single revolutionary banner. General Gonzales seems to be the only exception.

One almost thinks that the Mexicans have grown sufficiently tired of civil turmoil to be able at last to unite in a single government to end it. The Obregonistas declare they do not intend to seat their candidate by military force, that they intend only to sweep the boards clear and give the people a chance for an honest election. Judging from the past, considerable skill is needed to make this go down, but it cannot be denied that so far the revolutionists are acting up to their assurances. The mere fact that Obregon, who is their undoubted leader, is taking no active part in events, is some evidence that he is not trying to ride into office on a cloud of military glory. Of course, it appears equally certain that if his party completes its present triumphal march, he will have little difficulty in being elected. But out of it all there opens at least the opportunity for a regeneration of Mexican political methods, and, judging from the friendly attitude of the revolutionists toward foreigners, of a restoration of Mexico as a good neighbor. And both of these are most devoutly to be wished for.

and sound sense which enabled the European races gradually to raise themselves from barbarism.

In fact, there is no Mexican people which can be spoken of as an entity. There are some ten or a dozen tribes, of which one, the Aztecs, had created a civilization, such as it was, and which had many interesting features, but the Aztecs, like the others, allowed themselves to be put permanently under the heel of the Spanish freebooters, who also operated in the name of the Lord. And yet it is true that individuals of pure Indian parentage have shown great capacity. There may be many such.

One thing which shows promise in the Mexican people is their vigorous and almost universal resentment of what they regard as our brutal assumption of superiority. And they believe that we are hogs. They fear that we shall deal with them as we dealt with Colombia, in the name of progress.

Nevertheless, there is a recognized Mexican nation and Government. We have the right to hold them responsible for the complete fulfillment of treaty obligations. Beyond that we should let Mexico alone.

ral purchasing agent of the Mexican Government in the United States, will speak. WILL REVIEW TROOPS To-morrow morning General Obregon will be taken on a trip around the bay by the State Harbor Commission. A luncheon will follow. The Commonwealth Club will entertain him at a luncheon Thursday noon in the Palace Hotel.

On Friday morning the General will be entertained by the Chamber of Commerce with an automobile trip around the city. He will take luncheon at the Cliff House and then review the troops at the Presidio. This completes the official program, but the General intimates yesterday afternoon that by the addition of another event his visit would be flawless. He wants to witness a prize boxing match Friday night. He said that next to leaving an army into battle, boxing is his favorite sport. "I'm for the battle of Trinidad in June, 1915, when he lost his right arm." General Obregon was one of the best boxers frequently journey to El Paso to witness boxing contests.

GIANTS HIS FAVORITES. The General also said he regretted his inability to see the world's baseball series, and that he was eagerly awaiting the result of the opening game. He believes the generalship of John McGraw will bring the Giants to the pennant.

The General yesterday emphatically intimated that his visit to the United States was in any way connected with the Mexican Government. He said, "My visit to the United States is purely one of pleasure. The report that I am here as a representative of the Mexican Government or am trying to obtain a loan for my country is false. There is no truth in that, and it should never have been said."

SEPTEMBER 7, 1920

THE MEXICAN ELECTION

Obregon, Though Selected by Revolution, Appears to Be the Man Wanted

NOTHING in Presidential politics we are able to observe after the Mexican election beats the indorsement of a successful revolution. Alvaro Obregon was voted for on September 5, but he was elected last June. The wave of revolt against Carranza that started in Sonora and swept into Mexico City sealed the Presidency to Obregon, the election was a formality.

Nevertheless, this election, by revolution if you will, represents more freedom than has usually surrounded the Mexican hustings. The June revolt was occasioned by Carranza's attempt to control the elections against Obregon and for some favorite of his, now forgotten. The practical unanimity with which Mexico fell into line with Sonora is some evidence, at least, that Obregon was the man wanted. That discounts in advance any feeling that the election just held was controlled for Obregon. No doubt Obregon would have been ready to exercise such control, but it appears to have been unnecessary. There was another candidate but apparently no interest in him.

The election of Obregon was a foregone conclusion. The striking thing is that the leaders who combined to make the revolt for him have maintained their concord, even in the face of the temptations growing out of revolutionary success. This lends color to the reports that these leaders are of a new class in Mexican affairs, men really concerned with setting their country on its feet and not with mere loot. It is to be hoped that this is true.

The de facto government has a good record to hand over to Obregon. It has dealt successfully with Villa and Cantu. It has done a great deal to improve Mexican feeling, it appears to have Mexico pretty well in hand. Every American will hope that the new President will continue and succeed with the progressive policies the De la Huerta government has outlined.

JULY 8, 1919

MEXICAN POLITICS

* * * * * The position is much to be regretted, since General Obregon has all the appearance of being a statesman as well as a soldier. He stands well with the liberal thought of his country, and he is a man who recognizes that Mexico can never get on her feet without guarantee for the safety of investments, foreign as well as domestic.

He is willing to face a fair trial of political strength, but the Government seems determined to stay as long as it has an army large enough to control the elections. This means that Obregon can win only by means of a revolution.

OCTOBER 13, 1920

RECOGNITION FOR A PRICE

That Is What Washington, at the Dictation of Oil, Offers Mexico

THE one prerequisite to recognition of the new Mexican regime is assurance that a stable and responsible government has been established. As soon as that assurance is clear the hand of fellowship ought to be extended. We have no right to make other conditions or to attempt to advance special interests as the price of our courtesy. Recognition cannot equitably be made a matter of bargain and sale.

Yet that is precisely what our State Department, in line with its customary knuckling to outside dictation in such matters, is attempting to do with Mexico. It is offering recognition for a price, the consideration asked being a pledge to make specified changes in the Mexican constitution and statutes as demanded by certain American corporations operating in the oil fields of Mexico. Can we wonder that in the face of this open denial of Mexican sovereignty De la Huerta's delegation has quit Washington? If this country were in similar case we would not stand for such a proposal one second.

Mexico needs and should have recognition from the United States before it is obtained from any other country in the world. But the Mexicans have backbone enough to refuse it at the price of a surrender of their national sovereignty. And properly, for we have no right to demand the application of a rule that we would resist to the utmost.

So far the new government has shown itself strong to deal with internal problems. From all appearances it has the general support of the Mexican people. The De la Huerta administration and President-elect Obregon have given strong evidences of intent to do the fair thing by Mexico's neighbors and their nationals. It is, therefore, up to us to do our utmost to help the Mexican Government to succeed.

Obregon's Government deserves recognition or it does not. In the first case it is unjust to withhold the favor. In the second case it is shameful to sell it. The State Department has no business to listen to the dictation of an oil company or any other outsider. But, remembering the case of China, when our Administration withheld recognition for two years at the command of Great Britain, which feared for its special interests, we cannot feel very hopeful of the State Department.

MAY 10, 1920

MEXICO CITY'S THRONGS GREET GEN. OBREGON

Revolutionary Leader Makes Triumphant Return to National Capital

MEXICO CITY via El Paso Junction, May 9 (by the Associated Press).—"A man on horseback" rode into Mexico City Sunday noon. General Alvaro Obregon, who fled from the capital alone, disguised in a brakeman's greasy clothes, in the early morning hours before dawn April 13, returned at the head of several thousand troops.

From Tacubaya, a few miles southwest of Mexico City, the Presidential candidate rode on a prancing bay stallion through the crowded streets as far as the national palace. Halting the procession for a few moments, General Obregon mounted to the balcony of a hotel fronting the Plaza de la Reforma and delivered a short speech, explaining the ideals that caused him to force President Carranza to evacuate the capital.

The appearance of the Sonoran's short figure, coatless and with face heavily bearded and the right sleeve hanging empty at his side, was the signal for cheers.

Descending, Obregon resumed his ride through the Avenida Juarez and the Avenida Francisco Madero to the center of the city. The great Plaza de la Constitucion, on which face the national palace and the great towers of the cathedral, was a veritable moving sea of humanity. * * * * *