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MYRON M. PARKER
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Washington, D.C.
KELLOGG BUILDING

September 10, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,
Nogales, Arizona.

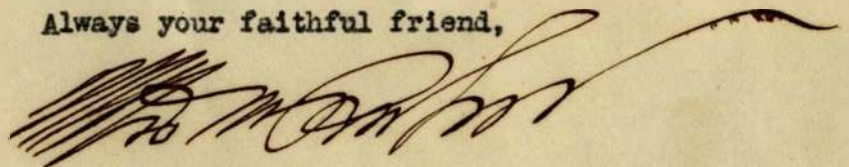
My dear General Obregon;

I am enclosing for your information certain newspaper clippings, in re, Mexican Affairs.

If, as stated in one of the clippings, that you intend to appoint "impartial commissions to adjust American claims for reparation, as well as the various oil disputes", may I suggest and beg to hope that you will suggest to our Government mixed commissions for the purpose of considering those questions. I am as certain as I am sure I am writing you now that no other conclusion would be satisfactory to the United States Government. A mixed commission would seem to be equitable and fair to both countries. The sooner these troubles in question are settled between the two Governments, the sooner will the road to prosperity be unobstructed.

I know, my dear General, you will appreciate my honest motive of giving you these facts. I feel deeply interested in the success of your administration and if success is had, what it will mean to both countries.

Always your faithful friend,



Washington , D. C. Sept. 10'1920.

Sr. Gral. Alvaro Obregón,
Nogales, Arizona.

Mi querido General:

Con la presente le acompaño algunos recortes de periódicos relacionados con asuntos de México.

Si usted tiene pensado, como lo expresa uno de los recortes, "establecer una comisión imparcial para el ajuste de reclamaciones Americanas por perjuicios así como para las varias controversias que existen," me permito sugerirle la idea que usted se dirija á nuestro Gobierno indicándole la conveniencia de que tales comisiones sean mixtas. Estoy tan seguro de que ninguna otra forma de tratar ese asunto sería satisfactoria para nuestro Gobierno, como estoy seguro de que estoy escribiéndole la presente carta. Si se nombra una comisión mixta, se veria desde luego equidad é imparcialidad para una resolución favorable á ambos paises. Lo mas pronto que sean arregladas las dificultades que existen entre los dos paises, mas pronto se encontrará libre de todo obstáculo el camino hácia la prosperidad de su pais.

Espero, mi estimado General, encuentre usted en mis indicaciones solo el deseo sincero y franco de servirle. Estoy grandemente interesado porque su administración se vea coronada por el éxito, ya que comprendo las ventajas que ambos paises derivarán del mismo.

Su amigo &c

Crel Parker

The Washington Post.

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Thursday, September 9, 1920.

The Mexican Issue.

THE American people, as well as the government, are awaiting with keen curiosity the announcement by Gen. Obregon, the newly elected president of the Mexican republic, of his policy toward the United States. His position unquestionably is one which calls for caution, since he is obliged to give reasonable assurances of fair treatment to Americans and American interests if he hopes to be on good terms with this government, and at the same time if these assurances are construed in Mexico as pro-American they will arouse opposition among his own people.

Obregon's foreign policy no doubt will hinge upon the construction which he places upon the new constitution of 1917. That instrument has confiscatory provisions which, if adhered to, literally mean the taking over of American oil interests by the Mexican government to the value of many millions of dollars. Secretary of State Colby has already moved to protect the vested rights of these American oil companies. The reply to his informal representations is indicated in an interview which President de la Huerta has given in Mexico City wherein Mr. Colby's communication is characterized as "North American bluff." De la Huerta, who will remain in power until he turns the presidency over to Obregon in December, is defiant in his attitude and is strong in support of the new constitution.

He refers to the federal zoning laws whereby Mexico brings all territory within 50 miles from the coast under federal control. As practically all the oil wells are in this area, Mexico may plead that it is necessary to take over vested American rights as a measure of establishing this zone of defense. De la Huerta also claims that some of the American companies' titles are defective, but there has been nothing offered to prove this assertion, which is sharply challenged by the American oil interests.

Thus, it would seem that De la Huerta's attitude is not encouraging. The question now is whether Obregon intends to follow the same policy. The latter is on record as indorsing the confiscatory legislation of the new constitution. Article VI of the so-called Agua Prieta plan, which is the platform upon which Obregon stands, is as follows: "The political constitution of February 5, 1917, is hereby expressly recognized."

The constitution of 1917 unquestionably was aimed directly at foreign-owned property in Mexico, particularly that owned by Americans. Section 27 of that document declares that all mineral rights are vested in the state. And to make sure that there is no chance for the oil companies to squirm out of this provision, it is specified that the minerals so mentioned include "liquid and gaseous." Consequently a strict interpretation of this provision will require the title to the great oil producing properties in Mexico—practically all of them owned by foreigners and mostly by Americans, who were the pioneers in the oil development of that country—to pass to the Mexican government.

There is no secret as to the fact that Gen. Obregon's election had the approval of the largest American oil producing companies. Either they had definite assurances from the candidate of a liberal construction of the confiscation provision of the constitution, or they are possessed of an amazing faith. That they expect to rescue their properties from confiscation is not to be doubted; therefore the curiosity with respect to Gen. Obregon's American policy is of unusual interest.

It is not likely that an attempt will be made to amend the constitution and eliminate the obnoxious section which contemplates the confiscation of American property. Carranza found any suggestion along that line only served to awaken additional opposition to him, giving the insurgent bands a stronger argument with the people in favor of a change of government. Consequently, if Obregon has committed himself to the American oil interests, he may bring about a liberal construction of the constitution, or possibly direct the congress to enact the desired legislation. He has before him always the pledge that the confiscatory constitution of 1917 shall be maintained, but necessity may constrain him to turn his back on the pledge for the sake of keeping himself in power.

U. S. GIVES OBREGON RECOGNITION TERMS

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—If General Alvaro Obregon, newly-elected President of Mexico, desires to have his

government recognized by the United States, he must first guarantee that all American vested rights in Mexico will be protected and preserved.

This was announced at the State Department to-day as the condition upon which the United States will consent to discuss with Obregon the question of recognition.

The State Department will demand of the newly constituted government in Mexico a satisfactory reply to the protest sent by this Government early in August against the provisions of

the new constitution, under which it was proposed to overturn the property rights of Americans.

Secretary Colby declined to make any statement on the subject, or to give a hint as to the steps this Government may take to compel the Obregon Government to accord protection to the American interests.

The protest to the Mexican authorities last month was sent at the request of American oil interests in danger of having their rights forfeited and their properties confiscated

under the terms of the Mexican constitution. The State Department note was a declaration in unmistakable terms of the concern of this Government that the vested rights of Americans must be protected.

That no reply to the note has ever been received by the State Department is regarded as of no consequence as the note itself called for no reply, being merely in the nature of a "caveat," filed to keep the rec-

ord straight. But the note will become of large importance when Obregon applies to this Government for recognition.

FIND BOY'S BODY IN HUDSON

The body of a boy taken from the Hudson River off Two Hundred and Twenty-first street, Manhattan, yesterday morning, was identified as that of John Jerome Lanyon, seven, of No. 45 Linden avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW U. S. NOTE SENT MEXICO

Insists That Lives and Property Rights of Americans
Be Protected.

((By Universal Service.))

The United States has sent a new note to Mexico insisting that the lives and property rights of all Americans in Mexico must be accorded fullest protection by the newly elected government.

This notification, Secretary Colby said yesterday, is supplementary to representations recently directed more particularly toward protection of American oil interests. It demands protection for all interests.

Mexican Embassy officials are strongly of the opinion that Mexico's reply will be couched in extremely conciliatory terms. This opinion is largely based upon the statement by President-elect Obregon that, desiring "to set Mexico right in the eyes of the world," he will appoint impartial commissions to adjust American claims for reparation, as well as the various oil disputes.

The provision of the Mexican constitution that all subsoil products are the property of the central government and cannot be sold by owners of property will not, according to the Embassy officials, militate against a peaceful settlement.

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MYRON M. PARKER
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Washington, D.C.
KELLOGG BUILDING

September 11, 1920

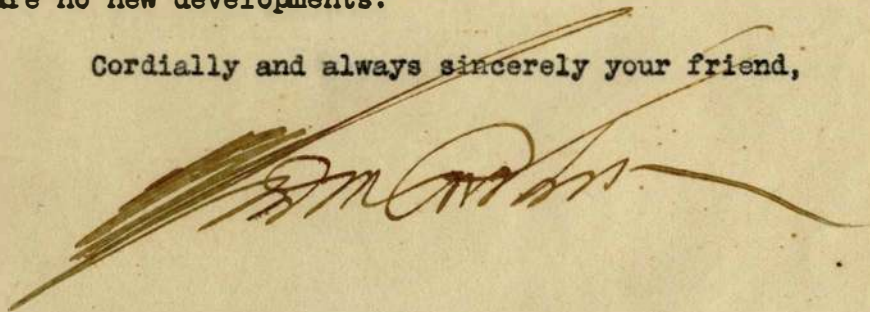
General Alvaro Obregon,
Nogales, Arizona.

My dear General Obregon;

I have a very great favor to ask of you. I want
two large photographs of yourself. When framed, will keep
one in my office and the other at my house.

There are no new developments.

Cordially and always sincerely your friend,



MMP:GM

Tengo que pedir á usted un gran favor.-
Deseo me obsequie dos fotografias grandes de usted, para
ponerlas una en mi despacho y la otra en mi casa habitación,
en su respectivo cuadro.

No hay nada nuevo.

Como siempre etc

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

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De México el 16 de septiembre de 1920 de 19

Para WASHINGTON. D.C. Vía _____

Sr. M.M. PARKER. Domicilio _____

ESTIMO Y AGRADEZCO FELICITACION QUE ENVIARE POR
TRIUNFO DE MI CANDIDATURA EN ELECCIONES PRESIDENCIALES. SALUDOLO
AFECTUOSAMENTE.

ALVARO OBREGON.
PASE 851

En México, D. F.

Sept. 24
de 1920.

Señor Cor. Myron M. Parker.
Kellogg Building.
Chicago, Ill.

Apreciable y buen amigo:

Nuestro mútuo amigo, el señor don Ignacio P. Gaxiola me ha enviado las cartas que se ha servido usted ririgirme y en ellas he encontrado copias de las enviadas por usted a algunos periodistas de ese País. Me permite expresarle mi deseo de que no se hagan declaraciones en nombre mío que se relacionen con los problemas fundamentales de este País, si no son antes sometidas a mi consideración, ya que sólo pueden abarcarse en toda su amplitud en donde los tenemos más a la vista.

Mucho he estimado su franco deseo de cooperar con nosotros en bien del futuro de México y por ello le expreso mis más vivos agradecimientos.

Muy seguido recuerdo con gusto los ratos amenos que pasamos en esa Gran Ciudad durante mi estancia allí en los meses de abril y mayo de 1918.

Le envío un cariñoso saludo y con el afecto de siempre, me repito su atento amigo, y seguro servidor.

MYRON M. PARKER
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Washington, D. C.
KELLOGG BUILDING

September 24, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,
Mexico City,
Mexico.

My dear General Obregon;

My very great interest in you and the success of your administration must be my excuse for troubling you so often with suggestions. I have, several times in the past, suggested ~~that~~ what appeared to me to be the easiest way out of difficult international troubles, would be for you, after you are inaugurated President, to ask for a mixed commission to consider all matters in dispute. I am more than ever convinced that this would be the wisest policy for you to pursue. You will see by the enclosed clipping that Japan is about to ask for the appointment of a similar commission.

Without the most friendly relations between the two Governments, Mexico can not obtain that degree of happiness and prosperity that she is entitled to and your administration, wise as it will be, in my judgment would not accomplish all that Mexico might otherwise obtain.

I speak advisedly when I say the suggestion of such a commission would be met with favor at the Department of State.

There isn't the slightest doubt about Senator Hardings election. He will receive an over whelming majority. Being a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, he is entirely familar with conditions and as a member of that Committee he united in the unanimous approval of the Fall Report, which action by the Foreign Relations Committee,

was, as you know, unanimously approved by the United States Senate. How important, therefore, that matters are adjusted between Mexico and the United States in such a manner as will meet with approval by the incoming Executive.

The desire of the United States Government will be entirely reciprocal. They will not ask more of Mexico than they would accord Mexico. Intervention is the last thing this Government would ever think of. All this talk that the United States anticipates intervention or that Senator Fall is an Interventionist, is just common bunk.

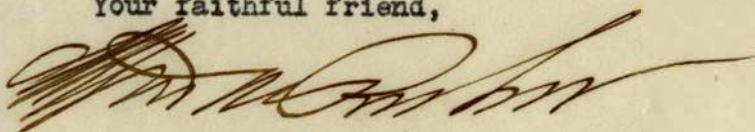
I see by the morning papers that Senior Pisqueria had an interview with Norman Davis, Under Secretary of State, respecting recognition. The papers stated that the action taken by Senior Pisqueria was without knowledge of Special Ambassador Calderon. In my judgment there is not a chance of recognition during the life of Mexico's Provisional Government. Recognition can easily be had if these matters in controversy can be adjusted through a suggested mixed commission or some other satisfactory manner.

I have written you several letters of some importance, addressed to you at Nogales. I hope you have received them.

Time moves on rapidly. It will not be long, my dear General, before you are inaugurated President of Mexico. Your administration will mean much to your country also to our own country.

Assuring you of my most affectionate regards, believe me always,

Your faithful friend,



Washington Star
Sept 22nd 1920

the Associated Press

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TWO CENTS.

JAPAN TO ASK U.S. FOR A COMMISSION TO SOLVE ISSUES

**Failing, Tokio Government
Plans to Begin Lawsuits
in California.**

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, September 23.—The Washington government will be asked to appoint a commission to effect a solution of Japanese-American problems, and in the event of the passage of the California anti-Japanese legislation the Japanese government will arrange for a lawsuit against the California legislature on the ground that the bill is unconstitutional and a violation of the treaty rights of the Japanese, according to the leading newspapers today.

The newspapers say the above program was defined at meetings of the cabinet and the diplomatic advisory council.

By the Associated Press.

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MYRON M. PARKER
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Washington, D.C.
KELLOGG BUILDING

October 4th, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,
Mexico City,
Mexico.

My dear General Obregon;

I want to thank you very sincerely for sending me the photographs I so much desired. They are perfectly fine. One will remain in my office and the other has already been taken possession of by Mrs. Parker.

Referring to my letter to the editor of the Washington Post, copy of which I have sent you, respecting conditions in Mexico, would say, that the Post, for a long time, had been publishing statements relative to yourself and Mexico, wide of the facts. They had repeatedly reiterated that you were mixed up with the oil interests, and that De la Huerta and his adherents were antagonistic, etc., etc., All these things were calculated to prejudice you and your country with our Government.

Mr. Ira Bennett, the editor of the Post, being a personal friend of mine, I called on him one day and stated to him that if he wanted facts respecting actual conditions in Mexico and yourself, he could get them from Senior Calderon or possibly myself, but I said if for other reasons he was publishing this stuff, of course, that would be different, meaning, of course, he was paid for such publications. I told him, as near as I could, what the conditions were in Mexico and that it was not possible that you could be mixed up in any of this oil business. He asked me if I would submit those facts in writing. I told him I would on one condition that they should be regarded as entirely confidential and never receive

publication. He readily acquiesced in this and accordingly kept his word. My object was to prevent further misrepresentations being made in the Post respecting yourself and the Mexican people. The attitude of the Post, from that time on, changed and I think a great benefit was accomplished.

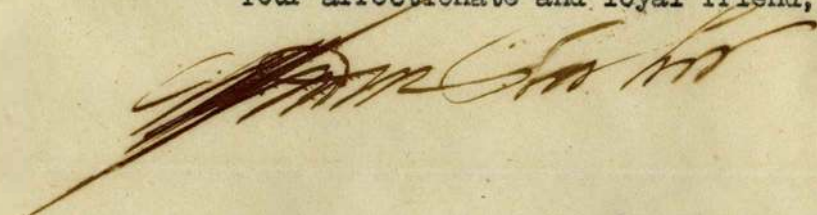
In the morning paper it was stated that General Fleix Diaz had signified his intention of supporting you and your administration. This is most gratifying.

The Presidential campaign in this country is progressing and it is confidentially believe that Senator Harding will get the largest majority ever given a Presidential Candidate. There is now no about about his election.

Less than two months from now, you will be inaugurated President of Mexico. High officials of our Government believed that will mean much not only for Mexico but the United States as well.

Know me always to be, with sincere regards,

Your affectionate and loyal friend,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to William Howard Taft, written over the typed name.

I do not think the activities of Creel and Senor Pisqueria
are of any benefit to your Government.

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington
October 9
1 9 2 0

Col. Myron M. Parker,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Colonel Parker:-

As I gathered from our conversation that you might desire to forward my recent letter to you to General Obregon for his information, I have written a duplicate of same in Spanish and herewith enclose.

If you desire to send the letter to General Obregon I hope that you will use the Spanish letter which I am enclosing, rather than the English copy, as it would be necessary to have the letter translated and I prefer my own translation.

Very sincerely yours,

ABF/C1

Albert B. Fall

My dear General:

*Complying with the request
of Sen. Fall, just to hand,
I am sending you a translation
of the Senator's letter, copy of
which I mailed you on Saturday.*

Yours sincere friend,

Wm. McKim

October 11, 1920

HENRY CABOT LODGE, MASS., CHAIRMAN.
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G. F. REDMOND, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

64
SUBCOMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE MEXICAN AFFAIRS

ALBERT B. FALL, CHAIRMAN
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE
MARCUS A. SMITH

DAN M. JACKSON, CLERK

WASHINGTON,
Octubre 7 de 1920.

Sr. Coronel Myron M. Parker,
Edificio Kellogg,
Washington, D. C.

Mi estimado Coronel Parker:

Le agradezco la oportunidad de leer la carta del Sr. Fernando Iglesias Calderón dirigida a Ud. de fecha 5 de Octubre de 1920.

Antes de presentarme esa carta, me llamó Ud. la atención al último párrafo de la misma en la segunda y siguiente página, en el que el Sr. Calderón de expresión a la esperanza de que

"se servirá Ud. usar su amistosa influencia con el Sr. Fall de modo que caigan las funestas consecuencias para su país y el mio no sobre el que rehuse aceptar una condición imposible, sino sobre el que procure hacer tal imposición."

Este es un párrafo sumamente interesante y yo, por consiguiente, pudiera adoptarlo, al expresarle a Ud. mi opinión, como aplicable a la posición de México según queda comunicada en esta carta por el Sr. Iglesias Calderón.

En otras palabras -- pudiera decirle a Ud. con toda franqueza que la culpa que pueda resultar de cualquiera situación infausta sería debida, en mi juicio, al hecho de que el Gobierno americano no puede sino rehusar aceptar condiciones imposibles ofrecidas por México, por conducto del Sr. Calderón, como preliminares al reconocimiento de cualquier Gobierno mexicano por este Gobierno, y al consiguimiento del auxilio activo y ayuda que México está pidiendo ya a los ciudadanos de este Gobierno, así como la rehabilitación de México y de sus industrias.

Puedo decirle francamente, sin embargo, que estoy firmemente convencido de que ninguna "situación infausta", entre este país y México, podrá existir continuamente por ningún espacio largo de tiempo. Tengo demasiada confianza en las intenciones honorables y justas de este Gobierno, así como en el buen sentido y esencial patriotismo de los que privan en México, para creer que se hará al fin otro que un arreglo amigable y justo entre los dos países.

En vista de algunas de las expresiones en la carta del Sr. Calderón, creo mi deber hablarle a Ud. como el amigo del Sr. Gral. Obregón, del modo más franco y despreocupado, con referencia a tales expresiones y a la actitud del Sr. Calderón.

PRIMERA.- El Sr. Calderón o no ha leído, o no entiende, el documento que le di con referencia a Colombia. No le di copia del tratado entre los Estados Unidos y Colombia, sencillamente por que el tal tratado no ha sido ratificado.

El segundo error del Sr. Calderón, no siendo bastante el primero, consiste en que no se insertó ninguna cláusula, ni se ofreció insertarla, en el tratado pendiente, ni en ningún otro tratado, que forzaba a Colombia a cambiar sus leyes.

A Colombia no se le forzó por este país hacer nada absolutamente por "imposición norte-americana", y yo que, como Presidente de la Comisión, informé sobre la cuestión mexicana y cuestiones similares que surgieron en Colombia, me resiento, muy vehemente, de la actitud del Sr. Calderón al procurar crear la impresión que dice ser un hecho al referirse a las negociaciones de este país con Colombia.

Sólo puedo excusar esta actitud del Sr. Calderón suponiéndole ser tan enteramente preocupado contra cualquier arreglo amistoso entre los Estados Unidos y México que rehusó leer el informe sobre el asunto de Colombia que le di únicamente como una cortesía y para su información.

El informe que di al Sr. Calderón dice, con toda claridad, y sin ambigüedad, que la Suprema Corte de la República de Colombia, pendiente el arreglo de las cuestiones que se estaban considerando entonces por los dos Gobiernos, se había reunido y decidido que el proyectado decreto del Gobierno de Colombia y el proyecto de ley o ley "Camacho", en los términos de dicho decreto, y los dos en los mismos términos de los decretos de Carranza conforme al artículo 27, eran anticonstitucionales.

Este informe también dice que después de esta decisión, el Congreso de Colombia había decretado legislación que protegía los derechos de los extranjeros y establecía una política con referencia a los terrenos nacionales de Colombia.

El informe entonces dice que debido a la decisión de la Suprema Corte de Colombia, en el juicio de la Comisión, ya no era necesario entonces insistir sobre un protocolo o un tratado con relación a la protección de derechos americanos.

Puedo decirle a Ud., Coronel Parker, que muchísimos de los más eruditos ciudadanos mexicanos afirman que la Constitución

de 1917 no es ni válida ni legal, ni hecha de conformidad con la ley fundamental y práctica de la República Mexicana. Esta afirmación está fuertemente apoyada por los Americanos que conocen las circunstancias bajo las cuales se hizo la tal Constitución de México de 1917.

También puedo decirle que en caso de que resuelva la Suprema Corte de México que esta Constitución de 1917 no es la ley fundamental; o si dicha Corte decida que el artículo 27, en la parte que autoriza la aprobación de una ley que ponga en tela de juicio los títulos adquiridos con anterioridad a la promulgación de la Constitución, es anticonstitucional, entonces el caso de México estaría paralelo al de Colombia y las cuestiones en disputa entre los dos países, es decir, entre México y los Estados Unidos, con referencia a dicho artículo 27, no se presentarían para su arreglo ni aun para su discusión, y mi Comisión, con júbilo y sin vacilar, informaría al Senado y al pueblo de los Estados Unidos de estos hechos.

Puedo decir con entera franqueza que cualquiera que se acerque a mí sobre los asuntos México-Americanos pendientes, y demuestre tan abiertamente tanto prejuicio, predisposición y determinación de rechazar de antemano aun sugerencias amistosas, conseguirá de mí muy poca ayuda y, si antes estoy informado de la actitud de dicho señor, le concederé de mi tiempo únicamente lo suficiente para darle un cortés "buenos días" y nada mas.

La Posición del Sr. Calderón, hablando oficialmente por México, como procura hacer, según consta en el último párrafo de la primera página de su carta, que es como sigue:

"Yo contesté entonces al Senador Fall -- y me da mucho gusto repetirlo en esta carta -- que aunque México estará dispuesto a permitir discusión sobre ciertas leyes que pudieran vulnerar derechos legales adquiridos con anterioridad, y únicamente con la mira de indemnizar a las partes dañadas con una compensación justa, no admitirá en ninguna otra nación la autoridad de aun discutir los derechos inalienables que tiene para expedir sus propias leyes, sean buenas, sean malas."

es exactamente la posición tomada por Carranza en sus contestaciones insultantes a todas las comunicaciones de este Gobierno sobre el asunto de la Constitución de 1917, y los decretos de Carranza conforme a la misma comprende exactamente las contenciones de Carranza que hizo a los demás Gobiernos Latino-Americanos al procurar formar la unión de América Latina contra las contenciones de los Estados Unidos sobre el tratamiento de los ciudadanos americanos.

Le llamo la atención a la pagina 3157 de Los Exámenes de la Comisión sobre Asuntos Mexicanos, en la que está consignado el telegrama del Embajador Americano a la Secretaría de Relaciones de México de fecha 12 de Abril de 1918, en el que, entre otras cosas, este Gobierno dice:

"Los Estados Unidos no pueden conformarse, ostensiblemente ni nominalmente, con ningún procedimiento que tome la forma de imposición de impuestos o el ejercicio de dominio eminente, que resulte efectivamente en la confiscación de propiedades particulares y la privación arbitraria de derechos adquiridos."

y me refiero a la página 3160 del mismo documento. El Sr. Carranza dijo a este Gobierno:

"México, en el ejercicio de sus derechos soberanos no pudo admitir la ingerencia de los Gobiernos extranjeros en el asunto y que sí esto significaba la guerra o la intervención, estaba listo para hacer frente a la alternativa."

Ahora bien, mi querido Coronel, la posición del Gobierno americano en cuanto a este asunto consignada en el párrafo de la carta del Sr. Calderon dirigida a Ud., que he citado arriba, y que las últimas citas demuestran, es exactamente similar a la de Carranza, fué consignada plena, franca y claramente por el Gobierno americano en nuestra nota al Gobierno mexicano del 13 de diciembre de 1918, que se encuentra en el mismo documento a que he hecho referencia y del cual, de la página 3165, ahora cito:

"El Gobierno mexicano parece ser de opinión de que en tanto que un Estado no hace distinciones contra los extranjeros y en favor de sus propios ciudadanos, puede dar a los extranjeros el tratamiento que le parezca; que los extranjeros deben someterse a su tratamiento y que sus Gobiernos no tienen el derecho de interponerse para protegerlos contra el mismo, siendo indebidamente oneroso e injusto, hasta que se hayan agotado en vano los remedios locales."

"El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos cree que esta contención del Gobierno mexicano y la base sobre que parece que descansa no tienen fundamento sano en los principios de la ley ni en la práctica de las naciones que en el pasado han sido aceptadas por los gobiernos del mundo, y que no pudo, por lo tanto, ser llamado a reconocerlas o conformarse con ellas en oposición a la práctica de las naciones. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos es firmemente de la opinión de que el peso del derecho internacional y la práctica apoyan el parecer que toda nación tiene

ciertos deberes mínimos que cumplir en cuanto al tratamiento de los extranjeros, independiente de sus deberes para con sus propios ciudadanos, y que, en caso de la falta de tal cumplimiento, el Gobierno extranjero interesado tiene el derecho de protestar. No es el menor de tales deberes, según cree el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, el de abstenerse de medidas que resulten en la confiscación de los derechos de propiedad adquiridos por los extranjeros, adquiridos de buena fe y conforme a las leyes del país en el que se hallen situados los bienes. Mientras que el Gobierno mexicano tenga a bien confiscar los derechos de propiedad adquiridos por sus propios ciudadanos, la tal acción no es, en equidad, una justificación de iguales derechos de los ciudadanos americanos y no impide al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de protestar en favor de sus ciudadanos contra la confiscación de sus bienes."

"Para resistir la usurpación de sus derechos por las agencias gubernamentales, los ciudadanos mexicanos tienen una arma que se presume puedan usar junto con los remedios judiciales. Me refiero a los procedimientos pacíficos por los que el pueblo libre de una democracia pueda hacer valer su voluntad en cuanto a la política gubernamental. Pero los Americanos en México no tienen este recurso. Aparte de los remedios judiciales, están limitados a una apelación a sus Gobiernos. Si se les niega ese derecho de apelación, se hallarán puestos en una posición desventajosa respecto a los ciudadanos de México que tienen a su disposición remedios tanto políticos como legales para enderezar sus entuertos. Si se ha de negar el derecho de protección a este Gobierno, entonces uno de los medios para obtener la igualdad de tratamiento a que el Gobierno mexicano admite que los Americanos tienen el derecho está sencillamente destruido."

No me consta que este Gobierno haya desviado o modificado en el grado más mínimo, sus contenciones sobre la ley y cortesía de las naciones civilizadas, según se hallan consignadas en los últimos párrafos citados.

Yo, como Presidente de la Comisión del Senado, estoy de acuerdo en lo absoluto con esos principios antes anunciados por nuestro Gobierno.

Antes de la aprobación del artículo 27 y otros artículos de la Constitución de 1917, este Gobierno, en 22 de enero de 1917, oficialmente comunicó a Carranza sus objeciones a varios artículos de la Constitución, usando el lenguaje que cito abajo y que el Gobierno actual de México, o cualquier Gobierno de aquel país, que procure el reconocimiento de los Estados Unidos y desee relaciones

amistosas con los Estados Unidos, debe considerar con cuidado:

"Llamará Ud. la atención del Sr. Gral. Carranza al deseo sincero del Departamento de que dé su consideración a estos asuntos con el fin de evitar la posibilidad del trastorno de las hasta aquí felices relaciones existentes entre los dos Gobiernos, y con la mira de evitar futuras dificultades serias bajo la proyectada constitución con cualquier Gobierno organizado conforme a ella."

He hecho subrayar la última línea y media de esta cita.

Ahora bien, ¿Cuales son los hechos en relación con las sugerencias de la Comisión del Senado, respecto al arreglo de todos los asuntos pendientes con México, antes de reconocer un Gobierno allí?

Primera.- Que se haga un arreglo para el nombramiento de una comisión para la averiguación de los daños, si los hubo, que se hicieron a los Americanos y bienes de Americanos, en México, y, recíprocamente, de los daños, si los hubo, que se hicieron a los Mexicanos o bienes de Mexicanos en los Estados Unidos.

Segunda.- El nombramiento de otra, o de la misma, Comisión para arreglar las disputas sobre límites y asuntos de un carácter semejante entre los dos países y, en particular, la de la zona del Chamizal en El Paso, Texas, y la de los sistemas de Irrigación del Rio Colorado, etc.

Tercera.- Que el artículo 27, o cualquier decreto o ley expedido conforme a él, no tenga aplicación para privar a los ciudadanos americanos de sus derechos de propiedad legalmente adquiridos con anterioridad a el.

Que la cláusula sobre escuelas de los ministros de los cultos,

La predicación del cristianismo por los Americanos

Y las cláusulas semejantes, no sean aplicadas contra ciudadanos americanos.

Cuarta.- Arreglos para la protección de ciudadanos americanos y sus derechos de propiedad en México, en el porvenir.

Quinta.- Que el arreglo que se haga sea consignado en una escritura en forma de un protocolo o convenio preliminar con la declaración expresa de que el mismo arreglo será incluido en un tratado formal entre los dos países tan luego que se reconozca un Gobier-

no mexicano.

Otras sugerencias de la Comisión son las de que ayuda financiera sea dada inmediatamente a México, preferentemente por medio de un empréstito nacional de los Estados Unidos a aquel país y en una cantidad suficiente para que pueda consolidar sus obligaciones pendientes, rehabilitar sus ferrocarriles, etc.

Puedo decirle a Ud., señor, que las últimas sugerencias con referencia a finanzas, etc., son, por supuesto, meras sugerencias de la Comisión, con el conocimiento de que México ha estado buscando empréstitos en los Estados Unidos por algunos años y de que el actual Gobierno tenía, cuando se hizo el informe, y ha tenido constantemente después, agentes fiscales buscando empréstitos aquí por conducto de varias instituciones financieras americanas e individuos.

Que se ha dicho en México y en este país por propagandistas Carrancistas que los financieros americanos prestarían dinero a México únicamente cuando tuvieran seguridades de recibir valiosas concesiones además de las garantías para el pago de los fondos prestados y que así los intereses medradores y rapaces americanos desalmada e inhumanamente procuraron "sangrar" a México y a su pueblo aturdido por medio de sus necesidades y la cooperación medradora de oficiales mexicanos.

Para evitar tales acusaciones en el futuro, la Comisión sugirió de preferencia que las necesidades financieras de México sean atendidas por medio de un empréstito del pueblo americano al pueblo mexicano.

Ahora pues, ¿que encontramos en la carta del Sr. Calderón; que en su conversación conmigo en presencia de Ud., en las declaraciones de otros Mexicanos prominentes, etc.?

Sencillamente que aunque el Sr. de la Huerta y el Sr. Gral. Obregón han dicho que los preceptos constitucionales mexicanos no se entenderán ni se ejecutarán para confiscar bienes americanos y privar a los americanos de sus derechos, el consejo de la Comisión de que esta declaración sea consignada por escrito e incluida en un tratado después del reconocimiento, constituye un insulto para México y su pueblo y no merece ni considerarse.

Es bien conocido, por supuesto, por cualquier estudiante, historiador o diplomático que los convenios para el arreglo de disputas pendientes entre dos países; los arreglos para el conducto de futuras relaciones entre dos países; los arreglos para el estado de paz entre dos países; los arreglos para el conducto del comercio, tránsito, etc., entre dos países, y, en efecto, prácticamente todas las cuestiones que se han surgido, o puedan surgir en el futuro, entre dos países, se hacen al fin por medio de un es-

crito conocido con el nombre de tratado.

En 1831, los Estados Unidos y México celebraron un tratado de amistad y comercio. En 1848 se restableció este tratado, otra vez en 1853 y en fin en 1884 el Gobierno de México procuró y logró la terminación de este tratado según los preceptos del mismo.

Por supuesto, la cláusula de este tratado con relación a la protección especial de los ciudadanos americanos y sus bienes, habiendo sido hecho perpétua, no fué, ni pudo ser, terminada y queda en efecto y vigor.

El protocolo o convenio propuesto contendrá las estipulaciones para la celebración de un nuevo tratado, puesto que no existe ningún tratado de amistad y comercio entre los dos países, y, como se acostumbra en tales circunstancias, se harán estipulaciones para el arreglo de las cuestiones pendientes y, por sugestión de cualquiera de las dos partes, la clase y el carácter de propiedad y de protección de la misma, sería clara y específicamente consignada en el tratado.

Este es el fin que persigue la Comisión, con la sugestión de que un protocolo preliminar, comprendiendo las mismas cosas, sean consignado por escrito antes del reconocimiento de un Gobierno en México por este Gobierno.

Once personas pretendiendo ser Presidentes de México han reclamado el derecho de desempeñar los deberes oficiales de ese cargo desde 1910. México ha estado en una condición de disturbio y confusión, poniendo en peligro la paz de sus vecinos los últimos diez años.

Ahora, hablando por mi propia persona, puedo decirle a Ud. que por primera vez durante diez años parece haber cuando menos un rayo de esperanza de que el pueblo mexicano está formando para sí mismo un Gobierno con el cual las demás naciones del mundo pueden tratar justificadamente sobre una base de igualdad.

En vista de la muy cercana relación y el interés muy grande que tiene este país en México, financiera, comercial y políticamente, me propongo hacer lo posible para ayudar al pueblo mexicano, si se demuestra que se ha resuelto formar un Gobierno de por sí mismo.

Sea pedida mi ayuda por el pueblo Mexicano, sea rechazada por el Sr. Calderón, su representante, yo, en el desempeño de mis deberes para con mi pueblo de los Estados Unidos y del Senado, del que soy miembro, seguiré el camino que creo mejor, no solamente para los Estados Unidos y su pueblo sino para el beneficio inmediato de México y el pueblo mexicano, sin tomar en cuenta la actitud arrogante de ciertos mexicanos quienes asumen que los Estados

Unidos procuran dominarlos o forzarlos, o insultarlos.

El Sr. Calderón, como hombre muy instruido, conocedor perfecto de la historia de su país y de éste, conoce el artículo 8 del tratado de 1853, entre México y los Estados Unidos, el cual existe todavía en todo su vigor y fuerza, y, por supuesto, sabe que por sus preceptos los intereses de los Estados Unidos en una parte íntegra de la República Mexicana es de un caracter tan íntimo que si nos conviniera hacerlo tendríamos el derecho, en este mismo momento, de mandar una fuerza armada suficiente, si en nuestra juicio fuera necesaria, al Istmo de Tehuantepec, para proteger la ruta entre Puerto México, en una costa, a Salina Cruz, en la otra. Yo no oigo al Sr. Calderón decir que este mortal insulto debe ser removido por tratado o de otro modo.

En 1859, Benito Juarez, el gran Libertador y legislador, cuyo cumpleaños se celebra en todas las poblaciones y ciudades de México, celebró un solemne tratado con los Estados Unidos por cuyas provisiones, entre otras cosas, se da a los Estados Unidos el derecho de libre transporte a través de México desde Matamoros hasta Mazatlán, con el derecho de proteger la ruta en caso de que México no pudo hacerlo, en todo tiempo, y por los mismos términos se concedió igual derecho por la ruta desde Guaymas hasta el Rancho de Nogales, y en el mismo tratado, seis años después del tratado de Gadsden, se insertaron las mismas provisiones con relación al Istmo de Tehuantepec, y, sin embargo, lo que Benito Juarez pudo hacer, y quedar justamente el heroe del pueblo mexicano, el Sr. Calderón y otros de la generación actual de Mexicanos consideran un insulto mortal si se les sgiere.

Perdonaré Ud. la extensión de esta carta, pero me siento con justificación al escribirla para que la remita, si desea, al Sr. Gral. Cbregón, en cuyo buen juicio y patriotismo, distinguidos del orgullo y arrogancia personales, tengo gran confianza.

De Ud. sinceramente,

Allen D. Fane

MYRON M. PARKER
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law
 Washington, D.C.
 KELLOGG BUILDING

~~Div 2~~

There is no such lobby, as referred to
 above, around Washington. Statements
 of this sort can have no good effect.

Nad. No hay tal grupo que dirija la
 política en Washington. Declaraciones de esta
 índole no pueden causar buen efecto
 Parker 

74-1
**MEXICO TO SEND NEW
COMMISSIONER TO U. S.**

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 13.—It was reliably reported here today that Rafael Zubaran, president of the municipal council, will succeed Fernando Calderon as Mexican high commissioner to the United States.

Wash. Post 10/13/20
SUNDAY

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL
POSTOFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

74
TWO CENTS.

WOULD FOSTER TRADE

Harding Says Foreign Commerce Will Create Peace Bonds.

FOR NEW MEXICAN POLICY

SEES "PETROLEUM INTRIGUE"

**Mexican Says Lobbyists Overrun
U. S. Department of State.**

Mexico City, Oct. 14.—Charges that the "petroleum intrigue has been unable to reach the White House and has turned its attention to the Department of State, which is overrun by lobbyists representing interests working against Mexico in petroleum, political and divers other matters," are made by Roberto Pesquiera, personal representative in the United States of provisional President de la Huerta, in a statement issued tonight.

Senor Pesquiera, who also is Mexican financial agent in the United States with headquarters in New York, has just returned to Mexico City after a two months' tour in the United States. Incidentally his report denies that any friction exists between him and Fernando Iglesias Calderon, Mexican representative in Washington.

**Asks Protection of American Lives
and Property Across Border.**

HARDING WOULD

74-3
CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

That policy should be," he said. "You may be sure that it includes a firm determination to protect all Americans wherever they go upon legitimate errands."

Developing his views regarding Mexico the nominee at Somerset said: "Many speakers for the Democratic party are telling our countrymen everywhere that Republican success means war with Mexico. It seems to be a specialty with the Democratic party to foresee war and then keep us out of it during the campaign. The Republican party is not a war party—though we did insist on fighting vigorously and with all our resources after we were involved in the great world conflict."

"But this campaign scare will not deceive America the second time. The policy of the present administration, which brought distrust in Mexico and humiliation at home, will be quickly reversed when we come into power, but instead of war it will bring confidence, respect and tranquillity."

74-4
Aim to Protect Americans.

"Mexico understands the Republican policy as do Americans who are more intimately concerned with our relationship with the sister republic. We never intend to tell them who shall govern there—that is Mexico's own affair. We only mean to say as neighbors and friends we want to extend a helping hand when invited so to do; that we ask nothing except the protection of American lives when rightfully in Mexican territory, and the protection of American property which is rightfully owned there. We ask that of Mexico and everybody else in the world. That doesn't mean war, that means the golden rule of international relationship, the respect for the rights of Americans which we mean to give to all other nationalists in the world."

At Oneida, the last stopping place in Tennessee, Senator Harding was greeted by a big crowd, many of whom were school children, one sturdy youth struggling manfully to bear aloft a large American flag. The nominee told them a story, relating how he had once driven a team on construction work on a railroad in Ohio. "And now," he said, "I am the Republican candidate for President." He related the story, he said, to show that all the youth of America have opportunity in this nation.

MYRON M. PARKER
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Washington, D. C.
KELLOGG BUILDING

October 26, 1920

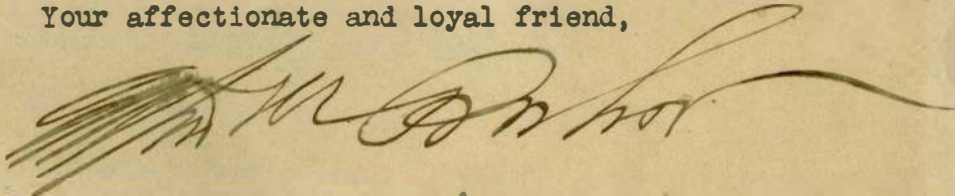
General Alvaro Obregon,
Mexico City,
Mexico.

My dear General;

The very recent efforts made by Senor Pisqueria and Mr. Creel, since they returned to Washington, to obtain recognition, have utterly failed. They have been told by the State Department that the obnoxious Carranza decrees must be revoked, Article 27 amended and other matters in controversy satisfactorily adjusted in the form of a protocol before recognition would take place. I feel that I ought to say to you, my dear General, that there is no man in Mexico who is held in as high regard by the officials of the American Government, both present and prospective, as yourself; notwithstanding this, I am convinced that if you were to personally urge recognition without arranging these disputed points, your request would not be complied with.

Know me to be General,

Your affectionate and loyal friend,



MMP:GM

[Handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom of the page, including a large 'X' and various illegible markings.]

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P.

En México, D. F.

Nov. 3
de 1920.

Señor Myron M. Parker.
Kellogg Building.
Washington, D. C.

Estimado y fino amigo:

Me he enterado de la atenta carta de usted fecha 26 de octubre último, habiendo tomado nota de la información que ella contiene.

Yo espero que en un futuro próximo, en vista de los manejos de la nueva Administración y de las garantías que dará a todos los intereses nacionales y extranjeros, así como del respeto absoluto que se tendrá por la moral y por la ley, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norte-América reanudará sus relaciones diplomáticas con el Gobierno Mexicano.

Lo saludo con el afecto de siempre, repitiéndome su atento amigo y seguro servidor.

MYRON M. PARKER
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Washington, D.C.
KELLOGG BUILDING

October 29, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,
Mexico City,
Mexico.

My dear General;

As the date of your inauguration approaches my interest in the success of your administration and the establishing of friendly relations between the two Republics, increases.

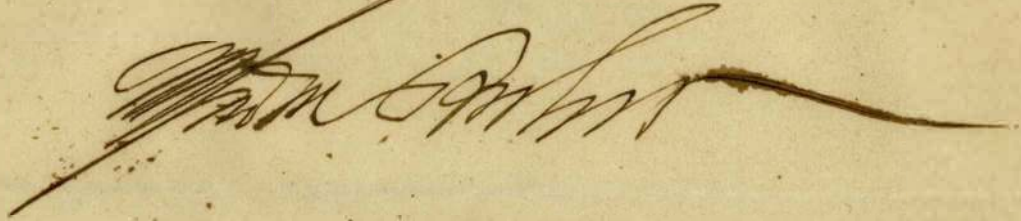
I think you will bear me out in the statement that I have never made a misrepresentation to you or advised you wrong by misleading statements. I know what the sentiment is here, I also think I know the embarrassment which more or less surrounds you in any present attitude you might take respecting the United States. I am therefore, going to take the liberty of suggesting to you the wisdom of your making an open declaration in your inaugural address respecting your attitude and the attitude of your Government toward the United States and the steps you propose to take to affect such an agreement in writing as will prevent future trouble, would be the wisest thing you could do. There is an old saying in this country that "it is often best to take the bull by the horns". Already, I think, sentiment has greatly changed in Mexico respecting Americans and with the election of Senator Harding, which, is as good as accomplished, they will know that only through friendly relations with this Government and England can peace, prosperity and happiness be secured.

I beg of you, my dear General, to give this suggestion your

-2-

careful consideration and when you do so you will know it comes from one who
is now and always will be, you

Your sincere and loyal friend,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Edgar Hoover", with a long, sweeping horizontal flourish extending to the right.

MMP:GM

MYRON M. PARKER
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Washington, D.C.
KELLOGG BUILDING

October 30th, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,
Mexico City,
Mexico.

My dear General;

I enclose for your information memoranda prepared by the State Department, in re, the recognition of the Mexican Government.

In an interview I had this morning with the officials of the State Department I expressed my deepest gratitude over the fact that action was about to be taken which would be acceptable to the State Department and which would soon lead to recognition. All of my past efforts with the Department of State have been along this line. I have been most anxious that this should be accomplished before you were inaugurated President as action of that sort would undoubtedly relieve you of my embarrassment. At the same time I have always entertained the hope that such preliminary assurances would be given as would avoid future misunderstandings since recognition by this administration would mean really nothing without some satisfactory understanding that did not carry with it sufficient guarantees respecting future friendly relations; that this will be accomplished through what is suggested in the last paragraph of the State Departments memoranda, admits of little doubt.

The appointment of a joint arbitration commission, you will recall, are along the lines that I have suggested from the beginning and it is most gratifying to know that that course is about to be pursued.

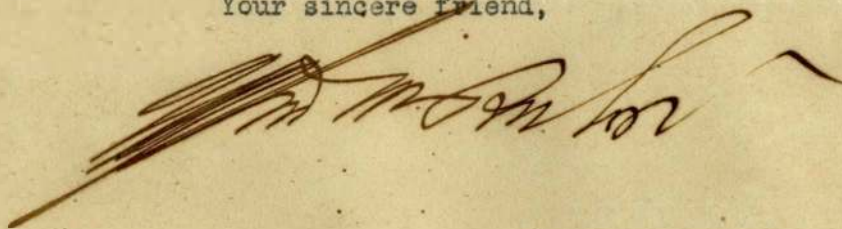
The memoranda attached to my letter of yesterday was based on

information I received that day from high officials of the Government that he was apprehensive that arrangements that might be made through the efforts of Senor Pisqueria might be of future disadvantage to the Mexican Government. I simply Quoted this official.

With assurances of my best hope and affectionate regard,

I am,

Your sincere friend,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Woodrow Wilson", written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned below the typed phrase "Your sincere friend,".

P.S. Copy of letter from Senor Pisqueria also enclosed herewith.

MMP:GM
Enclosure.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

October 29, 1920

The Department of State today made public a letter from Mr. Roberto V. Pesqueira, Confidential Agent of the Government of Mexico, and a statement thereon by the Secretary of State, as follows:

"EMBAJADA DE MEXICO
EN LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 26th, 1920.

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"While the informal and frank conversations I have had with Mr. Norman Davis, the Under Secretary of State, have resulted in a cordial and thorough understanding, I beg the liberty of putting upon paper the exact position and the definite desires of my government.

"As you know, and as the United States must see, it is a new Mexico that faces the world in pride and confidence. From border to border there is peace. Not a single rebel remains in arms against the Federal government, and a whole nation thinks in terms of law and order and reconstruction. On September 5 our citizens cast their votes in due accord with democratic procedure, and Alvaro Obregon, the great soldier-statesman chosen to be president, is supported not only by a coalition of parties, but by a union of faith and patriotism.

"What you may not know, however, is the new spirit that animates my country. It is not only the case that our men and women have come to a deep and lasting appreciation of what Mexico owes to the idealism of President Wilson, so nobly and patiently exhibited in the unhappy years during which our oppressed millions fought against the injustices that weighed them down for centuries. It is equally true that they have thrilled to the world vision of the President -- his tremendous ideal of universal fraternity.

"Mexico today is not merely planning a future of happiness and justice for all within her borders. Out of our new strength we are willing and eager to play our proper part in the creation of a new and better order that will lift ancient burdens from the back of humanity.

"A first task, of course, is firm and enduring friendship between Mexico and the United States. Not only are we neighbors, but every other consideration points to the wisdom of an understanding that goes beyond mere treaties and sinks its roots into the heart of each nation. We have the same political institutions, the same aspirations, the same ideals, the same goals.

"Such a friendship is fast forming. The governors of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona -- your border States -- have already stretched out the hand of friendship, voluntarily telegraphing the President as to their faith in the stability, honesty and sincerity of my government.

"Our business is to set this friendship on foundations so firm that it cannot be shaken by the attack of reaction. Permit me, therefore, to deal in detail with certain slanders that have not only prejudiced the people of the United States, but which have aroused much bitterness in my own country.

"Mexico cannot but feel deeply grieved over the charge that she intends or has even intended to disavow her obligations. President de la Huerta, as well as President elect Obregon, have on repeated occasions publicly declared that Mexico will respect all rightful claims duly proved as such, submitting herself to the recognized principles of international law.

"The Mexican Government is prepared to establish a joint arbitration Commission to pass upon and adjudicate the claims presented by foreigners on account of damages occasioned during the revolution. Any claim that cannot be adjusted by means of direct negotiations between the claimant and the Mexican Government will be submitted to the consideration of this Commission, whose decisions will be deemed final and binding.

"Mexico has likewise upheld that, in order to place international relations on a solid foundation the existence of a permanent machinery or arbitration is essential, for the purpose of deciding any difference. As regards the United States specifically, Mexico has already expressed her intentions in Article XXI of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and is prepared to enlarge and strengthen this machinery.

"Our plan is to establish a national program based on order and justice. It is our firm belief that the people of North America are just as faithful to their own high ideals. Hence, nothing could better shield the dignity of both republics, as nothing could be more efficacious for the continuance of peaceful relations, than the operation of a Commission of this nature, organized in accordance with recognized international practices.

"This policy should be made permanent, and the Mexican Government desires to cooperate in so far as may be needful towards this end.

"Another cause of deep national resentment for the Mexican Government, is the oft repeated assertion that our laws are of a retroactive and confiscatory nature, and that our national program is based on a policy of confiscation. This is entirely groundless. Not one square yard of land has been confiscated in Mexico, not a single legitimate right of property has been annulled. Nor do we intend to deviate from this fundamental policy. President de la Huerta, and President-elect Obregon have also made repeated public declarations to the effect that Article 27 of the Mexican Federal Constitution is not and must not be interpreted as retroactive or violative of valid property rights.

"We are a proud people, and the source of our pride is as high a conception of national honor as was ever erected by any nation. Therefore, Sir, when the Mexican government declares that it is willing and ready to assume full responsibility for all of its international obligations, it is a solemn pledge that will be kept to the letter.

"Present conditions in Mexico - the stability of the government, the spirit of the people - together with the plain statement of a sovereign people's purposes, all combine, it seems to me, to end misunderstanding, and I have the hope that your government will feel justified in recognizing the present government of Mexico, and in resuming official relations in order that a spirit of true friendship and cooperation we may look forward to the necessary rehabilitation of Mexico.

"Please permit me to thank you for your many courtesies and never failing understanding. In the spirit of your great President you have not lacked in appreciation of our struggle for liberty, nor have you ever lost sight of the fact that the sovereignty of Mexico is the most sacred possession of our people. It is because of this attitude that I am able to write to you in such frankness and such sureness that you will understand this letter to be no mere political overture, but the honest expression of an honorable friendship.

Respectfully,

R. V. PESQUEIRA.

"Hon. Bainbridge Colby,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C."

The Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, said today:

• "The discussions which have for some time been in progress with Mr. Pesqueira, representing the Mexican government, give promise of a speedy and happy outcome. The letter which he has addressed to me, and which I am today giving out for publication, is a very significant and, I may add, a very gratifying and reassuring statement of the attitude and purposes of the new government of Mexico. Mr. Pesqueira came to Washington bearing the fullest powers to speak and act on behalf of his government, and has exhibited throughout the course of the discussions a complete realization of Mexico's international obligations, just as his letter reflects clearly the firm resolve of his government to discharge them.

"I think I am warranted in saying that the Mexican question will soon cease to be a question at all, inasmuch as it is about to be answered, not only as it concerns the United States, but, indeed, the whole world as well. •

"The new government of Mexico has given indication of stability, sincerity and a creditable sensitiveness to its duties and their just performance. While the full protection of valid American interests, which is clearly enjoined upon us as a duty, has at all times been a matter of primary concern to us, I may say that on the part of this country, there has been no attempt to prescribe rigid and definitive terms upon which a recognition of the Mexican government would be expressly conditioned. This we have deemed wholly unnecessary, and the disavowal of the Mexican representative of any policy of repudiation of obligations or confiscation of property or vested rights, either through retroactive legislation or future regulations, has the added value of being spontaneous and unprompted.

"There are certain pending matters in controversy between the two governments and our respective nationals, but these will be determined either by agreement or by the process of arbitration, to which Mexico is prepared to yield complete assent.

"The letter of Mr. Pesqueira offers a basis upon which the preliminaries to recognition can confidently proceed, and I am hopeful that within a short time the sympathetic friendship and the patient forbearance which President Wilson has manifested toward the Mexican people during the long period of their internal disorders will be fully vindicated. The desire reflected in Mr. Pesqueira's letter for the confidence and amicable regard of the United States is fully reciprocated, and I am happy to believe that the last cloud upon the ancient friendship of the two peoples is soon to disappear."

MYRON M. PARKER
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Washington, D.C.
KELLOGG BUILDING

November 3rd, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,
Mexico City, Mexico.

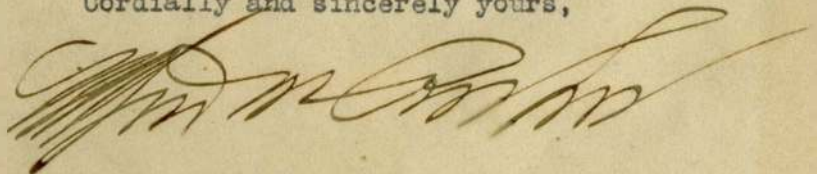
My dear General;

As I have predicted, Senator Harding was elected President yesterday, receiving the largest majority ever given any President. New York State alone gave him about a million majority. It was a verdict rendered against the League and the super one man Government.

Senator Harding is a safe, conservative man; Mexico need have no fear while he is President. I was for eight years, a member of the Republican National Committee, know Senator Harding well and also know that he would not do an injustice to Mexico or any other nation. With you as President of Mexico and Senator Harding as President of the United States, there will be little difficulty in the international affairs being satisfactorily adjusted. I congratulate both yourself and Senator Harding.

With assurances of my affectionate regard and sincere friendship,
I am,

Cordially and sincerely yours,



TEXANS HAIL HARDING

**Governor's Message Welcomes
His Entry Into State.**

TRAIN MAKES DOZEN STOPS

**President-Elect Has No Intention
of Conferring With Obregon.**

**Senator's Car Loaded Down With
Gifts of Fruits, Candy and Flow-
ers by Enthusiastic Crowds—He
Urges Consecration of Party to
Service of America — Shakes
Hands With Cripple.**

By HARRY N. PRICE.

(Copyright, 1920, by Washington Post Co.)

On Board Harding Special Train, Nov. 7.—It has not been the intention of President-elect Warren G. Harding to confer with President-elect Obregon of Mexico on this trip, or to have any representative of his to do so. Senator Harding, it is known, desires the most friendly relations with the republic south of the Rio Grande. Throughout his campaign he emphasized in many of his speeches a determination to pursue a firm but friendly course toward Mexico. He repeatedly declared that under his administration American lives and property would be protected not only in Mexico but wherever Americans go on legitimate missions.

There is said to be a movement on the part of the anti-Obregon party in Mexico to bring about the early recognition of the provisional De la Huerta government, now in control in that country, in the hope that such recognition by the United States would bring about a continuation of the De la Huerta regime. So far as is known, the Wilson administration has given no encouragement to this movement.

MYRON M. PARKER

Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Washington, D. C.

KELLOGG BUILDING

Receives Governor's Greeting.

Senator Harding entered Texas early this (Sunday) morning to find awaiting him a message of greeting from Gov. Hobby, a Democrat. The message, which was dated Austin, Tex., read: "To Senator Warren G. Harding: May I extend to you greeting in the name of the people of Texas and wish you a pleasant journey all the way to the Rio Grande. You are in the home of your friends and each and all are at your service."

To this message the senator replied: "Your generous message of greeting and welcome reached me just as our train was entering Texas. I thank you for it, and for its kindness and cordiality, so characteristic of your people. Mrs. Harding and myself are old friends of Texas, in which in recent years we have spent many happy days. The warmth of greeting that has been showered upon us today testifies that Texas reciprocates our sentiments. We are sure of a delightful visit here, and if it shall help a little to bring about better acquaintance and understanding between widely separate parts of our country, we shall feel doubly satisfied."

Crowds Cheer President-Elect.

The promise of Gov. Hobby that the people of Texas were at the service of the President-elect was borne out by the greeting extended Senator and Mrs. Harding as they made their way across the State. Although the train was running as a special and few stops were expected to be made, messages reached the Harding train at every station pleading that the President-elect would stop, if only for a few minutes, and greet the people. No request was refused, and more than a dozen stops were made during the day and early evening.

Thousands of men, women and children gathered at various points to cheer Senator Harding and wish him well. They threw politics aside and vied, with one another in their welcome. They virtually loaded the Harding car down with presents of canned fruits, candy, tobacco, flowers and sugar cane. Little children also had modest gifts for Mrs. Harding.

Last night Senator Harding received, on his train, a telegram from Poplar Bluff, Mo., advising him that a big crowd was waiting for him and that the people expected a speech. The senator replied that it would be too late when his train reached that point. Back came a message that the crowd would wait all night, if necessary, to see him.

Throng Waits Until 1:30 A. M.

It was 1:30 this morning when the Harding special pulled into Poplar Bluff and the President-elect found a great throng awaiting him. Senator Harding expressed his gratification at the patience of the people and was roundly cheered.

One of the largest crowds gathered at Marshall, Tex., to greet the President-elect. The senator had not intended to make a speech, but, looking up the track ahead, he saw such a large gathering that he felt obliged to address the people.

"There is nothing I have to ask of you this morning except your confidence," Senator Harding said. "I want your assistance in the responsibility I am going to assume. Ours is a popular government, and somehow I think the verdict of last Tuesday indicated that the American people mean to keep it a popular govern-

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

New Orleans, La., Daily Service, Via Southern Railway.

8:30 a. m., 9:45 p. m., 10:45 p. m.
All meals served from dining cars.
The double-tracked trunk line between Washington and Atlanta. City ticket office, 1425 F st. nw.—Adv.

(87)

COMPAÑIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA

VIA GALVESTON.

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

B. & S. Sucr.—170178

ESQ. AV. INDEPENDENCIA Y SAN JUAN DE LETRAN.

VERACRUZ, CALLE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA No. 1.

Fecha

5 - NOV 1920

143J WASHNTON DC 15 LL

GENL ALVARO OBREGON MEXICO

BEST EEESULTS MIGHT FOLLOW YOAR MEETING SENATOR HARDING STOP

HAVE SUGGESTED THIS TO SENATOR FALL

M M PARKER



Handwritten: 230 P2

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

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.
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De México el 6 de noviembre de 1920, de 19

Para WASHINGTON. D.C. Vía

Sr. H. H. PARKER. Domicilio KELLOGG BUILDING.

AGRADEZCO SUGERSTION HIZO EN FAVOR

ENTREVISTA HARDING SEGUN MENSAJE DE USTED FECHA AYER.

RECUERDOS.

ALVARO OBREGON.

Pase 8

COMPAÑIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA

VIA GALVESTON.

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

B. & S. Sucr. - 170178

ESQ. AV. INDEPENDENCIA Y SAN JUAN DE LETRAN.

VERACRUZ, CALLE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA No. 1.

Fecha

14 NOV 1920

32 WASHINGTON DC 31 MB

GENERAL ALVARO OBREGON MEXICO



I ACCEPT WITH MUCH PLEASURE YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION TO BE PRESENT
AT YOUR INAUGURATION AS PRESIDENT OF MEXICO STOP WILL ADVISE YOU THE
DATE ON WHICH I WILL ARRIVE AT LAREDO

M M PARKER

12.40PMH2

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

P. 5.

B. & S. Sucr.—170178

VERACRUZ, CALLE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA No. 1.

Fecha

7 NOV 1920

Saracho
Cabinete

1
v. 2
123 x 10
2
10 x 7
J. A. P.
Bryon n. f.

Kellogg Bldg.

M M PARKER



6.5 PM / 44

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

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ALVARO OBREGON

TELEGRAMA

MEXICO, D. F.. NOV 18 1920

M. M. PARKER.
KELLOGG BLDG. NUEVA YORK. E.U.A.

ENTERADO CON GUSTO LLEGARA USTED LAREDO PROXIMO DIA 23
HE ORDENADO SE RESERVE A USTED GABINETE F AN
A MEXICO. AFECTUOSAMENTE.

ALVARO OBREGON.
PALE

COPIA

92

ALVARO OBREGON
TELEGRAMA

MEXICO, D. F. NOV 18 1920

M. M. PARKER.
KELLOGG BLDG.
WASHINGTON. D.C.

AM VERY GLAD FOR YOUR TRIP DRAWING ROOM IS
RESERVED FOR YOU SAN ANTONIO MEXICO CITY. REGARDS.

ALVARO OBREGON.
PASE 851.

COPIA

93

ALVARO OBREGON
TELEGRAMA

MEXICO, D. F..

NOV 19 1920

M M PARKER.
Kellogg Building.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

YOUR TELEGRAM, RELATIVE PASAPORT.

AM WIRING PESQUEIRA ON THIS SUBJECT.

ALVARO OBREGON.

Pase 851.

94
Telégrafos Nacionales
Oficina Central



REPUBLICA MEXICANA
TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Telegrama recibido en México, D. F.,

32 San Antonio Tex via Laredo Tam 23 Nov 1920.-

22.49 pd d, 10 r, 12 pm, un, rp, d,

Gen. Alvaro Obregon

Missed your reservation for twenty second stop. Can you help me
out on Governemet special leaving tomorrow wire me care St. Anthony
Hotel

M.M. Parker

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
D 03 x 10 u 1 b
1 2 2 1 7 x

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina

COPIA

95

ALVARO OBREGON
TELEGRAMA

MEXICO, D. F..

NOV 23 1920

URGENTE.

M. M. PARKER.
ST. ANTHONY HOTEL.
SAN ANTONIO TEXAS.

SU MENSAJE. AGENTE FERROCARRIL LAREDO TAMPS.
TIENE INSTRUCCIONES PROPORCIONAR USTED GABINETE O CAMAS A
MEXICO. AFECTUOSAMENTE.

ALVARO OBREGON.
PASS 851.

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

FORMA M 3

Telegrama recibido en México, D. F.,

17 San Antonio Tex Via Laredo, Tamps 25 Noviembre 1920
18w 41 oro pd 10 am NU RD A

Gral Alvaro Obregón,

Leaving Friday evening twenty sixth on the torres. Special
stop should be México About seven fifteen Monday morning
M M Parker

My personal representative

Gours to day Mex Consul Saracho

Laredo Tex, will compliment you
in my behalf. Regards.

r 5 20pm

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina

COPIA

ALVARO OBREGON
TELEGRAMA

MEXICO. D. F..

NOV 25 1920

M.M. PARKER.
ST. ANTONY HOTEL.
SAN ANTONIO TEXAS.

YOURS TO DAY. MY PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE. MEX. CONSUL
SARACHO LAREDO TEXAS, WILL COMPLIMENT YOU. REGARDS.

ALVARO OBREGON.
PASE 851.