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OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.

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SEÑORITA SOLEDAD GONZÁLEZ,
PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPÚBLICA,
MÉXICO, D. F.

MUY ESTIMADA CHOLITA:

TENGO EL GUSTO DE ENVIAR A USTED ADJUNTO UN RECORTE DEL TIMES DEL DÍA 4, EN EL QUE SE DA CUENTA DE UNA REUNIÓN EFECTUADA EN LA SOCIEDAD DE LIBRE PENSADORES DE NUEVA YORK EL DOMINGO POR LA TARDE.

ESTA REUNIÓN TUVO SINGULAR IMPORTANCIA POR LA GRAN CANTIDAD DE INTELLECTUALES QUE A ELLA ASISTIERON. MUCHA GENTE NO PUDO ENTRAR AL SALÓN, POR ESTAR ÉSTE COMPLETAMENTE LLENO. EL REPORTER DEL TIMES ANTES DE PRINCIPIAR EL MITIN RECOGIÓ UNA COPIA DEL DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR LEWIS, Y YO NO PUDE DARLE COPIA DEL MÍO POR HABER HABLADO SIN NINGÚN APUNTE. LA REUNIÓN SE PROLONGÓ UNA HORA MÁS DEL TIEMPO PREVISTO, Y YO OCUPÉ TRES VECES LA TRIBUNA. CUANDO AL TERMINAR SE PREGUNTÓ AL PÚBLICO SI EL GENERAL CALLES ERA UN "NERO" O UN "HERO", EN MEDIO DE DELIRANTE OVACIÓN LA CONCURRENCIA EMOCIONADA GRITABA: "HERO".

TAMBIÉN ENVÍO A USTED UN RECORTE DEL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE DEL DÍA 5, CON UNAS DECLARACIONES MÍAS CONTRADIENDO NOTICIAS PUBLICADAS LA SEMANA PASADA, DICIENDO QUE NUESTRO COMERCIO EXTERIOR ESTABA EN DECADENCIA.

POR ÚLTIMO, TAMBIÉN ME TOMO LA LIBERTAD DE INCLUIR LA VERSIÓN DE OTRA ALOCUCIÓN MÍA DE LA SEMANA PASADA.

ESPERANDO QUE SI LO CREE USTED PERTINENTE, ME HARÁ EL FAVOR DE PONER ESTAS ACTIVIDADES EN CONOCIMIENTO DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, SALUDO A USTED CON AFECTO Y LE REPITO QUE SOY SU MUY ADICTO Y ATENTO SERVIDOR,

JOSE MIGUEL BEJARANO.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1927.—3 SECTION

Congress to Discuss Foreign Affairs This Week, Also Tax Reduction Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—The domestic program mapped out for Congress this week will be tinted largely by the discussion of foreign affairs. Both Houses will start early tomorrow with committee hearings, at noon transfer action to the floors of the respective chambers, and then repeat this schedule for the next six days.

During the period the Senate expects to touch, among other subjects, the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey, the Smith and Vare election cases, and spend some time in talking about the Mexican and Nicaraguan situations.

The House has set aside the first two days for consideration of the annual independent offices appropriation bill, Wednesday for a batch of miscellaneous measures, and the latter part of the week for the annual Supply bill for the Army. This program is expected to be supplemented by the announced plans of Democrats to endeavor to revive the question of tax reduction. The Senate expects to be called upon during the week to pass upon the qualifications of Frank L. Smith, Senator designate from Illinois, but there is no definite assurance that he will put in an appearance.

In the meantime, it will discuss a petition received last week from William B. Wilson contesting the right of William S. Vare to a seat in the next Congress as a Senator from Pennsylvania.

The elections committee tomorrow will continue its inquiry into charges brought against Senator Gould, recently seated from Maine, alleging bribery of a Canadian official, while another committee probably will wind up its investigation of Cyrus E. Woods, of Pennsylvania, nominated by the President to the Interstate Commerce Commission. In this connection, however, it is not expected that any action will be taken by the Senate until still another committee has finished its scrutiny of the Tariff Commission.

Secretary Kellogg probably will appear at the Senate side of the Capitol twice during the week. He has been asked before the Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow to discuss the Mexican and Nicaraguan situations, while on Wednesday or at a later date he will discuss alien property matters with the same committee.

In the House Democratic leaders have announced that they again will press for action on tax reduction legislation.

New Views of Old Things.

There are two facts in our current Nicaraguan-Mexican "crisis" that ought not to escape the attention of our public officials. The one is that generally speaking the whole course of events is shaping itself very much according to Hoyle, the other that there is a much more penetrating and much more unanimous criticism than has been usual in similar circumstances in the past. Very much the sort of diplomacy, if such it can be termed, as is today active in connection with Nicaragua and Mexico made itself evident in the days when what is now the State of Texas was a part of Mexico. It was present, if not conspicuously evident, for a good while prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War and has continued in one form or another in the affairs of Cuba ever since. One after another of the small "independent" Latin American nations in and about the Caribbean have been victims of it.

Of course in every instance, or almost every instance, critics both here and abroad were to be heard. Sometimes these opponents of chosen policies were vociferous and occasionally troublesome, but it is to be doubted if former administrations have been faced with objections, not to say suspicions, so widely voiced at home and probably abroad as those now annoying President Coolidge and his Secretary of State today. The press of the country, more or less regardless of political preferences and predilections, indicates plainly a marked lack of enthusiasm for the Kellogg policies. In Congress not only the Democrats but many influential members of the President's own party are to be included among the critics of those policies.

What the President does not seem to realize is that the change in popular thought on the subject is the result of a number of fundamental causes and cannot be either ignored or run over roughshod. Of course, some part of the trouble is merely a desire on the part of political enemies to "take a shot" at the President, but this, after all, is probably more or less a minor factor in the situation. The truth is that the American people, probably the world generally, has in recent years learned a good deal about such matters. The World War and the disclosures incident to it, the numberless volumes prepared not by radical or reform elements in the population but by careful and dispassionate scholars and published broadcast in many languages, Congressional inquiries conducted after events when facts could be ascertained, formerly suppressed by rigid censorship, and other factors of a like sort have served to enlighten many minds that previously had either not been much interested or had been unable to obtain information that they were inclined to trust. Then doctrines about self-determination, so prominently to the forefront at the time of the Versailles negotiations and so ardently propounded by the eloquent Woodrow Wilson, have as time passed encouraged "meaner peoples" to new aspirations and inclined others to question some things that were taken for granted.

All this does not mean that what is commonly termed imperialism is or will be very much on the wane. It does seem to indicate, however, that more finesse is required in this day and time. European nations are still busily occupied in their African and Asiatic intrigues, but are operating under the new cloak of mandates and in other ways somewhat less direct and bold than in former times. No doubt we shall be forced in time to follow suit. Meantime President Coolidge and his Department of State would be well advised to take careful note of the drift of modern thought and opinion.

MEXICO READY TO PUT OIL LAW UP TO HAGUE

Calles Expresses View to
Herring Delegation There
to Study Situation

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9 (AP).—Mexico would be willing to submit its new petroleum and alien land law differences with the United States to the Hague tribunal, although that would endanger Mexican sovereignty, if such admission to the Hague were the only way of avoiding a still greater menace to Mexico.

President Calles made this declaration to a group of visitors from the United States, headed by Hubert C. Herring, who are studying the relations between Mexico and the United States.

Revolution Is Seen

The Americans, who came here for the purpose of first-hand information on Mexican-American relations, comprise writers, ministers of various religions, professional and business men and social workers.

The President asserted that withdrawal by the United States of recognition of his Government would certainly cause an immediate revolution in Mexico and would be interpreted by the enemies of the Mexican Government as an encouragement of such revolution. Revolutionary efforts were under way at the present time, he pointed out, but his Government was suppressing such efforts and punishing those responsible, and would continue this line of action in every place throughout the Republic.

He contended that the issue between the United States and Mexico regarding the petroleum question was a false and fictitious issue, because the oil interests were not deprived of any right, but, on the contrary, their subsoil rights acquired before 1917 could be extended for fifty years by reason of the new concessions, and the law provided that at the end of fifty years they might be extended for another thirty years. Thus, all the rights of which the oil men complained they were deprived were, in fact, preserved for eighty years.

No Real Differences.

"Is not the period of eighty years enough time in which to get out all the oil," the President asked. "Has anybody ever heard of an oil well lasting eighty years?"

Senor Calles argued that there were no real differences between the people of Mexico and the people of the United States, the only differences being between the people of Mexico and a small group of American capitalists, who were "attempting to influence the State Department to use force against Mexico in their favor."

Declaring that Mexico was not Bolshevik and that the Mexican government was not Bolshevik, he expressed doubt that the members of the government could even define Bolshevism, although they were accused of being Bolsheviks.

Mexico Cancels Grant To Colorado River Co.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 9 (AP).—Announcement is made that the Mexican Government has canceled the concession granted in 1924 to the "Colorado River Company," an American concern, for the colonization

of land (about 290,000 acres), in the State of Sonora. The Government takes the ground that the company has not made the required investments and improvements upon the land.

Contract for the construction of a great hydroelectric plant for the development of waste land in the State of Sonora, Mexico, was closed between the Government and American and Mexican capitalists in June, 1924. The project was expected to involve the expenditure of several million dollars.

LATIMER BANS ARMS SENT TO NICARAGUA

Makes Las Perlas Neutral
Zone—Coolidge Mexican
Policy Attacked

MANAGUA, Jan. 9 (AP).—Las Perlas, Nicaragua, the scene of the recent battle between the Conservatives and the Liberals on the east coast, has been declared a neutral zone. American sailors landed yesterday without incident.

Rear Admiral Latimer, commanding the American naval forces, has taken steps to prevent anybody from landing arms except the Nicaraguan Conservative Government, which will be permitted to import them on permit from the United States.

Reports reaching Managua state that before evacuation of Nandame, on the Pacific side, Liberals to the number of 300 sacked the stores, killing Irineo Quintenela, a prominent Conservative.

Expect Attack on Leon

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Jan. 9 (AP).—Passengers arriving from Corinto report that an attack by the Liberals on Leon is imminent.

The commander of the U. S. S. Galveston, in reply to a request from the local authorities, declared that he saw no necessity of landing marines. The Galveston left San Juan this morning on a northbound mission, apparently to patrol the Pacific Coast.

Would Withdraw U. S. Forces.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—A marked contrast with silence maintained at the White House and State Department today the Administration's Nicaraguan and Mexican policy was discussed yesterday in the Senate and House with frankness. In the House, Representative Huddleston, Democrat, Alabama, introduced a resolution calling for withdrawal of American forces from Nicaragua after he had assailed the Government's course on the floor.

At the other end of the Capitol Senators Curtis, the Republican leader, and Edge, Republican, New Jersey, rallied to the defense of the Coolidge policies, replying to attacks by Senators Reed, of Missouri, and Heflin, of Alabama, and Wheeler, of Montana, Democrat. Curtis advocated giving Secretary Kellogg an opportunity to be heard by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before passing judgment, while Senator Edge challenged the opposition to declare that it did not believe in the principle that the United States Government "should protect its citizens in a foreign country." Senator Wheeler asserted that the steps taken in Nicaragua constituted "bullying" of that country, and Senator Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, Minnesota, demanded that Congress be informed whether the country was going to do with Mexico, and if so why.

COMMERCE

SAYS MEXICO TRADE IS ADVANCING

Commercial Rehabilitation
on Upward Trend, Avers
Bejarano

"It is easy to take isolated items of the imports and exports of Mexico to try to demonstrate that the trade balance of the country is unfavorable," said Jose Miguel Bejarano, in a statement reviewing trade conditions in Mexico; but when all the items are considered and the international trade of Mexico is reviewed with good faith, intelligence and impartiality the fact stands out that the economic and commercial rehabilitation of the country is on the upward trend.

"The Mexican imports during the first six months of 1926 amounted to \$185,741,357, Mexican currency, and the figure corresponding to the same period of last year was \$200,967,859, the difference of \$15,226,232 being in favor of Mexico. (One Mexican dollar is equivalent to 50 in United States currency. All figures shown in this statement are in Mexican currency.)

"On the other hand, Mexican exports during the first six months of 1926 were \$357,934,260, and if from this figure are subtracted the imports of \$185,741,357 there is a balance favorable to Mexico amounting to \$172,192,903.

Total Exports Equal 1925.

"In spite of the fact that the exports of petroleum and its products during the first six months of 1926 diminished, 1 compared with figures corresponding to a similar period of 1925 to the extent of \$45,699,311, it is worth noting that the total exports during the first six months of 1926 were practically the same as those of the same period of 1925. The explanation is that Mexican exports in items other than petroleum, experienced a notable increase.

"The favorable balance on some of the most important export items, omitting others of lesser importance, are:

Cattle	\$404,058
Fish and sea food	636,881
Rice	1,416,944
Fresh vegetables	1,568,081
Dry vegetables	165,891
Fruits	520,211
Coffee	1,802,851
Food stuffs	19,849
Hides	177,031
Bones	108,009
Hair and feathers	14,870
Grains	562,561
Rubber	1,875,121
Rosh	1,281,201
Woods	1,700,531
Charcoal	182,614
Various minerals	89,861
Copper	3,380,881
Iron and steel	72,031
Lead	3,927,411
Inc	14,127,111
Metals	1,228,601
Precious stones	91,911
Marble	57,501
Fibers	191,911
Henequen	8,179,051
Iron and steel products	76,021
Gold ingots	1,166,811
Silver ingots	4,098,301
Gold coins	1,140,001
Manufactured goods	771,521

"The total of these items amounts to \$51,115,170, which, as stated above, does not include all the items. However, this figure is much larger than the one of \$15,699,311, representing the decrease in the exports of petroleum and petroleum products.

Month's Total \$357,934,260.

"The total exports of Mexico during the first six months of 1926 were \$357,934,260, and deducting from this figure \$125,464,964, comprising exports of petroleum and petroleum products, the figure representing the export and other items is \$232,469,296. If the imports only amounted to \$185,741,357 there is still a favorable balance amounting to \$46,727,939. This will satisfy those who claim that the export of petroleum products should not be taken into consideration, as they do not represent sales effected by Mexico, but exploitation of Mexican resources by foreigners, for which Mexico receives no benefit.

"If the numerical operation shown in the preceding paragraph is made with the figures corresponding to the first six months of 1925, i. e., if from \$358,807,470 total exports we subtract \$171,164,273 oil exports, the difference is \$187,643,195, and as during that period Mexico imported \$200,967,589 during the first six months of last year there was an apparent unfavorable balance of \$13,324,394, which, added to the favorable balance of \$46,727,939, gives \$60,052,333 as balance in favor of Mexico during the first six months of 1926."

DICE QUE EL COMERCIO EST A ADELANTANDO EN MEXICO.

La rehabilitación comercial tiende a elevarse, asegura-
Bejarano.

Es muy facil tomar artículos aislados de las impor-
taciones y exportaciones de México para tratar de demos-
trar que el equilibrio comercial del país es desfavora-
ble," dijo José Miguel Bejarano, en una declaración en-
que analizaba las condiciones comerciales de México; pe-
ro cuando todas las partidas están consideradas y se a-
naliza el comercio internacional de México con buena fé,
inteligencia e imparcialidad se verá que la rehabilita-
ción económica y comercial del país tienden a subir.

"Las importaciones mexicanas en los primeros seis -
meses de 1926 ascendieron a \$185,141,357, en moneda me-
xicana, y las cifras correspondientes a los mismos me-
ses del año pasado fueron \$200,967,859, quedando la di-
ferencia de \$15,226,232 a favor de México. (Todas estas
cifras están en moneda mexicana)

"Por otra parte, las exportaciones mexicanas en los
primeros seis meses de 1926 ascendieron a \$357,934,260,
y sustrayendo de esta cifra las importaciones o sean --
\$185,141,357, queda un total a favor de México de:-----
\$172,192,903.

El total de exportaciones es igual al de -
1925.

A pesar de que las exportaciones de petroleo y sus-
productos, disminuyeron en los primeros seis meses de -

1926, si se comparan con las cifras correspondientes a los mismos meses de 1925, hasta alcanzar la cifra de:--- \$45,699,311, es digno de notarse que el total de exportaciones en los primeros seis meses de 1926 es exactamente el mismo que en 1925. Esto se explica porque las exportaciones mexicanas de artículos distintos al petróleo, tuvieron un aumento notable.

"El saldo favorable en algunos de los artículos más importantes de exportación, omitiendo otros de menor importancia, son:

Ganado.....	\$ 404,058
Pescado y mariscos.....	636,885
Arroz.....	1,416,949
Legumbres frescas.....	1,568,081
Legumbres secas.....	195,931
Frutas.....	520,215
Café.....	1,902,853
Substancias alimenticias.....	19,849
Cueros.....	177,665
Huesos.....	108,049
Pelo y plumas.....	14,870
Cereales.....	562,368
Hule.....	1,875,129
Resina.....	1,291,208
Maderas.....	1,700,559
Carbón.....	182,614
Varios minerales.....	39,868
Cobre.....	3,380,888
Hierro y acero.....	72,064
Plomo.....	3,927,415
Zinc.....	14,127,122
Metales.....	1,228,007
Piedras preciosas.....	91,015
Marmol.....	57,503
Fibras.....	191,915
Henequen.....	8,179,054
Productos del Hierro y el acero.....	76,021
Lingotes de oro.....	1,166,819
Lingotes de plata.....	4,098,304
Monedas de oro.....	1,140,000
Mercancías manufacturadas.....	771,522

"El total de estos artículos asciende a \$51,115,170

que, según lo ya expresado, no los incluye todos. Sin embargo, esta cifra es mucho mayor que la de \$45,699,311 que representa la disminución de las exportaciones de petróleo y productos del petróleo.

El total mensual es de \$357,934,260.

"El total de exportaciones de México durante los primeros seis meses de 1926 fué de \$357,934,260 y deduciendo de esta cifra \$125,464,964, comprendiendo las exportaciones de petróleo y de productos del petróleo, la cifra que representa la exportación de otros artículos es de \$232,469,296. Si las importaciones ascendieran solamente a \$185,741,357, quedaría todavía un saldo favorable de \$46,727,939. Esto debe causar satisfacción a aquellos que dicen que la exportación de los productos petrolíferos no debe tomarse en consideración, porque no representan ventas efectuadas por México, sino la explotación de los recursos mexicanos por los extranjeros, cosa que no le deja a México ningún beneficio.

"Si la operación numérica demostrada en el párrafo precedente se hace con las cifras correspondientes a los primeros seis meses, es decir, si de \$358,807,470, total de las exportaciones, se restan \$171,164,275, de las exportaciones de petróleo, queda una diferencia de: \$187,643,195 y como durante ese periodo México importó \$200,967,589 en los primeros seis meses del año pasado, quedó un saldo aparentemente desfavorable de \$13,324,394 que sumado al saldo favorable de \$46,727,939, produce un saldo a favor de México, durante los primeros seis me--

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ses de 1926, de \$60,052,333. "

Trad:MCM.

TRANSLATION

NUOVOS ASPECTOS DE LAS COSAS VIEJAS.

Hay dos hechos en la actual crisis Mexico-Nicaragua que no deben escaparse a la atención de nuestros funcionarios. Uno consiste en que en términos generales toda la secuela de los acontecimientos va cobrando forma de acuerdo en mucho con Hoyle; el otro consiste en que hay mucha más penetración y críticas mucho más unánimes que de ordinario en circunstancias semejantes durante épocas pasadas. Cierta diplomacia, si se le puede llamar así, como la que hoy ha surgido con respecto al asunto-Nicaragua-México quedó de manifiesto cuando lo que hoy se llama Estado de Texas formaba parte de México. Fue la misma que se siguió, aunque no de una manera tan ostensible ni tan evidente, desde mucho antes de la ruptura de la guerra hispanoamericana y ha continuado siendo igual, en una forma o en otra, en los asuntos de Cuba, desde aquella época. Una tras otra de las pequeñas naciones latinoamericanas (independientes), en y cercanas al Caribe, han sido víctimas de ella.

Por supuesto que en cada caso, o casi en cada caso, los críticos aquí y allá dejaron oír su voz. A veces estos enemigos de una política deliberada se mostraron vociferantes y a veces molestos; pero es dudoso que los gobiernos anteriores hayan tenido que enfrentarse con objeciones, por no decir sospechas, tan ampliamente manifestadas dentro del propio país y probablemente en el extranjero, como las que hoy enojan al Presidente Coolidge y su Secretario de Estado. La prensa del país más o menos sin distinción ni predilección política, indica plenamente una marcada falta de entusiasmo por la política Kellogg. En el Congreso no tan sólo los demócratas, sino muchos miembros influyentes del mismo partido del Presidente pueden ser incluidos entre los que critican esta política.

El Presidente parece no darse cuenta del cambio operado en el pensamiento popular, que viene a ser el resultado de ciertas causas fundamentales, y este cambio no puede ser menospreciado o tomado a la ligera. Por supuesto que parte de este descontento es meramente debido a un deseo de parte de los enemigos políticos de "dar un zarpazo" al Presidente; pero esto, después de todo, es probablemente un factor más o menos pequeño en la situación. Lo cierto es que el pueblo americano y probablemente el mundo en general, ha aprendido mucho de estos asuntos en los últimos años. La guerra mundial y los descubrimientos incidentales a ella; los innumerables volúmenes preparados, no por los elementos radicales o reformistas de los pueblos, sino por los letrados cuidadosos y desapasionados, y ampliamente publicados en muchos idiomas; las investigaciones del Congreso llevadas a cabo después de los hechos cuando los sucesos podían ya saberse con certeza, puesto que antes se les suprimía con una censura estricta, y otros factores de semejante índole, han servido para iluminar muchas inteligencias que anteriormente no habían tenido mucho interés o se hallaban imposibilitadas.

de obtener informes que pudieran considerar fidedignos. Además las doctrinas del espíritu de autonomía, tan evidentes y conspicuas durante los tratados de Versalles y tan ardientemente propuestas por el eloquente Woodrow Wilson, con el transcurso del tiempo han animado a los pueblos humildes hacia nuevas aspiraciones e inclinado a otros pueblos a investigar algunas cosas que antes se consideraban axiomáticas.

Esto no quiere decir que lo que comunmente se llama imperialismo haya disminuido o disminuirá. Parece indicar, sin embargo, que hoy día se requiere más tacto. Las naciones Europeas se hallan aún muy ocupadas con sus intrigas Africanas y Asiáticas, pero ocultan sus trabajos bajo el nuevo manto de mandatos y bajo otras formas menos directas y atrevidas que las que se usaban anteriormente. Es indudable que tendremos que seguir su ejemplo. Entretanto el Presidente Coolidge y su Departamento de Estado harían bien en observar cuidadosamente las tendencias del pensamiento y opinión modernos.