



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D.F.

México, D.F.
23 de junio de 1920.

Sr. Gral. de División Alvaro Obregón.
Hotel St. Francis,
P r e s e n t e .

Mi muy querido amigo:

En contestación a tu carta fechada el 16 de los corrientes, con gusto te manifiesto que tu recomendado el señor Juan Antonio Carrillo ha sido debidamente atendido.

Sin otro particular me repito como siempre a tus órdenes tu afmo. amigo que mucho te estima.

Benito Juárez



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D.F.

México, D.F.,
a 23 de Junio
de 1920.

Sr. Gral. Dn.
Alvaro Obregón.
C i u d a d .

Muy estimado y fino amigo:-

Refiriéndome a tu grata fecha 16 del actual en la que me das informes sobre la señora Rosaura Viuda de Prado, siento manifestarte que en elección celebrada en la Escuela La Corregidora de Querétaro, triunfó para Directora la candidatura de otra persona.

Sin otro particular, soy como siempre tu afmo. amigo atto. y S.S.

Por acuerdo del Presidente de la República.

El Secretario Particular.

Miguel Alemán

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina



Telegrama recibido en _____ el _____ de 19 _____
5 Sria Particular Presidencia Republica 25 jun Guad. ó d. se encuentre
Gral Alvaro Obregon. _____ off 11 am. mo 12 50p

De acuerdo con apreciables instrucciones hoy diriji a Sr
Pani siguiente cable "Me permito invitar a Ud. para que se sirva ve
nir inmediatamente a esta Republica para ponerse al frente comision
que deberá estudiar principales problemas que trata resolver la --
proxima administracion que se inaugurará primero de diciembre. Sa-
dolo afectuosamente. A Obregon". Saludolo Afmte.

Miguel Alessio Robles.

M.

T E G R A M A.

Nazatlan, Sin., Junio 28^o 1920.

Lic. MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES.

Comandante en Jefe
P. de S. de S. de S.
D. F.

QUEDO ENTERADO Y RECIBIENDO EL QUE DIRIGIMOS
REBIENDO EL QUE DIRIGIMOS

Alvaro Obregón.



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D. F.

Palacio Nacional,
México, julio 10. de 1920.

Señor Alvaro Obregón,
Nogales, Son.

Muy estimado y fino amigo:

El señor Presidente de la República recibió la atenta carta de usted fechada el 24 del mes ppdo, y en contestación a ella manifiesto a usted por acuerdo del propio Primer Magistrado, que tuvo el gusto de atender debidamente al señor Angel Ladrón de Guevara, a quien se sirve - usted presentar.

Como siempre soy de usted afectísimo amigo,
atento, s.s.

P. A. del C. Presidente,
El Secretario Particular.

Ignacio Robles

Presidencia de la República
Correspondencia del Secretario Particular.

PALACIO NACIONAL
7 de Julio de 1920.

Señor Gral. Alvaro Obregón.

Nogales, SON.

Estimado y fino amigo:

Por acuerdo del señor Presidente de la República doy contestación a su atenta carta de fecha 24 de junio último, manifestando a usted que atendió debidamente a su recomendado el señor Jesús Fragoso.

Quedan obsequiados sus apreciables deseos y como siempre me repito su afmo. amigo y atto. S.S.

P.A. del Señor Presidente.
EL SECRETARIO PARTICULAR.

Alvarado

ALVARO OBREGON

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COPIA

TELEGRAMA

NOGALES, SON., JUL 8 - 1920

Lic. MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES
Secretario Particular del C.
Presidente de la República.
MEXICO. - D.F.

HAY ALGUNA ALARMA EN ESTA IMPORTANTE VILLA PORQUE SE RUMORA CON INSISTENCIA QUE EL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE CON OBJETO DE FAVORECER SU TIERRA NATAL QUE ES EL PUERTO DE GUAYMAS HA INFLUENCIADO SE TRASLADÉ AQUEL PUERTO EL JUZGADO DE DISTRITO Y ESTO REPORTARIA GRANDES TRASTORNOS POR SER EL PUERTO DE GUAYMAS EN LA ACTUALIDAD LA CIUDAD MAS DESPOBLADA Y CON MENOS ASUNTOS EN RELACION CON DICHO TRIBUNAL YA QUE ESTA VILLA ES LA DE MAYOR MOVIMIENTO COMERCIAL Y ADUANAL Y SOLAMENTE JUICIOS POR CONCEPTO DE CONTRABANDO QUE NECESITAN INMEDIATA ACCION SE PRESENTAN REDEDOR CINCUENTA AL AÑO. PUNTO. YO HE LOGRADO DESVANECER EL TEMOR QUE EXISTE ADEMAS DE QUE LLEGUE YO A GESTIONAR EL TRASLADO A SEQUISIVA DE DICHO TRIBUNAL AL RESULTAR YO TRIUNFANTE EN LAS PROXIMAS ELECCIONES, CON OBJETO DE FAVORECER MI TIERRA NATAL. SUPLICOLE HACER DEL CONOCIMIENTO DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE EL CONTENIDO DE ESTE MENSAJE PARA QUE SEPA LA MALA IMPRESION QUE ESTA MEDIDA HA CAUSADO ENTRE LOS HOMBRES DE NEGOCIOS.-
Saludolo muy afnte.

Alvaro Obregón.

ALVARO OBREGON

COPIA

TELEGRAMA

NOGALES, SON.

JUL 12 1920

Lic. MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES
Secretario Particular del C.
Presidente de la República.
MEXICO. - D.F.

SUPPLIQUE HACER DEL CONOCIMIENTO DEL SEÑOR
PRESIDENTE QUE POR MEDIO DE LA PRENSA HA DADOSELE MUCHA
IMPORTANCIA EN ESTADOS UNIDOS A LOS ARREGLOS QUE SE ESTAN
LLEVANDO A CABO CON VILLA, CAUSANDO MUY MALA IMPRESION QUE
EL GOBIERNO ESTE PACTANDO CON UN HOMBRE DE TAN BAJO NIVEL
MORAL. - Salúdo lo.

Alvaro Obregón.

ALVARO OBREGON

COPIA

TELEGRAMA

NOGALES, SON., JUL 13 1920

LIC MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES,
Srio. Particular del C. Presidente
Provisional de la República.
M E X I C O. - D.F.

PARA QUE SE SIRVA USTED HACERLO DEL CONOCIMIENTO
DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, PARTICIPOLE HABER RECIBIDO DATOS
FEHACIENTES EN SENTIDO QUE ABOGADO HOPKINS ESTA AL SERVICIO
DE CANTU PARA OBSTRUCCIONAR LABOR DEL ACTUAL GOBIERNO MEXICO.
SALUDOLO.

Alvaro Obregón.

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ALVARO OBREGON

COPIA

TELEGRAMA

NOGALES, SON.,

JUL 13 1920

LIC MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES,
Secretario Particular del C.
Presidente Provisional de la República.
M E X I C O. - D.F.

PARA QUE SE SIRVA USTED HACERIO DEL CONOCIMIENTO
DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, PARTICIPOLE HABER RECIBIDO DATOS FENACIEN-
TES EN SENTIDO QUE ANSDA AOTIEN BPACT OKAIU HSVAO OERCA
GILOP DSEER ULABX BORAN SNDOLO TAEGRH IOURO CBTEC RRLOE
CACII. - ~~Enclómate~~ CLAVE VARGAS QUE CONOCE MARIO. - Salúdolo.

Alvaro Obregón.



ALVARO OBREGON
TELEGRAMA

~~ORIGINAL~~

Copia

NOGALES, SON.,

SEÑOR MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES,
Secretario Particular del C.
Presidente Provisional de la República.
M E X I C O. - D.F.

COMO CONOZCO EL DESEO EXPRESADO SIEMPRE POR EL
SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE SABER IMPRESION QUE CAUSAN EN PUBLICO
LAS DISPOSICIONES DE SU GOBIERNO, QUIERO MANIFESTARLE QUE
LOS NOMBRAMIENTOS ULTIMOS DE CONSUL EN PHOENIX Y EN NOGALES
EN FAVOR DEL "POLLO" GONZALEZ Y FIGUEROA HAN CAUSADO DOLOROSA
IMPRESION ENTRE VERDADEROS AMIGOS Y PARTIDARIOS MUY ESPECIAL-
MENTE POR EL JUSTO DESPRESTIGIO QUE ESTOS DOS SEÑORES HAN
CONQUISTADO CON SUS ACTOS, DESPRESTIGIO QUE LLEVAN AL PUESTO
OFICIAL QUE DESEMPEÑARAN Y QUE SE REFLEJARA SOBRE NUESTRO PAIS.
Salúdolo.

Alvaro Obregón.

12
ALVARO OBREGON

COPIA

TELEGRAMA

NOGALES, SON.,

JUL 13 1920

LIC MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES,
Secretario Partidular del C.
Presidente Substituto de la Republica.
MEXICO. - D.F.

COMO CONOZCO EL DESHO EXPRESADO SIEMPRE POR EL SEÑOR

PRESIDENTE DE SABER RCPAI INAIS MQNCP PUEOO OSLIO IUBDI RENLS
SAUSC EROTL NOUIE EBIFQ SIEEU GQNLN UOARS DERSE SNMAO AUENY CNMSE
MTOUN BOSLI EINON ~~ITOHN~~ ITOHN RSDEX MLCPE EROZO OFPZG GAOAU AVLLE
NLNIA EROPH LOLER SDGYA SRERE NDINR COMED ALPNA OACES DSIYO UCRTD
AOSER ODYIR AACET MRSCE ITMIP PIPNJ YRSEL GIUAC SAIME BISEN URQDE
SEUOS TSESH POSRN SIOOO OTESA EGTNC TUEGE QCTEU UOCSE INSTL OCRQN
DAPOA SSDIL ASSIV EISAR ACUEU LFEENE PIDAS OQPQL TMYF UCERE SAENE
AESXX EROXX JEPXX ANAXX BRXXX OTXXX RUIXX SSXXX - Salúdolo.

Alvaro Obregón.

13
ALVARO OBREGON

COPIA

TELEGRAMA

NOGALES, SON.,

JUL 14 1920

LIC MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES,
Sric. Partidular del C. Presidente
Provisional de la República.
M E X I C O. - D.F.

PERMITOME SUPPLICARLE RECUERDE AL SENOR
PRESIDENTE QUE LA MODIFICACION ACORDADA SOBRE DERECHOS
EXPORTACION GARBANZO ABAARCABA AL GARBANZO EXPORTADO, YA
QUE NINGUNA DE ESTAS CANTIDADES HA SIDO VENDIDA Y ESTA
ALMACENADO EN ARIZONA DENTRO DE LAS MISMAS CONDICIONES
QUE EL QUE ESTA SALIENDO ACTUALMENTE. - Saludos.

Alvaro Obregón.



REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

Telegrama recibido en _____ el _____ de _____ de 191

23 Mexico DF 15 Julio 1920

Off D 6 pm

Gral A Obregon

Urgente

No se ha podido descifrar su telegrama fecha 13 actual. Le agradeceria se sirviera repetirlo. Muy Aliente

M Robles

15

Julio 16' 1920.

Sr. Lic. Miguel Alessic Hobles,
Secretario Particular del C.
Presidente Prov. de la República.
MEXICO. - D.F.

Muy estimado y fino amigo:-

Refiriéndome al telegrama de Ud.
fecha de ayer y a la conferencia telegrafica que ce-
lebró usted con el Gral. Obregón hoy, adjuntas le
remito confirmaciones de los mensajes transmitidos en
clave (4) y a que hizo Ud. alusión en su conferencia.

Le envío un saludo muy afectuoso, y quedo
a sus órdenes atento amigo y S.S.

FTb

ALVARO OBREGON

COPIA

TELEGRAMA

NOGALES, SON.,

JUL 16 1920

LIC MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES,
Srio. Particular del C. Presidente
Provisional de la República.
MEXICO. - D.F.

FECHA DIEZ ACTUAL DIRIGI SIGUIENTE MENSAJE AL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: - PUNTO. "EN VIRTUD DE ESTAR EL "GUERRERO" EN REPARACION, EL SEÑOR JOSE SOTO QUE ENCUENTRASE EN MANZANILLO Y QUIEN ES EL DUEÑO DEL BARCO PERDIDO "ZACARIAS CONDE", SUPLICA SEA EL "BONITA" EL QUE HAGA LA EXPLORACION. CADA DIA CRECE MAS LA ANSIEDAD ENTRE LOS FAMILIARES DE LOS TRIPULANTES DEL BARCO PERDIDO, POR LO QUE SERIA UN ACTO HUMANITARIO ORDENAR LA INMEDIATA SALIDA DEL BARCO QUE VAYA A HACER LA EXPLORACION". PUNTO. EL SEÑOR SOTO, EN MENSAJE HOY, DICEME QUE EL "BONITA" NO HA RECIBIDO ORDENES RELATIVAS, POR LO QUE SUPLICO A USTED SE SIRVA GESTIONAR ESTAS ACTIVAMENTE. - saludolo.

Alvaro Obregón.

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TODO TELEGRAMA DEBE LLEVAR EL SELLO DE LA OFICINA

Telegrama recibido en el de de 19
121 Sria Part Pte Rep Mexico 16 Julio 20 cr nf

off d6pm

Gral De D A Obregon.

Suplicole cifrar su mensaje de hoy en clave maurice bernal pues
imposible descifrarlo en clave Vargas. Gracias. Saludolo aftte

El Srio Part.

M Alecio Robles

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. De _____ el _____ de 19 _____

Recibido en _____

Via _____

Sr. _____

H. D.	H. R.

17 Sria. Part. Presidencia Mexico 19 Julio 1920
oird
of d 5 pm

A. Obregon,
Urgente.

Su atento mensaje del 13. Neond se use
 rzrug gfabi lmani aoooh oudex znufe mmario
 dsmm oiyne stpan aogoo lilci nuosd acac
 uodmt ncrea eiogp sbsri eptmd unra qiiia
 esecr oercj oufaeo iigra gegnes qraimx
 asolux nnuesa rarise. Saludolo afitte. El Srio.
 Particular del Pte.

M. Alessio Robles

rdoigi

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.





REPUBLICA MEXICANA
TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. De el de 19

Recibido en

Via

Sr.

H. D.	H. R.	T. 22
-------	-------	--------------

Sria Part. Presidencia Mexico 19 jul 1920

rdcigi
off d llam
A Obregon.

Sr. Presidente qued6 enterado sus mensajes
cifrados y ya se libran las providencias neces-
rias. Saludolo afte.. El Srio. Part.

V. Alessio Robles.

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. _____ De _____ el _____ de 19 _____

Recibido en _____
Via _____

H. D.	H. B.	T. B.

sria + art Mexico 20 Julio 920 e jf gi
off d lo am.
Gra. A Obregon. Urgente.

Su atento mensaje ayer. Rnon SSHUP IDSO
NDEPR COSUL REEAP OENEC PTSDM COIXX EICXX
TAOXX OCJXX CSAXX AELXX NIVXX GNLXX. Saludolo
Afectte. P O D P E S H.

M A Robles.

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.



REPUBLICA MEXICANA
TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. 12 De Sta Pte Pte Rep Mex el 11 de Julio de 1910

Recibido en Nav

H. D.	H. R.	T.
<u>12</u>	<u>4/15</u>	<u>2</u>
		R. <u>Re</u>

Via _____
Sr. Alvaro Obregon

Urgente

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

Sr Pte quedó enterado del conte
 nido su atto mensaje fecha ayer
 y por mi conducto manifestada a
 Ud que el asunto relativo al
 traslado del Juzgado de distrito
 Nogales a Guaymas es de la com
 petencia de la Suprema Justicia
 de la Nacion y es alto Tribunal
 es el unico que puede resolver Saludo
 muy afte. P. A del Pte, El Sr Pte
 M Rubles



REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. 19 El 21 de Julio de 1911

Recibido en New York

H. D.	H. R.	T.
40	9	Ben

Via _____
Sr. Genl. A. Obregon

Su atento mensaje fecha 17
 en Presidente, encomendado a sus
 gustos, que hay necesidad
 de hacer parague salga vapor
 "Bombas" a buscar el Barco
 "Jacarinas Lander" y solo suplico
 a Ud. suvase de los resultados
 sus gestiones Saludelo afto
 El Sr. Obregon
 M. A. Robles

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

no ch
6/15



Telegrama recibido en **MAZATLAN** el **23** de **Julio** de 19**20**

via parte Presidente de la
la Chregon
Presidente se ha
enterado su atto.
fecha 18 del presente mes
y recibido ayer en fecha
del actual se diga al
sobre ese Estado lo si
siguiente: " Sr. Presidente de la
Rep. ha tenido conocimiento
que en varios puntos de la
frontera norte del Edo. So-
noa se han establecido cen-

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.



Telegrama recibido en **MAZATLAN** el **2** de **ENERO** de 19**17**

tres de prostitución y so-
 mo. Salvo ante *[illegible]* como
 amigos y comprende el Sr.
 Presidente desearia que cesar-
 ran estos desmanes que
 han levantado un clamor
 publico tanto en nuestro pais
 como el extranjero el que
 tivo de la nacion desearia
 obtener por contestacion a
 este mensaje de que se han
 puesto coto a estos desmanes.
 Transcrito a U. para su conoci-
 miento. Saluandolo atte. El
 Sr. Part. *[illegible]* Robles

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

Telegrama recibido en

Mazatlan

el

22

de

Julio

de 19

20



A Obregon

*Su mensaje fecha ayer, por a-
cuando si todo manifieste a V que
el Sr Miguel Romo he designado se
Asesor de la aduana de Mazatlan.*

Saludalo affe

*Q. Luis Tost
M. Alessio Tobler*

ALVARO OBREGON

COPIA

TELEGRAMA

Mazatlan, Sin., Julio 25' 1920.

NOGALES, SON..

Lic. MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES,
Srio. Part. del C. Presidente
Provisional de la Republica.
M E X I C O. - D.F.

ENTERADO SU MENSAJE DEL VEINTIDOS TRASCRIBIENDO
EL QUE DIRIGIO EL SENOR PRESIDENTE AL C. GOBERNADOR DEL ESTADO
DE SONORA RELATIVO A INMORALIDADES EN LA FRONTERA. - Afmte.

Alvaro Obregon.



REPUBLICA MEXICANA
TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. 15 De la Ref. Mex. de Julio de 191

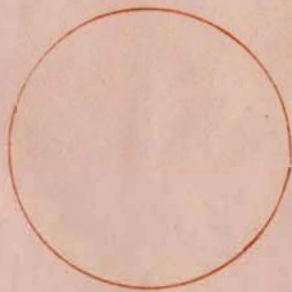
Recibido en Manzanillo of 13

Via H. D. H. R. T. R.

Sr. General a Obregon

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

Gobernador ese Edo en Mensaje
de fecha 22 actual dice
"hoy ayer sobre Centro
prostituto extranamente sobre
manera no sepan ud. y
Sr. presidente a quien se
servirá dar cuenta con este
Mensaje como se lo comuni-
qué oportunamente por tele-
grama que el 6 del Corrien-
te clausuró Centro en Toga-
les y 10 en Teco y aqua



REPUBLICA MEXICANA
TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. _____ De _____ el _____ de _____ de 191 _____

Recibido en _____

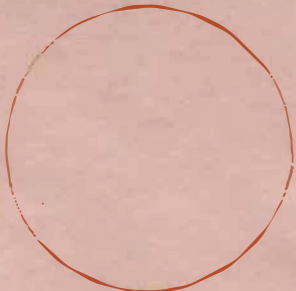
H. D.	H. R.	T. _____
_____	_____	R. _____

Vía _____

Sr.

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

Prieta con Contentamiento
de habitantes de ambas prop
terras y por correo envío
al Sr. Presidente reporte
de la prensa americana
que ha estado elogiando
calurosamente la nueva
actitud de este gobierno. Su
fuego se trata de centros
que no son de Sonora
sino de las fronteras
de mas Estados. Hace
días recibí telegrama



REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. _____ De _____ el _____ de _____ de 191 _____

Recibido en _____

H. D.	H. R.	T. _____
		R. _____

Vía _____

Sr. _____

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

Sr. Calles felicitar
 deme Calurosamente lo que
 ya el tiene conocimiento de
 la actitud de este Gobier
 no, y por eso mas me ex
 traña que Sr presidente
 lo ignore pero confiando
 en que se haga justicia
 a Gubernos y que terminen
 de una vez las operaciones
 sobre este particular. Trans
 cribolo a V. para su conoci
 miento. Saludo afectuosamente
 M. alissis Robles.

ALVARO OBREGON

COPIA

TELEGRAMA

Guadalajara, Jal., Julio 29' 1920.

NOGALES, SON.

Lic. M. ALESSIO ROBLES.
SRIO. PARTIDULAR DEL
PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA.
M E X I C O. D.F.

ENTERADO Y GRACIAS POR SU MENSAJE DEL
VEINTISEIS TRASCRIBIENDO EL QUE DIRIGE AL SENOR
PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA EL SENOR GOBERNADOR DEL
ESTADO DE SONORA RELATIVO CENTROS JUEGO EN FRONTERA
DICHO ESTADO. - Afmte.

ALVARO OBREGON.

31
Presidencia de la República
Correspondencia del Secretario Particular.

PALACIO NACIONAL
México, julio 26 de 1920.

Señor
F. Torreblanca.
Secretario Particular del C. Gral A. Obregón.
Nogales, Son.-

Muy estimado y fino amigo:-

Con su atenta carta
fecha el 16 del actual recibí las confirma--
ciones de los mensajes transmitidos en clave (4)
así como un sobre para el C. Gral. Plutarco E-
lías Calles, Secretario de Guerra y Marina, el
que ya tengo el gusto de poner en manos de nues-
tro muto amigo el Gral. Calles.

Le doy las más cumplidas gracias por sus
atenciones y como siempre me es grato repetirme
su afmo. atto. amigo y S.S.

Plessio

(COPIA).



Al C. Oficial Mayor de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Presente.

SECRETARIA DE HACIENDA Y CREDITO PUBLICO

En contestación al atento oficio de Ud. número C3694 fechado el 23 de junio último, relativo a la formación del Presupuesto de Egresos del año de 1921; por lo que respecta al Ramo Segundo del Poder Ejecutivo de la Unión, tengo el gusto de proponer para su discusión y aprobación, algunas modificaciones al del año de 1920, consistentes en aumento de sueldos y la creación de algunos puestos, en virtud de la intensa labor que en la actualidad desarrolla la Secretaría Particular de la Presidencia y la organización que se ha dado a ésta, de acuerdo con sus necesidades en lo futuro.

429.

Respecto del aumento de sueldos, no escapará al amplio criterio de Ud. la evolución inmoderada que han sufrido las exigencias económicas en general.

En lo relativo a las demás partidas de este Ramo, esta Secretaría está de acuerdo con la organización y las cantidades asignadas por tales conceptos, en el Presupuesto de Egresos vigente o sea el del año de 1920.

Y no teniendo ninguna otra proposición o modificación sobre el asunto en cuestión, reitero a Ud. las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO. NO REELECCION.

México, D.F., a 29 de julio de 1920.

EL SECRETARIO PARTICULAR.

M. ALESSIO ROBLES.- Rúbrica.

ra. Sloan - Tepic - B.G.
Alameda Jalisco - Mich Gto.
Gro. Morelos - Mich
ax - Chiapas.
Tabasco Campeche Yuc - QR
Veracruz - Tabasco
Tamaulipas
Oaxaca - Tlaxcala
Distrito Federal y Mexico

M.V.

Al contestar este oficio, citese el número del mismo. Sección y Mesa que lo gira, a fin de facilitar el trámite.



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D.F.

México, D.F.,
a 11 de Agosto
de 1920.

H.
Sr. Gral. Alvaro Obregón.
Hotel Guardiola.
P r e s e n t e .

Muy estimado y fino amigo:-

El Sr. Presidente recibió su atenta carta
fecha el 7 del actual, y de acuerdo con sus
deseos, manifiesto a Ud. que con todo gusto ya
se giran instrucciones a la Secretaría de Gue
rra, para que sea cambiada la denominación del
"Batallón de Conserjes del Ejército" por la -
de "Cuerpo Nacional de Inválidos".

Quedan obsequiados sus deseos, y sin otro
particular por ahora, soy de Ud. afmo. amigo -
y atto. S.S.

El Secretario Particular.

Passero

Gracias

Handwritten notes and scribbles on the left margin.

Por creer que sean de interés, me permito darte datos aproximados, relativos a los ingresos y egresos de la Hacienda Pública de la Federación, durante los años de 1918, 1919 y 1920.

I N G R E S O S .

Para 1918 se calcularon en	\$ 148'000,000.00
Para 1919 " " "	" 157'000,000.00
Id. 1920 " " "	" 189'000,000.00

E G R E S O S :

Para 1918, según Presupuesto,	" 187'135,871.41
" 1919, " "	" 203'481,564.48
" 1920 " "	" 213'250,118.26

Hay que advertir que fueron ampliadas y modificadas varias partidas del Presupuesto, muy especialmente en 1920.

A Ñ O D E 1 9 1 8 .

En este año hubo un déficit aproximado de \$ 17'000,000.00 pués los ingresos y egresos debieron ser los que abajo se expresan, suponiendo que hubieran sido glosadas todas las cuentas:

Ingresos según cuentas glosadas,	\$ 109'500,000.00	
" " " no glosadas,"	38'500,000.00	
Rezagos y reintegros,-----	<u>2'000,000.00</u>	\$ 150'000,000.00
Egresos según cuentas glosadas,	\$ 111'000,000.00	
" " " no glosadas,"	50'000,000.00	
Cargos en suspenso,-----	<u>6'000,000.00</u>	\$ 167'000,000.00
	DEFICIT,-----	<u>\$ 17'000,000.00</u>

A Ñ O D E 1 9 1 9 .

Ingresos, -----	\$ 155'000,000.00
Egresos, -----	<u>" 149'500,000.00</u>
	SUPERAVIT, -----
	<u>\$ 5'500,000.00</u>

Si bien es cierto que hubo superávit, éste fué ficticio, pués se adeudaba el 25% en bonos a los empleados, el servicio de la deuda y el saldo de libramientos por pagar.

Se han cubierto los Presupuestos, debido a que además de los ingresos, ha habido, entradas que provienen de entregas de los Ferrocarriles, Bienes Intervenidos, etc.

25% de Bonos a los empleados.

Se calcula que lo pendiente de pago a los servidores de la Nación, ascendía hasta el 31 de Diciembre de 1918 a \$ 11.000.000.00 y lo que dejó de pagarse en el año de 1919 a \$ 8.875.000.00, según el siguiente detalle:

Poder Ejecutivo	\$ 100.000.00
Poder Legislativo	195.000.00
Gobernación	120.000.00
Hacienda y Crédito Público.....	320.000.00
Guerra y Marina	5.450.000.00
Agricultura y Fomento	420.000.00
Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas	470.000.00
Industria Comercio y Trabajo	365.000.00
Departamento Universitario	350.000.00
Departamento de Salubridad Pública	225.000.00
Depto. de Aprovisionamientos Generales	95.000.00
Departamento de Contraloría	390.000.00
Depto. de Establecimientos Fabriles y Aprovisiona- mientos Militares	375.000.00
Poder Judicial	(íntegro)
Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores .	(íntegro)
Procuraduría General	(íntegro)
<hr/>	
Total\$ 8.875.000.00	
<hr/>	

En el Ejercicio Fiscal de 1918, la Contraloría canceló libramientos, reclamaciones indebidas y evitó que se sacaran fondos por pagadores para diversas corporaciones que no existían por valor de cerca de \$ 7.000.000.00 y en el Ejercicio Fiscal de 1919 por más de \$19.000.000.00.

El Impuesto Federal en 1919 fué de \$ 35.000.000.00, en 1920 se estima en \$ 30.500.000.00 y si se reduce al 30% en vez del 60% que se cobraba en 1919, este ingreso quedará reducido dadas las evasivas de los causantes a \$ 20.000.000.00 aproximadamente.

El promedio de lo gastado mensualmente en 1919 por los diversos Poderes, Secretarías de Estado y Departamentos, fué:

Poder Ejecutivo	\$ 86.000.00
Poder Legislativo	300.000.00
Poder Judicial	119.000.00
Secretaría de Gobernación	135.000.00
Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores	263.000.00
Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público	1.400.000.00
Secretaría de Guerra y Marina	7.300.000.00
Secretaría de Agricultura y Fomento	202.000.00
Secretaría de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo	140.000.00
Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas	381.000.00
Depto. de Establecimientos Fabriles y A. Militares	1.300.000.00
Depto. de Aprovisionamientos Generales	165.000.00
Depto. Universitario y de Bellas Artes	107.000.00
Depto. de Contraloría	108.000.00
Depto. de Salubridad Pública	90.000.00
Procuraduría General de la República	34.000.00
Total.....\$12.130.000.00	

Las deudas interiores y exteriores del Gobierno al 31 de Diciembre de 1919 eran las siguientes:

Adeudo a los Bancos	\$ 54.250.000.00
Adeudo a los Ferrocarriles	57.000.000.00
Bonos Hipotecarios de los Ferrocarriles Nacionales...	20.300.000.00
Caja de Préstamos para O. de I. y Fomento de la A....	50.000.000.00
Id. Id. Id. Intereses	14.660.000.00
Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec	4.100.000.00
Libramientos por Pagar por la Tesorería Gral.....	8.000.000.00
Certificados Oro Nacional emitidos por la C.Monetaria	2.103.000.00
25% de bonos a los empleados de la Nación	19.000.000.00
Reclamaciones Varias	41.000.000.00
Deuda Exterior (reconocida)	535.600.000.00
Empréstitos concertados por Huerta	100.000.000.00
Total.....\$ 906.513.000.00	

Lo que más urge reorganizar es la Tesorería General de la Nación que duplica pagos, no sabe las cantidades que tiene pendientes de pago o cobro ni el personal de sus dependencias. La contabilidad de la Nación, cuyos resultados son conocidos dos años después y pasado ese tiempo los saldos que arrojan los libros (salvo tres o cuatro) son falsos. Unificar la clasificación de cuentas pues con mucha frecuencia se han tenido que correr contrapartidas de contrapartidas.

Vigilar los ingresos que en muchos casos son verdaderamente irrisorios y muy especialmente los egresos pues basta conocer lo gastado por el Departamento de Establecimientos Fabriles y Aprovisionamientos Militares de Enero a Septiembre de 1919 que ascendió a más de \$ 10.000.000.00.

Por datos extraoficiales de la Secretaría de Guerra y Marina, en las armas de infantería, caballería, artillería y marina había aproximadamente 10.086 jefes y oficiales y 98.700 individuos de tropa y en el período arriba citado se compraron entre otras muchas cosas, lo siguiente:

Uniformes para jefes y oficiales.....	17.289.00	
Uniformes para tropa	81.336.00	más
287.330 metros de kaki, 176.790 metros de casimir azul		
52.700 metros de dril, que calculados a razón de 3 metros para cada uniforme dan uniformes	172.273.	
179.998 frazadas		
873.644 metros de manta		
343.240 juegos de ropa interior		
Botones por valor de	\$ 88.600.00	
Hilo por valor de	86.000.00	
38.821 monturas		
111.825 pares de zapatos para tropa		
192.406 kilos de pieles frescas para curtir		

Refacciones y llantas para automoviles por valor de \$ 97.199.00

Se compraron también equipos de foot-ball, base-ball, pistolas para duelos y algunos otros objetos que no deben cargarse a las partidas del presupuesto.

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la oficina

~~OF RV SA D 9 10 AM 8 10 AM~~

Telegrama recibido en MERIDA, YUC., el 6 de SEPTIEMBRE 1920.

SJ 93 SECRETARIA PARTICULAR PRESIDENCIAL MEXICO 4 SEPT DE 1920.

F TORRE BLANCO, CUIDADO GRAL A OBREGON.

PARTIDO REPUBLICANO DIRIJA MEMORIAL A SEÑOR PRESIDENTE HACIENDO SIGUIENTE PREGUNTA COMO SERIA JUZGADO EL HECHO DE ENTREGAR LA PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA AL QUE NO PUEDE LEGALMENTE SER PRESIDENTE HABIENDO CONTESTADO SEÑOR DE LA HUERTA NO PUEDO SER TRAIOR A MI PATRIA MIS PRINCIPIOS Y AL PARTIDO LIBERAL AL QUE PERTENEZCO. SALUDO AFECTUOSAMENTE.

J TOVAR

PASE ALESSIO

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

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

INDICACIONES DE SERVICIO

Núm.....	Palabras.....	VALORES.....	H. D.....
----------	---------------	--------------	-----------

De Merida, Yuc. el 7 de Septbre. 1920. de 191

Para MEXICO. D.F. Via.....

Sr. Lic. Miguel Alessio Robles. Domicilio Palacio Nacional.

EL C. ALVARO OBREGON QUEDO ENTERADO CON SATISFACCION

DEL CONTENIDO DE SU MENSAJE CUATRO ACTUAL, Y ME ENCARGA SUPLICAR

A USTED SE SIRVA FELICITAR EN SU NOMBRE AL SENOR PRESIDENTE DE

LA REPUBLICA POR LA RESPUESTA VIRIL Y SENSATA QUE DIO AL PARTIDO

REPUBLICANO. AFNTE.

F. TORREBLANCA.

Pase # 668.

Domicilio del signatario, únicamente para casos de aclaración.

[Handwritten signature]

México,
sep. 17
de 1920

FERNANDO TORREBLANCA, saluda con todo afecto a su estimado y buen amigo, - el Sr. Lic. Miguel Alessio Robles, y le ruega indicarle la procedencia del mensaje adjunto.

Torreblanca anticipa las gracias al Lic. Alessio Robles y se despide como siempre su atto. amigo y s.s.



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D. F.

Palacio Nacional,
a 18 de septiembre de 1920.

Miguel Alessio Robles, Secretario Particular del Co. Presidente de la República, saluda con todo afecto a su estimado amigo el señor Don Fernando Torreblanca y se permite manifestarle que la procedencia del mensaje anexo es Panamá.

Se despide quedando como su afmo: atto.
y seguro servidor,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of several sweeping, interconnected strokes.

1-anexo.
J.E.



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D. F.

PALACIO NACIONAL,
México, septiembre 18 de 1920.

Handwritten notes:
P. A. del C. - 1817
V. N. O. - 10
- L. - 10
ny. - 10
L. - 10

Señor General
Alvaro Obregon.
P r e s e n t e .

Estimado y fino amigo:-

Con la presente tengo el gusto de remitirle una carta que llegó a esta - Presidencia.

Sin otro particular y deseándole felicidades tengo gusto en repetirme a sus órdenes suafmo. atto. amigo y S.S.

P. A. del C. Presidente,
El Secretario Particular.

Handwritten signature: Plessiva

--- Anexo.---

45

México,
sep. 22
de 1920

Sr. Lic. Miguel Alessio Nábles.
Sr. Particular del Presidente
de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.
C i u d a d . -

Estimado amigo:-

Acuse recibo de su carta fechada el 18 del actual dirigida al Señor General Obregón, con la que acompaña carta recibida para él en esa Presidencia, precedente de Nueva York y suscrita por el Señor Fernando Lara.

Agradezco el envío de referencia y quedo de usted su afectísimo atento amigo y seguro -- servidor.--



a

Forma M-2

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. _____ De _____ el _____ de _____ de 19 _____

Recibido en _____

H. D.	H. R.	T. _____
_____	_____	R. _____

Via _____

Sr. _____

13 Sria Prt. Rep Mexico. d. f. 5. b. n. r. v.

off. 12. md.

A Obregon.

Senor Nervo de Paris diceme lo siguiente;" Sr Pani Partira para esa curso presente mes. Comuncolo para su conocimiento

Saludarlo

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

ALVARO OBREGON

COPIA

TELEGRAMA

Cd. Juarez, Chih., Oct. 8' 1920.

NOGALES, SON..

Lic. MIGUEL ALESSIO MOBLES,
Secretario Particular del C.
Presidente Provisional de la Republica.
M E X I C O. D.F.

ACABA PRESENTARSEME SENOR EMILIO TORRES, VISITADOR GENERAL DE ESTACIONES RADIOTELEGRAFICAS, INFORMANDOME QUE RECIBIO UNA COMISION DE LA DIRECCION GENERAL DE TELEGRAFOS PARA DESEMPEÑARLA EN EL DISTRITO NORTE DE LA BAJA CALIFORNIA Y QUE HOY SE LE HA COMUNICADO SU CESE POR LA VIA TELEGRAFICA, SIN PROPORCIONARLE SIQUIERALOS FONDOS NECESARIOS PARA REGRESAR A SU CASA; Y COMO CONSIDERO QUE ESTO ENTRANA UNA FALTA ABSOLUTA DE EQUIDAD, SUPLICO A USTED HACERLO DEL CONOCIMIENTO DEL SENOR PRESIDENTE PARA VER SI ORDENA SE LE PROPORCIONE LO NECESARIO PARA SU RETORNO. POR LA MISMA VIA TELEGRAFICA ME HAN INFORMADO QUE HAN SIDO SEPARADOS POR LA DIRECCION GENERAL DE TELEGRAFOS LOS SENORES LUIS G. ZEPEDA Y FERNANDO PEREYRA QUE ERAN LOS ULTIMOS QUE QUEDABAN DE LOS QUE CON MAYOR LEALTAD Y EFICACIA ESTUVIERON SIRVIENDONOS EN TODAS LAS EPOCAS DE PRUEBA Y COMO ESTOY SEGURO QUE ESTA HOSTILIDAD MANIFIESTA PARA LOS HOMBRES QUE CON LEALTAD HN SERVIDO A MI LADO ES OBRA EXCLUSIVA DEL DIRECTOR GENERAL DE TELEGRAFOS, SUPLICO A USTED HACERLO DEL CONOCIMIENTO DEL SENOR PRESIDENTE HACIENDOLE LA ACLARACION DE MI PARTE DE QUE ESTO NO SIGNIFICA UNA SUPLICA PARA QUE SE LES DEVUELVAN LOS PUESTOS QUE TENIAN PUES ELLOS SON HOMBRES HONORABLES Y CAPACES QUE SABRAN BUSCARSE LA VIDA EN CUALQUIER TRABAJO. SIN SUFRIR UNA NUEVA HUMILLACION. AFMTE.

ALVARO OBREGON.



REPUBLICA MEXICANA TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. 191 De México el de OCT 8 1920 de 19

Recibido en U. Juarez, Chih

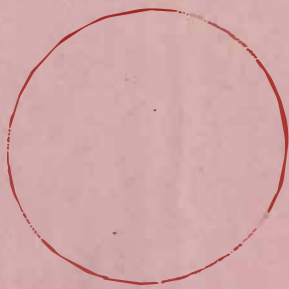
Via

H. D.	H. R.	T.
6	6:33	
		R.

Sr. Sr. Alvaro Obregón

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

Su atenta mensaje por Sr. Presidente
 de la República no tiene conocimiento
 de que el Sr. Emilio Torres ha
 sido separado de su puesto.
 El Presidente de la Junta le acaba
 la conferir ese puesto y ya orde-
 na que sea restituido inme-
 diatamente. En cuanto al Sr. Luis
 López se está haciendo algunas
 investigaciones de pronto que para
 resuelta su asunto por que



REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. _____ De _____ el OCT 8 de 191904

Recibido en C. Guaymas Mich.

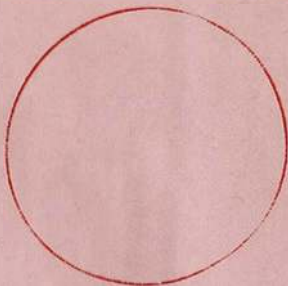
H. D.	H. R.	T.
		R.

Via _____

Sr. (W)

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

mandando pídase al Sr. Presidente de la República hablar con el Director general de Telegrafos en caso de que no haya motivo al que se para ser separado de su empleo volverá a desempeñarlo inmediatamente. Me permito advertir a ud. que he habido algunas deficiencias en el Director de Telegrafos y que se debe que el Director resuma algunos empleados sin conocimiento del Sr. Presidente de la



REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. _____ De _____ el OCT 8 de 191920

Recibido en C. Juárez

H. D.	H. B.	T.
		B.

Via _____

Sr. _____

(3)

Republica como ha sucedido
 con el Sr. Gomez de quien
 tenemos un ultimatum con respecto
 aludido apth. El Sr. Garte
 eula

M. Alessio Robley

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TODO TELEGRAMA DEBE LLEVAR EL SELLO DE LA OFICINA

Telegrama recibido en el de de 19

17 Mexico DF 14 Oct 1920 v je

of d 1245pm

A Obregon

Su atento mensaje fechado ayer De acuerdo con sus apreciables deseos ya hago gestiones necesarias para dar toda clase facilidades con el fin de que sean encontrados los restos de los norteamericanos Roberts

Saludolo Afte Srio Part

M A Robles

61opm

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

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

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE V. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

RECEIVED AT

Received
NOV 12 1920

1920 OCT 17 AM 6 06

A65G 117 VIA GALVN

MEXICO NFT 17

GRAL OBREGON

DALLAS 2502

EL SENOR MC TELLES DE WASHINGTON DICEME LO QUE SIGE SPANLEY DE
 DOL DRES QUIEN EN NUEVAYORK LLAMA SE REPRESENTANTE SR GRAL OBREGON
 PRESENTO A COBRO FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHEQUES POR OCIENTOS DOLLARS
 EXPEDIDOS CONTRA WICHITA FALLS BANK POR W E COVENTRY LOS CUALES
 FUERON PAGADOS COMO RESULTARA QUE COVENTRY CARECE DE

Handwritten notes and scribbles at the top of the page.

SECRETARIA DE POSTAS Y TELEGRAFOS



FORMA M 3

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Handwritten numbers and scribbles below the header.

Telegrama recibido en México, D. F.,

29 Secretaria Particular Presidencia Republica Mexico 29 Octubre
off D 5 pm.

Alvaro Obregon.

Madero 1 uno. Mexico D.F.

Con fecha 16 del corriente permitime dirigirle a Dallas siguiente mensaje : " El Sr.M.C.Tellez, de Washington, Diceme lo que sigue:Splantey de Dolores quien en Nueva York llamase representante Sr.Gral Obregon presentó a cobro First National Bank cheques por ochocientos dollars expedidos contra Wichita Falls Bank por W.E.Coventry los cuales fueron pagados.Como resultara que Coventry carece de fondos en Wichita Falls,de Dolores fué arrestado.Abogado John W Clifton de Washington comunicando información anterior pregunta si de Dolores es en efecto representante

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina

REPUBLICA MEXICANA
TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Telegrama recibido en México, D. F.,

2.-

Sr.General Obregon para gestionar libertad. Ignorando actual -
paradero Sr.General, comunicole el caso suplicandole comunicarme
si conveniente información desea abogado Clifton". Lo que me -
permite transcribir a Ud. suplicandole se sirva dar instrucciones
sobre particular". Como aun están pendientes estos informes, ateh-
tamente ruego a Ud se *digne* proporcionarmelos efecto darlos a mi
vez esta vía. Saludolo con todo afecto. El Srio. Part

M. Alessio Robles.-

SP 9 SI 5-20 pm.-

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina

53

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

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

INDICACIONES DE SERVICIO

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

De **México** el **30** de **octubre de 1920.** de 19

Para **Ciudad.** Via

Sr. **LIC. MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLE** Domicilio **SRIO. PARTICULAR DEL SR. PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA.**

SU MENSAJE AYER, TRANSCRIBIENDO EL DEL SENOR TELIEZ. DURANTE MI PERMANENCIA EN DALLAS NO RECIBI MENSAJE A QUE USTED SE REFIERE. EN RESPUESTA PARTICIPOLE QUE NO TENGO NINGUN REPRESENTANTE NI DENTRO NI FUERA DEL PAIS Y POR LO TANTO CREO QUE SERIA CONVENIENTE DIRIGIRSE A NUESTRO CONSULADO EN NUEVA YORK A FIN DE QUE NO SE HAGAN NINGUNAS GESTIONES EN FAVOR DEL SENOR DE DOLORES POR TRATARSE DE UN IMPOSTOR. AFECTUOSAMENTE.
ALVARO OBREGON.
 PASE 851.

Domicilio del signatario, únicamente para casos de aclaración.

ALVARO OBREGON

COPIA

57

TELEGRAMA

México, D.F., Octubre 28' 1920.
NOGALES, SON..

LIC. MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES,
PALACIO NACIONAL.
C I U D A D.

ENTERADO SU MENSAJE AYER, AGRADECIENDO
DEBIDAMENTE EL SALUDO QUE POR SU APRECIABLE CONDUCTO
ENVIAME EL SEÑOR FERNANDO IGLESIAS CALDERON. AFMTE.
ALVARO OBREGON.

Pase 851.



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D. F.

PALACIO NACIONAL,
a 26 de octubre de 1920.

Señor Don Alvaro Obregón,
P r e s e n t e.

Muy estimado amigo:

Tengo el gusto de presentar a usted, por medio de estas líneas, al señor Lic. JOSE F. GODDY, muy respetable persona y competente abogado, quien ha prestado muy buenos servicios a la Nación, en el Cuerpo Diplomático.

El señor Lic. Godoy desea tener el honor de conocer a usted, y no vacilo en introducirlo a sus finas atenciones.

Le anticipa las debidas gracias su afmo. atto.amigo y seguro servidor.

Secretario Particular,

Alvarado



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D.F.

Palacio Nacional,
México, octubre 28 de 1920.

Señor A. Obregón
Colima 182.
Ciudad.

Muy estimado y fino amigo:

Por acuerdo del C. Presidente de -
la República remito a usted original, con la presente,
carta del señor Stefano Carrara, para que se sirva usted
enterarse de ella.

Lo saludo afectuosamente, quedando
su atento amigo, s.s.

Plessa

jmt

En México, D. F.

Nov. 3
de 1920.

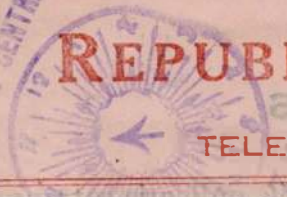
Señor Lic. Miguel Alessio Robles.
Secretaría Part. de la Presidencia.
P r e s e n t e .

Muy señor mío y amigo:

El señor General Obregón acaba de recibir la atenta carta de usted fechada el 28 de octubre último, con el Memorándum del señor Ministro de Italia; y me encarga decir a usted que ya ha escrito al señor Carrara sobre el particular.

Lo saludo atentamente y me repito su afectísimo amigo y seguro servidor.

Alcaldes Hacende
Oficina Central



REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

10-30 am 97m
1840
an

Telegrama recibido en México, D. F.

3 Pnia Part Presidencia Rep 27 oct

Gral Alvaro Obregon

Madero Juero

Consuel Paracho en Laredo

Aceme en mensaje ayer lo

que sigue Encargame Jr

Yglesias Calderon le envia

su afectuoso saludo, suplican-
dale hacerlo extensivo a su
vez al Sr Presidente y Gral

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

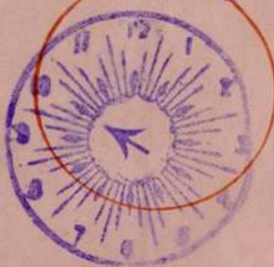
Telegrama recibido en México, D. F.

Que Oregon Laguna es a proximo
quedes "L que me permito
transcribir a su su
conocimiento, saludandole
afectuosamente
El Sr. Part
M. Alessio Rables

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

Madero
D. F.

ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
OFICINA CENTRAL



Forma M.-2.

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

SEPTO. DISTRIBUCION

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Presidencia Rep.
TELEGRAMA

Núm. De 2 Dispositivo el 3º de Oct de 1920

Recibido en México D. F., af

Via

Sr.

Gral Alvaro Obregón
Punta Calima 182 ciento
ochenta y dos.

H. D.	H. R.	R.
9.40	9.35	
		T.

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina

Después de recibir
el siguiente cable del Ministerio
de Fomento en la Argentina que
transcribo a usted para su
conocimiento: Copiados
regados me enteró Cámara
de Diputados declaró que el
Ciudadano Alvaro Obregón expre-
sente constitucionalmente los estados

27



Forma M.—2.

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

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Núm. _____ De _____ el _____ de 19 _____

Recibido en México, D. F., _____

H. D.	H. R.	R. _____
		T. _____

Vía _____

Sr. _____

Amados Dilectos.

Por igno- rar sitio en- cuen- trase
 act- ual- mente, ob- rego sup- lido
 ha- cerle lle- gar felici- taciones
 mas sin- ceras a la persona de
 p- aciones en Ar- gentino y Ur-
 quay. P- en- sa muy pu- blica
 tam- pliamen- te, no- ficia reba-
 jura. Sa- ludo a ct- o.

El Sr. Part.

M. Luis Pablos

65

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA para transmitir por estas líneas con absoluta sujeción a las condiciones que al reverso se ex-

Handwritten signature in blue ink

MEX

M

C

DEPARTAMENTO DE TELECOMUNICACIONES
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA

EL RECIBIDO DE NUESTRA LEGACION EN ARGENTINA. AFECTUOSAMENTE.

R

amente para casos de aclaración.

ilio del si



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D. F.

PALACIO NACIONAL,
a 3 de noviembre de 1920.

MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES, saluda atentamente a su estimado amigo el señor Alvaro Obregón y se permite remitirle adjunto, mensaje que le dirige el C. Cónsul de México en Los Angeles, Cal., E.U. de A.,

Afectuosamente.

Handwritten notes in Spanish, including the words "MEXICO" and "ESTADOS UNIDOS".

1 anexo.

etm.

México,
nov. 4
de 1920

Sr. Lic. Miguel Alessio Robles.
Srio. Particular del Señor Presidente
de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. -
Palacio Nacional. - CIUDAD.

Muy estimado amigo:-

Acuse recibo de su atento recado fechado
el día de ayer, dirigido al Señor General Alvaro Obrea-
gón, dándole las gracias por el envío del mensaje cifra-
do del Cónsul Mexicano en los Angeles, recibido en esa
Presidencia.

Lo saluda con afecto su atento amigo y s.s.

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina

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OFICINA NACIONAL
DE TELEGRAFOS CENTRAL



Forma M.-1

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Presidencia Rep
TELEGRAMA

Núm. 28 De San Pedro el H de Noviembre de 1920

Recibido en Mexico, D. F., Of

Via Sr. Alvaro Obregón

H. D.	H. R.	R.
12 20	12 40	9
		T.

Columna ciento ochentidos

Se ha recibido en esta Presidencia el siguiente mensaje procedente de San Sebastian Español "Gran amita modestas felicitaciones presidente Obregón Consul Particular Bequerisse". Lo que me permite transcribirle para su conocimiento Saludo Atento

El Sr. Part M. Alessio Rolles

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 5 de noviembre de 1920 de 19.Para CIUDAD. Via _____Sr. LIC. M. ALESSIO ROBLES. Domicilio SECRETARIA PARTICULAR DEL
PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA.

AGRADEZCO SU MENSAJE DE AYER TRANSCRIBIENDO EL
QUE DIRIGIOLE CONSUL PARTICULAR DE SAN SEBASTIAN. ESTIMARE
A USTED SE SIRVA EXPRESARLE MIS AGRADECIMIENTOS POR FELICI
TACIONES ENVIAME. AFFTTE.

ALVARO OBREGON.
PASE 851.

70

México,
nov. 9
de 1920

Sr. Lic. Miguel Alessio Robles.
Srío. Particular del Señor Presi-
dente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos
Palacio Nacional. CIUDAD.-

Muy estimado amigo:-

Me refiero a la carta de usted fechada
ayer relativa la invitación del Señor Macorra.

Suplico a usted dar cumplidas gracias-
en mi nombre por la mencionada invitación y decirle
que me veo en la pena y en la imposibilidad de acep-
tarla porque en los actuales momentos estoy sumamen-
te ocupado y para aceptarla tendría que distraer un-
día entero.

Lo saludo con afecto y me repito suyo
afectísimo atento amigo y seguro servidor.-

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES



Telegrama recibido en México, D. F.

25 Sria part. Presidencia Rep. 11 nov 9, a, j, r, 12.45 pm.... of 12md
 Gral A Obregón.- Ave F I Madero uno.-

Para su conocimiento permítome transcribirle cable enviado por nuestro encargado Embajada en Washington Sr Tellez: "Washington Herald hoy dice intereses petroleros americanos están por abandonar contención artículo veintisiete constitucion mexicana es confiscatorio, tal decisión circuló ayer aquí círculos diplomáticos implica notable adelanto hacia otorgamiento reconocimiento México Estados Unidos inmediatamente despues Presidente electo Alvaro Obregón tome posesión.- Tómase como indicativa propósito petroleros americanos comenzar sin mayor demora desarrollo extranjeros paso que personas autorizadas estiman necesario para impedir predominio petrolero intereses Británicos.- Infórmase magnates petroleros americanos han descubierto demasiado tarde que estaban procurando obtener gobierno mexicano renunciara principio legal que suprema corte estados unidos ha mantenido en varias ocasiones.- Disputaban que insistencia gobierno mexicano depósitos petroleros subsuelo son propiedad nación era confiscatoria aún cuando suprema corte ha establecido idéntico principio al decidir caso Indiana y Pennsylvania Hoy salen para Tampico por ferrocarril petrolero Doheny su hijo y siete acompañantes".- Afctte. El Srio Part.,

M Alessio Robles

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina

72
COPIA

ALVARO OBREGON
TELEGRAMA

MEXICO, D. F..

NOV 13 1920

LIC. MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLES.
SRIC. PARTICULAR DEL C. PRESIDENTE
DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS.
PALACIO NACIONAL. C I U D A D .

QUEDO ENTERADO SU MENSAJE DEL 11 TRANSCRIBIENDO EL QUE
SE RECIBIO EN ESA PRESIDENCIA PROCEDENTE DEL SENOR TELLEZ ENCARGADO
NUESTRA EMBAJADA DE WASHINGTON. AGRADEZCO ATENCION DE USTED AL
COMUNICARME ESTOS INFORMES Y LO SALUDO AFECTUOSAMENTE.

ALVARO OBREGON.
PASE 851.



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D. F.

PALACIO NACIONAL
8 de noviembre de 1920.

Sr. Gral. A. Obregón.
Ave. F. I. Madero No. 1.
Ciudad.

Estimado y fino amigo:

Acabo de recibir una carta del señor Francisco de P. Moreno en que me recuerda la invitación que hace a usted el señor Macorra para visitar la Fábrica de San Rafael, por cuyo motivo mucho le agradecería me comunicara si acepta dicha invitación indicándome el día en que desee hacer la visita antes mencionada, a fin de comunicarlo a los interesados.

En espera de sus noticias sobre el particular, me es grato repetirme su afmo. amigo y
atto. S. S.

Blessie

[Handwritten notes and scribbles]

México,
nov. 15
de 1920

Sr. Lic. Miguel Alessio Robles.
Srio. Particular del C. Presidente
de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.
Palacio Nacional - CIUDAD.

Muy estimado amigo:-

Me refiero a la carta de usted fechada-
el día 5 de los corrientes relativa a la invitación
del Señor Macorra.

Suplico a usted dar cumplidas gracias a
dicho señor por la invitación que se sirve hacerme,
y decirle que me veo en la pena de no aceptarla, por
estar sumamente ocupado en estos días, pues para --
ello tendría que distraer un día entero.

Lo saludo con afecto y quedo su atento
amigo y seguro servidor.-

75



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D.F.

PALACIO NACIONAL
17 de noviembre de 1920.

Sr. Gral. D. Alvaro Obregón.
Ave. F.I. Madero No.1.
Ciudad.

Estimado y fino amigo:

En contestación a su atenta carta de fecha 15 del actual, me es grato manifestarle que hoy mismo me dirijo al señor Macorra suplicándole se sirva excusar a usted de no aceptar la invitación que le hizo para visitar la Fábrica de San Rafael, en vista de que está usted sumamente ocupado.

Sin otro particular, me repito como siempre a sus órdenes quedando su afmo. amigo y
atto. S. S.



76
PALACIO NACIONAL
18 de noviembre de 1920.

PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D.F.

Sr. Gral. D. Alvaro Obregón.
Ave. F. I. Madero No. 1.
Ciudad.

Muy estimado y fino amigo:

El señor Dante Cusi me ha dirigido una carta en que me indica que tendría mucho gusto en que usted lo acompañara a comer cualquier día, por cuyo motivo me permito suplicarle que en caso de que acepte usted esta invitación se sirva comunicármelo a fin de ponerlo en conocimiento del citado señor Cusi.

Me es grato repetirme como siempre
su afmo. amigo y atto. S. S.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dussio".



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D. F.

PALACIO NACIONAL,
México, noviembre 25 de 1920.

Señor
A. Obregon.
Av. Francisco I. Madero 1.
Ciudad.

Estimado señor y amigo:-

Por acuerdo del C. Presidente de la República con la presente remito a usted para su conocimiento mensaje que se recibió en esta Presidencia y que remite el señor De Negri, Cónsul Gral. - de México en Nueva York.

Sin otro asunto por el momento y deseándol e todo género de felicidades, me repito su afmo. atto. amigo y S.S.

Por A. del C. Presidente.
El Secretario Particular.

--Anexo.--



PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPUBLICA
MEXICO, D. F.

PALACIO NACIONAL, -Noviembre 26/1920.

MIGUEL ALESSIO ROBLERO, saluda al
Señor D. Alvaro Obregón y adjunto le -
remite un ejemplar de "THE SATURDAY -
EVENING POST" editado en Philadelphia,
que envía con ese objeto el Cónsul de-
México en Calexico, Cal.

Afectuosamente.

*Jugo Alberto Crespo - Consultado Mexicano
Calexico Cal*

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Founded A^D: 1728 by Benj. Franklin

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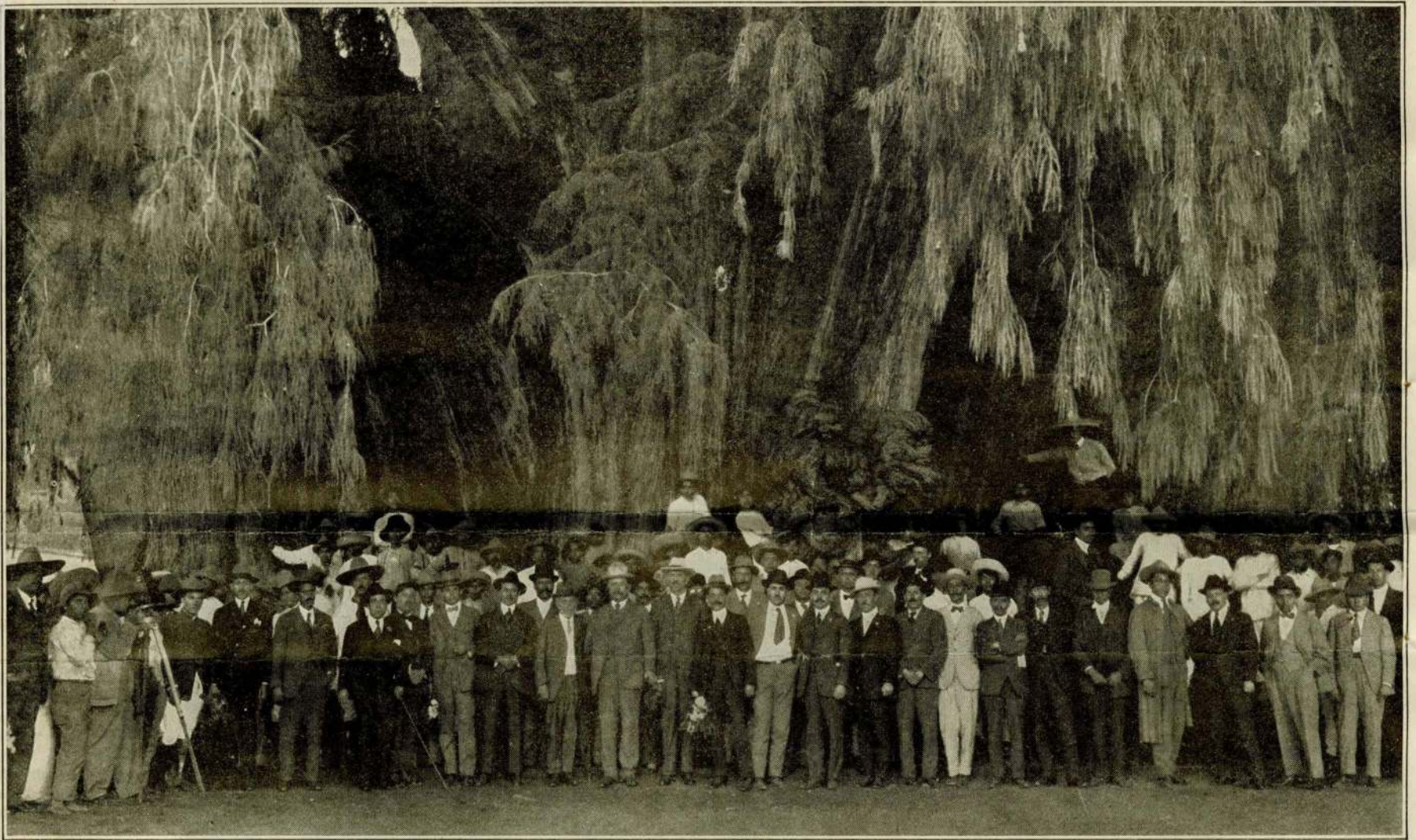
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PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOVEMBER 6, 1920

\$2.50 THE YEAR
by Subscription

Number 19

Alvaro Obregón: The Man and His Policy — By Dr. E. J. Dillon



General Obregón and the Villagers of Santa Maria Del Tule at the Foot of the Gigantic Cypress Tree Near the City of Oaxaca, Supposed to be the Oldest Tree in the World

ALVARO OBREGÓN is still almost unknown beyond the frontiers of his own country and is very imperfectly appreciated within them. It may surprise the reader to learn that even the late President Carranza, who owed his ascendancy to Obregón's military achievements and worked for a considerable time in close conjunction with him, died without gauging his character aright or appreciating his motives. The fact is there are two Obregóns; one of whom is light-hearted, superficial, jovial, answering most men according to their limitations, living in an atmosphere of jejune commonplace and amusing himself by shooting folly as it flies; and another who is thoughtful, serious, solicitous about national and international problems and whose conversation is pregnant, suggestive and illuminating.

Most people are acquainted with the former, who is the only one known to the public, while but very few seem to get on speaking terms with the latter. This trait, I may add, characterizes other members of his family. For example, his brother Don José, the ex-schoolmaster of Huatabampo, is likewise a twofold personality who gives of his best to very few. I have listened to scores of ordinary conversations between Obregón and his political friends and supporters, as well as to his ordinary table talk, and I have often wondered at the amazing difference between those two psychological aspects of the same individual.

And yet, whatever may be the final outcome of the politico-social movement of which he is now the recognized chief—and the manifold bearings of which are nowhere fully realized—his name and career mark one of the most fateful epochs in Mexican history. They will be creditably associated with the closing of an era of revolutionary chaos and

the inauguration of a period of such peace, order and reconstruction as the psychology of the Mexican peoples and the chronically disturbed condition of the civilized world will allow. Not only has he sounded the death knell of the band of assassins and plunderers who kept the republic continually immersed in human gore, but he has roused from their secular torpor a large section of the people, waking them to an incipient sense of their rights, providing them with the legal means of exercising these, exhorting them to respect the rights of others and releasing numerous forces which, one hopes, under his direction, may ultimately prove constructive.

The new current may, for example, contribute to sweep away some of the racial barriers and enable a future administration to fuse into a single organized entity the many heterogeneous ethnical fragments of which the republic is composed. For as yet Mexico is only a state, not a nation in the strict sense of this term. The process of unification to which Obregón's name, exploits and doctrines have given the first impetus is only in its initial stage to-day, and the peoples undergoing its operation are hardly conscious of any change. But though as yet scarcely noticeable, it is real and widespread and may well become effective, if the future president reinforces it, as I have reason to believe he will, with the series of statesmanlike measures which he unfolded to me in the course of our daily conversations.

That in brief is an imperfect summary of what General Obregón has already achieved. It represents the upshot of eight years of a tremendous struggle against bitter enemies and well-meaning friends and of the heaviest sacrifices which any man could make for the cause to which he has devoted his life. If he should be further destined to work out

to a satisfactory issue the far-ranging schemes for the reconstruction of the politico-social fabric which he is now turning over in his mind, he will have conferred upon Mexico the moral leadership of Latin America and a creditable position among the progressive states of the New World.

But the difficulties with which he will have to cope are formidable, and I am not absolutely sure that as yet he fully appreciates their magnitude. It is so natural for a strong man about to take over the reins of government for the first time to assume that his will is powerful enough to hinder events the occurrence of which lies in the nature of things. Moreover, the greatest statesman the world could produce would be helpless without trained, loyal and gifted assistants to carry out the details of a far-reaching program of reconstruction.

Like an architect who can design an edifice and supervise the work but requires stonecutters, masons, bricklayers and hodmen to build it, the new president of Mexico can effect little without conscientious and energetic public servants. The lack of these—and as yet there is no trustworthy civil service in the country—was the blight of those of his few predecessors who would fain have introduced a new and better ordering of things political and social into the republic. Obregón himself, as a military commander, had first of all to create an army on which he could rely, and as a reforming president he will be obliged to form a body of honest bureaucrats; and this is a formidable task. Carranza once remarked to a friend of mine who was complaining of the class of men by whom he was surrounded: "I confess that many of them are drags in lieu of helps. They damage instead of furthering the cause, and I should be glad to get rid of them. But I cannot, at least not at once. They stood by me in critical moments, and if I were to throw them over now I should be not merely displaying ingratitude but tempting fate and jeopardizing what has already been achieved."

Obstacles and Difficulties

THE idealist, Francisco Madero—a very different type of man from Carranza—gave forcible expression to this plaint when he wrote: "All wars in Mexico, whether civil or foreign, have produced a class of *condottieri* who, the struggle once over and the victory won, exact from the country an exorbitant price for their services; and who, if not rewarded commensurately with their own estimate of their achievements, are apt to stir up trouble for the new government."

Now Madero, the visionary, who in conceiving his projects took scant account of realities, is a remarkable instance of the utter inadequacy of good intentions allied with political power but devoid of trustworthy instruments, for while he was striving to fire his environment with his own enthusiasm for democratic principles and universal brotherhood his army in Morelos was plundering and maltreating the wretched inhabitants. But he had at least a presentiment of the dangers that beset him, and he knew that a man's most formidable enemies are those of his own household.

General Obregón is equally well aware of this peril to which I more than once ventured to draw his attention. The inner temper of the man toward militarism in general and toward the monstrous forms which it had assumed in Mexico is clearly reflected in many of his official acts and words as far back as the first stages of his

military career. Early in the year 1913, when the so-called plan of Guadalupe was drawn up, Obregón made the following specific proposal to the Sonora Commission, which was to visit Carranza and recognize him as first chief: "I request you to present my respects to Señor Carranza and to suggest to him in my name that he issue a decree disqualifying all of us chiefs who are taking any part in the present armed movement to occupy any public posts, inasmuch as all our national misfortunes have been caused by the unbridled ambitions of military men."

From these sentiments General Obregón has never swerved.

During our tour through the southern and eastern states I once took occasion to point out to General Obregón the difficulties that might rise from a natural desire to reward the men to whose efforts the overthrow of the Carranza administration was due. He replied that no such difficulty existed for him, and in a remarkable speech which he delivered next day in Puebla he plainly said that one of the blights of every revolutionary movement in the past had been the alleged necessity or expediency of duly recompensing its champions.

"I have heard it said," he went on, "that the same exigency will rise up once more as an obstacle to national progress. Well, I may say at once that it is an error. It will not. I for my part regard all the efforts—and they were truly heroic—of those who contributed to free the country from the nightmare of the dictatorship as unselfish and patriotic and far too precious to be weighed in the balance with public posts or emoluments. The gratitude of the country and the consciousness of having discharged their duties as high-minded citizens constitute the only meed worthy of these brave men. This way of viewing the matter will enable the new government to choose its servants without constraint and to enlist the services of those who are best qualified to transact the business of the nation."

Another of the more serious difficulties with which the new president of the republic will have to cope turns upon the settlement of the questions now outstanding between his country and foreign nations and in especial upon the measures which are to render effective Article XIV of the Constitution of 1917, which declares that the clause nationalizing the products of the subsoil—mineral, oil, and so on—shall not have retroactive force. It would be mischievous to say aught at the present moment calculated to envenom a controversy which has already become unduly rancorous. It may not, however, be amiss to make one or two remarks which, however obvious, are too often ignored by professional politicians who live in an atmosphere of abstractions and phrases.

The first is this: The sooner an earnest endeavor is made to get this embarrassing obstacle out of the way the

smaller will be the sacrifice it will entail. Like the purchase of the Sibylline Books, it will turn out to be incomparably more advantageous to conclude the bargain at once than to go on haggling indefinitely over the terms.

In the second place, the matter can still be settled satisfactorily for both sides in harmony with law and equity, for as yet it is merely a dispute between the Mexican Government and foreign individuals.

But the subject should be tackled without delay and in a genuine spirit of fair play. For if it be postponed or approached without a firm resolve to arrange it amicably on moral issues, such as that to which I have elsewhere alluded under the name of "manifest destiny,"* are sure to catch fire and set the interested nations in a blaze. And that would constitute the most sinister upshot to what at present may be treated as a mere passing misunderstanding. To-day this misunderstanding can be settled by an appeal to the canons of logic, jurisprudence and equity. To-morrow it may be removed to the domain of international diplomacy, where the issues will be wholly transformed. And that to my mind is the quarter in which the most formidable and imminent danger lurks.

Constructive Possibilities

LASTLY, I should like to record my conviction that no public man in Mexico is so well qualified to deal with the questions involved as General Obregón, nor is there any other endowed either with equal moral courage to stand for what is right or with equal capacity to discern for himself and to bring his countrymen to see where justice and fair play lie. Moreover, he possesses the rare gift of visualizing such issues as these in correct perspective.

Alvaro Obregón, then, is not only the most distinguished and influential representative—he is to a noteworthy extent the creator of those moral and intellectual forces, still widely scattered and seemingly inadequate, which appear destined ultimately to save his country from the irreparable ruin into which it was gradually sinking. Hence neither the present condition nor the immediate outlook of that ill-starred republic can be fully understood without some knowledge of the personality, principles and aims of the man who for more than eight years fostered and drew into focus such constructive elements as the nation afforded and imbued some of them at least with the spirit of a sound politico-social philosophy.

During the tumults, risings and civil wars which came to be looked upon as the normal state of the republic Obregón was the only leader of note who fought with a clear-cut plan for an avowable end. Hating the effusion of blood, he had recourse to military force as to the indispensable means of abolishing violence once for all.

His aim was the establishment of peace, order and law on a solid and enduring basis.

The ideals which he consistently advocated and strove to uphold were morality and justice and it is these same ideals which those who know him best expect him to embody in the achievements with which his presidential career will be associated in the history of his country.

*The Predominant Issues. Cf. War and Other Essays by W. G. Sumner. "The claim of a group of people to hold a part of the earth's surface is never absolute. Every group holds its territory by force and holds it subject to the obligation to exploit it and make it contributory to the welfare of mankind. If it does not do this it will probably lose the territory by the conquest of a more energetic people. This is manifest destiny."



General Obregón on a Visit to Doctor and Mrs. Dillon at Their Home in Mexico City

ALVARO OBREGÓN: THE MAN AND HIS POLICY

(Continued from Page 4)

I think I may say without undue presumption that I have a fairly practiced eye for the raw stuff of what are known as big men. I have enjoyed the personal acquaintanceship of practically every European statesman of note from Bismarck to M. Briand and of such non-European personages as President Roosevelt, Li Hung Chang and the Marquis Ito. I may claim to have been the first who divined the real strength of Sergius Witte, the greatest Russian statesman since Peter, whose intimate friend and adviser I was for many years. It was I, too, who, when Greece was in the throes of anarchy, as was Mexico under Huerta and Carranza, publicly declared that if Greece could be saved by her own efforts, the only man endowed with the requisite qualifications to save her was my Cretan friend, Venizelos. It was in consequence of that pronouncement of mine that Colonel Tsorbas, the chief of the military party, after consultation with me, sent for Venizelos, with whom he was then unacquainted, and brought him into the arena of Greek politics, where he has since acquired undying fame.

My intercourse with General Obregón has been exceptionally close and intimate. I enjoyed the privilege of accompanying him on his historic journeys extending over thousands of miles through the republic, first when he returned in triumph from the successful revolution and later when he visited the southern and eastern states on what was erroneously termed an electioneering campaign but was really a tour of exploration.

"I must see the country and the people for myself," he said. "I hate to have to contemplate them through the semiopaque leaves of official reports."

Getting at the Mexican People

On those journeys by train, steamer, automobile and carriage he and I were continually together, spending hours every day in unimpeded and frank talk on most of the topics that exercise the ingenuity of mankind to-day. We lived in wretched inns and tolerable hotels, traveled in carriages filled with workmen, were poisoned with the ptomaine of fish, fasted occasionally when there was nothing to eat, were literally crushed by dense, enthusiastic crowds five and six times a day, were drenched with torrential rains and scorched with tropical heat. We heard the desires, the grievances and the aspirations of the various groups and individuals of the states through which we passed. Wherever Obregón was invited to a banquet—a very different sort of entertainment from what is known by this name in the East—I went with him; when he had to address the people from a balcony or a tribune in the public square I was generally by his side; and when he received the governors, municipal authorities and party chiefs to discuss the needs of the population I was permitted to be present. Thus I heard him discuss proposals and schemes for the betterment of the country and the people, refuse and accept suggestions and criticize concrete plans of amelioration, after having examined the land.

I found him a charming companion. At table he is entertaining and his conversation is replete with anecdote. An enemy to every kind of excess, he generally drinks water. During our journeys he invariably refused every kind of alcoholic liquor, though he is by no means a prohibitionist. In this connection I should like to narrate an amusing little episode that occurred in a town on the Pacific Coast. I was out walking with the official representative of a foreign country, and on our return to the hotel we found General Obregón sitting at a table in consultation with half a dozen of the municipal and state authorities. Seeing me, he called out to me to join them. I looked up at my foreign companion interrogatively, desiring to learn whether he would like to be introduced. But he said emphatically that he must leave me.

On the following day I mentioned to him that I should have liked him to make the acquaintanceship of the future president of the republic, but he replied: "Well, you see I could not prevail on myself to go over to that circle and sit down and imbibe alcohol with them."

As a matter of fact, none of them was imbibing any liquid, not even water, and my interlocutor was amazed to learn that General Obregón had never tasted any drink stronger than water—sometimes the reverse of limpid—during all our travels.

Obregón's serious conversation is current Mexican history in graphic sketches and dramatic or comic pictures, the accuracy of which is due to his marvelous memory, whose stores are inexhaustible, the whole seasoned with a touch of humor which is Hibernian rather than Mexican. It is only in private at odd intervals that he reveals his inner self and the vast range of speculation in which his mind has indulged. He sees the universal in the local and interweaves threads of humanity in his schemes for national well-being. By dint of experience and induction he has discovered for himself many of the truths long since expounded by foreign thinkers of whose existence he is unaware. In a discussion he has the gift of seizing the gist of the matter, and he possesses the knack of setting it in correct perspective. He is free from party spirit, from shuffling and sophistry.

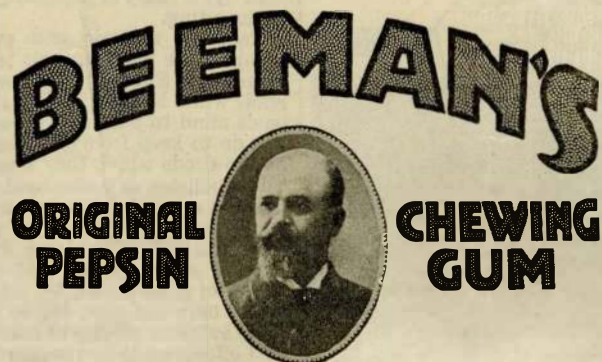
Fine Personal Traits

Some of the gaps, however, left by his early education have not yet been filled in. He knows little of ancient history, and his ideas about concrete foreign policy are fluid, apart from a few sound basic conceptions, for he hardly ever reads, and his intercourse with foreigners of parts is neither frequent nor sustained. His travels have never taken him beyond the United States and Cuba. He speaks no foreign tongues, and he has had no experience in international politics, though he has had occasional glimpses of its seamy side. Of necessity, therefore, his notions of the policy, strivings and psychology of foreign governments are as hazy as are the views which foreign statesmen hold of Mexican affairs. They both operate with imaginary men and bodies, and the results are untoward. But obviously this drawback is fraught with much greater danger to Mexico than to the great powers. I have heard, for example, the views of many Mexican politicians about their misunderstandings with the United States, and I make bold to say that they all started with utterly groundless assumptions and failed to take into account facts and factors which are obvious and decisive. Their world of international politics is unreal, and this, to my thinking, is the main source of danger to the coming government.

But Obregón, conscious of these deficiencies, is eager to remedy them. He knows that he does not know and is ready to learn from those who do. He has the courage to face the ghosts of his former errors, and he possesses the secret of making them serviceable. During his toilsome journey on the road of self-development many of his youthful prejudices fell away. Circumstance, the unerring assayer of the ore of talent, removed much of its drossy alloy. The only subject on which I seemed to detect traces of bias was that of the oil magnates, for he is generally as deliberate in his judgments as he is faithful in his attachments.

I visited Obregón's native place in Sonora, became acquainted with the Obregón clan, which is very numerous in the north, talked with the teachers who imparted to him all the education he ever received, questioned his playmates and became conversant with his family history. And during this close intercourse, and since, I can truly say that I have enjoyed his confidence to a degree which warrants the statement that I possess ample data for a fairly adequate judgment on his character, attainments and politico-social conceptions.

My impressions are distinctly favorable. I do not hesitate to affirm that the pen portraits of him hitherto limned and given to the world by foreign publicists are the merest caricatures. To put the matter succinctly, Obregón stands on a higher moral and intellectual level than his race. He is endowed in a greater degree with those special aptitudes which distinguish the people of the United States, and in addition he displays some of the most valuable traits of the Mexican race. Essentially a member of the class of doers, gifted with initiative

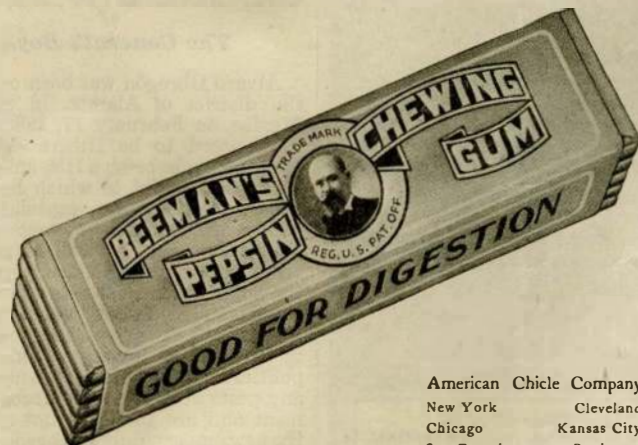


Good Luck and Good Health Are One

The healthy man has a hopeful and courageous outlook on life.

Sometimes the unthinking attribute his success to good luck when the credit really belongs to good digestion.

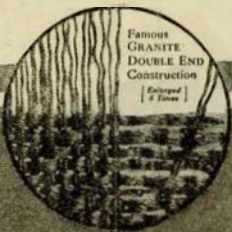
If men and women will only pay more attention to their diet and Chew Beeman's Original Pepsin Gum ten minutes after each meal they will be gratified at the beneficial effect on their digestion.



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and quick resolve, he never under stress of action falters, hesitates or reconsiders. He is of the same mind as Marshal Foch, who wrote in my album: "To wage war is to act with decision and without fear of responsibility after having deliberated." He states a question in which he himself is an interested party with fairness to his antagonist. He is chary of promising and punctual in executing.

Pageant, rhetoric and every kind of bombast are abominations to him, and he agrees with Spinoza, whose works he never read, when he said that when one applies one's mind to politics it is as much as one can do to keep from laughing or groaning at the deeds which they inspire. He considers politics, as understood and practiced in most countries, as a scourge of peoples and would fain substitute morality and plain dealing. Like Dean Swift, he holds that to make two ears of corn and two blades of grass grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before is to render a more valuable service to mankind than the best efforts made by the race of professional politicians from year's end to year's end.

His respect for the rights and the personality of others, which is no mere form, has its source in his own sense of human dignity. Like M. Friand, he is a past master of the difficult art of saying no without offending the disappointed suitor, and he seldom fails to use his expressive eyes in conjunction with his insinuating voice to soften the asperity of a refusal. Lastly, he seems to be quite capable of enlisting the services of men more richly endowed than himself. I say he seems, because he has not yet met any such. There are one or two distinguished and able compatriots of his who deny him friendship and cooperation, because though they gladly forgive his mistakes they cannot pardon him his superiority. Even friendship can seldom rise to this degree of generosity.

Applying the standards then by which I judged Witte, Venizelos and other eminent men before they became generally known to Alvaro Obregón, who is still merely a Mexican general in the eyes of the majority of newspaper readers in the United States, and not even so much as that to the bulk of newspaper readers on the Continent of Europe, I have no hesitation in affirming that for political vision, high moral purpose, skill and tact in dealing with men and controlling or modifying great emergencies and also—a most important point—in appearing opportunely at the height of a national crisis, he is Mexico's strongest son, her man of destiny.

I am acquainted with his schemes of reconstruction, some parts of which I propose to dwell upon later on. For the moment I will content myself with characterizing them as comprehensive, statesmanlike and, so far as a foreigner can judge, calculated to lift the Mexican state chariot from the Serbonian bog into which his predecessors plunged it and place it on the road of progress. He has never yet set his hand to an enterprise without working it out to a satisfactory issue. None the less, it is not impossible that he should fail in this. If so, no other Mexican stands the slightest chance of succeeding, for Obregón, and only he, wields a sufficiently powerful lever for the work. All that he now needs is a fulcrum.

The General's Boyhood

Alvaro Obregón was born on a ranch in the district of Alamos, in the north of Mexico, on February 17, 1880. His stock is supposed to be Hiberno-Mexican, the name Obregón being a Hispanicized form of O'Brien, a belief to which he himself inclines. His features, especially the eyes, which are expressive, caressing and undoubtedly Irish, as well as a number of other less prominent traits, impart color to the supposition. He was the youngest of eighteen children, of whom ten are still living; but as they all support themselves by honest labor, live very modestly, eschew politics as a profession, have never accepted any posts or emoluments from the government and are therefore not mentioned in the newspapers, publicists generally assume that Obregón is an only son. For otherwise would not his brothers have followed him to the political scene in accordance with the time-honored custom of the country?

When Alvaro was a few months old his father died, bequeathing to the widow a burden greater than she could bear. Señora Obregón came of a family highly distinguished for artistic talents, moral energy and physical strength, and Schopenhauer's

theory that the intellectual equipment of a man is an inheritance from his mother would seem to be borne out in the case of her youngest son.

In his native country I made the acquaintanceship of some thirty-odd of his blood relations, including those from whom he received such education as was within his reach, and while there I learned a good deal of the family history. Among the stories told me of his mother's family—the Salidos—one of which her sister was the heroine made a dent in my memory and is perhaps worth reproducing. One night the house of a neighbor was attacked and gutted by five bandits, who rode away with their booty. On learning what happened Obregón's aunt rose hastily, took a rifle, mounted her horse and chased the ruffians at high speed. Having come up with them after a long run, she shot one of them dead, wounded two others, took the remaining two prisoners and compelled them to carry the corpse of their comrade to the authorities, to whom she duly delivered them up. This deed still lives in the memory of the inhabitants.

School Days at Huatabampo

As Alvaro's mother—a woman of indefatigable energy, exceptional resourcefulness and altruism—was unable to provide for and educate her youngest offspring, he was confided to the care of his three eldest sisters, who occupied the responsible but badly paid posts of schoolmistresses. One of them, with whom I am personally acquainted, took especial charge of his moral upbringing. She laid uncommon stress upon veracity as the groundwork of all morality and punished severely every deviation from truth, every act or word denoting a lack of sincerity or candor.

It is hardly too much to say that the moral side of Alvaro's education was puritanical in its austerity, if compared with that which most of his countrymen received, and in this respect, no less than in virtue of his inborn qualities, he differs to a noteworthy extent from the bulk of his compatriots. Between the people of Sonora generally and those of the central and southern states there is a marked difference of temperament and character. To the blend of the Yaqui Indian and the Spaniard on the one hand and to the influence steadily growing in intensity of the people of the United States on the other this difference is mainly due. Quickness of apprehension, resourcefulness, independence, energy, and a frank address which dispenses with form and often merges in bluntness are among the traits that mark the Sonorans in general and the people of Alamos, Huatabampo, Culiacán and Navojoa in especial. In Obregón's case one may perhaps add the Hibernian strain and the early struggle with poverty to the many factors that have made him what he is.

Dogmatic religion appears to have had little or no place in his early training. It certainly made no impress on his memory and never formed the basis of his morality. Like his contemporaries, he received his first communion and afterward confirmation with the solemnity customary in Catholic countries, but he was never a devout practicing Catholic; and he continued in after life to tread the path traced for him by his sisters, one of whom is a fine practical psychologist and shrewd observer of men and things. Many years later this lady was pitted for a few hours in a conversational duel against the most ingenious special pleader in the republic. This man, who has little sympathy for her favorite brother, was defending his own line of action and explaining to her that antipathy to himself could only be the result of ignorance.

"I should like you," he explained, "to read what I wrote on such and such occasions, for I know that you would then see how I have been misjudged."

"There are some men," the lady answered, "who must be judged not by what they have said, but by what they have left unsaid. And if you will allow me to say so, I have always included you in the number."

From the care and attention of his sisters Alvaro passed into the public school of Huatabampo, the head—and indeed only—master of which was his own brother, Don José, with whom also I am personally acquainted. Huatabampo in those days was a hamlet consisting of the frailest of human habitations dwelt in by the poorest of hard-working people, who had to exert themselves very strenuously to keep body and soul together. There were about two score

children, including a few Indians, in the school; and most of them toiled hard when not actually at their lessons. The master, Don José, was beloved by them all.

I have met several of Alvaro Obregón's schoolfellows, and they speak in the highest terms of his brother and of himself. Indeed all his old acquaintances and neighbors, some of them poor, struggling folk, hold him in the highest esteem. It is not often that a man is a prophet in his own country, and this exception to the rule undoubtedly reflects great credit on Obregón and the family to which he belongs.

This simple little rustic school at Huatabampo was quite a remarkable institution in its way. I feel tempted to liken it to a rural Baliol College with Jowett as the chief pedagogue—one of the colleges of Oxford University which was rendered famous by Jowett and the group of distinguished men, Arthur J. Balfour among the number, whom he taught. It certainly left a deep impress on the minds of all who were subjected to its discipline, especially on Alvaro Obregón. The children were taught to observe, compare and criticize. Upon veracity, independent judgment and distrust of authority in matters of opinion the greatest stress was laid. The lives of the scholars and of their parents and master were permeated by an overpowering sense of realities which left no scope for the dreaming of dreams. So popular was the teacher and so interesting were the lessons that the children often entered the school-room at half past seven in the morning instead of the official hour of eight. There were no truants.

Among the precocious little toilers who came thus regularly to be initiated into the mysteries of life there was no trace of anything like faith in the perfection of the present scheme of things. One and all, they had already begun the struggle for existence and found it strenuous. Rather a spirit of sharp criticism was evoked by experience and fostered by the master, a spirit which appears to have shaped Obregón's thoughts and inspired his action ever since. The scholars were taught to inquire into the origin and aim of institutions, to gauge their value by their actual achievements and present usefulness, and they were told that all progress has its source in love of social justice and individual freedom.

A Remarkable Pedagogue

From Don José, who was a rank agnostic, the scholars had little chance of imbibing the milk of Christian doctrine. There was no church in the hamlet, and the curate of Culiacán contented himself with paying an occasional visit to the place in order to perform the ceremony of marriage and to christen the children. The best Catholics in the hamlet were the Indians, some of whose religious customs were a subject of amusement to the village schoolmaster and his pupils. For example, in June, on the feast of St. John, it was customary for the Indians to carry the wooden image of their patron saint in solemn procession to the river, doff his straw hat and gorgeous clothes and give him an annual bath.

In the opinion of his pupils, Don José was a zealous, well-informed and successful pedagogue who possessed the rare arts of communicating what he knew and of rousing as well as satisfying curiosity about the practical problems of life. He also contrived to keep his wards well posted on the current events of the world, and they informed me that they used to know by heart the names and exploits of most of the public men of the world, including the generals in the war then being waged between China and Japan. In a word, they already felt themselves units of the community of mankind of which they were taught to regard themselves as active and responsible members.

"This doctrine," General Obregón said to me, "I have never ceased to take to heart. The ever-present consciousness of the unity of the race is the only sound basis of a national policy worthy of a cultural people or of one which aspires to culture. The neglect of this truth is the source of most of the sinister errors into which contemporary statesmen have fallen; and before their blunders can be corrected the narrow idea underlying them must be abandoned. True, a nation, like an individual, has its own special interests and is warranted in furthering them to the best of its ability and opportunities, but only within legitimate limits.

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"That form of national egotism which takes no account of the just demands of other peoples is a crime against that larger community which it is the aim and object of all progress to organize as compactly as may be. It is in this direction that the stream of human tendency, deliberate and unconscious, is continually flowing. We are too apt to dwell upon the individual and the nation and to promote the interests of these as the highest objects worthy of our pursuit, whereas real progress lies in the development of the final aims of the species, one of which I take to be the organization of a world community knitted together by lofty yet feasible purpose and founded upon morality, of which justice is an integral function."

The axiom on which this theory is founded may be challenged by many, but the benefits it is capable of conferring as a canon of public action should not be overlooked. At all events, I mention the subject merely as an indication of the kind of teaching Obregón received at Huatabampo, of the train of thought which it started and of the fruits which it may reasonably be expected to produce.

Thoroughly moral in essentials—which, however, must not be taken to include that stringency of view respecting relations between the sexes which prevails among most peoples of non-English speech and is universally recognized as one of their ethical canons—Obregón never belonged to any church, nor has he ever accepted any dogma, excepting this, that there are none worthy of credence. Against churchmen who employ their spiritual authority for political purposes, if their politics run counter to his own cause, his hostility is open and bitter, and during the civil war he displayed it in the capital and other places, as he himself admits. Toward clerics who hold aloof from public affairs he is tolerant and unsympathetic. I have never heard him say a harsh word of any minister of religion and, little though he sympathizes with the class, he is a sincere advocate of absolute liberty of worship to be accorded to all denominations impartially. I doubt, however, whether he has as yet made an exhaustive study of the extent to which that liberty has been systematically curtailed, mainly to the detriment of the principal church in the republic.

Obregón's ethics are as simple as his view of the religious side of life. He holds that a developed sense of moral obligation is the only durable cement of civilized society, and he further maintains that by the degree of its comprehensiveness one can measure the progress of a nation and of the human race.

"Excess is to my thinking the only vice," he often repeats, "even though it be the exaggeration of virtue."

High Social Aims

Hence he naturally leaves a somewhat large margin for things morally indifferent—larger than is usual in English-speaking countries—and his tolerance of certain weaknesses of his fellows endears him to many. But to dishonesty and deception he gives no quarter. Veracity, plain dealing, respect for one's word and integrity in the fullest sense of the term are among the virtues the lack of which denotes an inferior category of men. He professes to regard them as the alpha and omega of a cultured community, without which no constitution, however cleverly drawn up, can create an organic entity worthy to figure among the progressive peoples of the earth. In all stages of his own varied career as mechanic, agricultural laborer, factory hand, military leader and head of a revolutionary movement, zeal for social aims, thirst for social and political justice, at first vague and sporadic, afterward definite and continuous, were the mainsprings of such of his activities as were not devoted to the struggle for existence.

Though Alvaro Obregón's leanings are decidedly toward what is currently known as agnosticism, he has not escaped the tendency, so marked in self-made men, to transform the attitude of suspended judgment into a dogma of positive denial and to pin his faith to that. In his rationalism there is no room for any of those substitutes for a religious system which some men find in philosophy and others in the search for a nexus between the visible and the unseen. In a word, he is not religious by temperament any more than by early

training. It is fair, however, to add, on the other hand, that, wholly free from a spirit of proselytism, he is content to let his neighbors work out their salvation in their own way, and among his warmest political partisans are pious practicing Catholics who admire in him the statesman who is prepared to do away with lawlessness and bloodshed and to substitute justice and morality for the insincerity and corruption of latter-day politics.

Obregón once had a curious experience which to minds more akin to the metaphysical temperament might have served as a point of departure for speculation of a mystical order, but in his case led merely to a note of interrogation mentally addressed to scientists. It turned upon the death of his mother, who was worshiped by her numerous children not only for the generosity with which she was wont to sacrifice herself for their good but also for the sweetness and firmness with which she faced her trials and hid them from those whom they would have grieved and might have dispirited. Toward Alvaro in particular she displayed a warmth of affection which he still loves to recall. It was to him, when he was nineteen years old and penniless, that she confided the care of his sisters, for she had a presentiment, or rather the firm conviction, that he would one day rise to a high position in the social scale.

A Curious Experience

Well, he and his brother were employed far from the town where Señora Obregón dwelt, on a hacienda, working twelve hours daily, earning a mere pittance and improving their minds in their leisure hours at night by reading aloud to each other. Unfortunately, the only books available—those of the landed proprietor—were almost exclusively novels, and mostly poor ones. One night after Alvaro had gone to sleep his brother woke him up and said: "I have terrible news for you. Mother is dead."

"Whatever do you mean?" rejoined Alvaro. "Have you been dreaming?"

"No, nor sleeping either. Wide awake, I have just seen her as I now see you. She lay on the bed a corpse, rigid and bloodless, her face drawn and her skin like parchment. I actually saw her."

Alvaro argued against the possibility of such an apparition, set it down to a hallucination, and after a time induced his brother to go back to bed.

Soon afterward, however, a knock was heard at the door, and the brother returned with an account of a second apparition and ~~proceeding that he could not sleep.~~

"Well," rejoined Alvaro, "I have to be up betimes in the morning and at my work, so I cannot afford to do without sleep in order to keep you company. You are ill."

He then woke up the housekeeper and asked for some medicine to calm his brother's nerves and, having obtained it, he went to bed, slept soundly and rose next morning as usual. Two days passed after that, during which he forgot the incident completely. But during the night of the second day he heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs afar off, and suddenly the episode revived in his memory. Gradually the sound grew louder, and then stopped. He felt certain that it bore a direct relation to himself and his mother. The horseman entered the house. He was a messenger with the tidings of the death of Señora Obregón, who had expired at the exact moment of the first apparition.

All the school children of Huatabampo performed menial and other work at home for their parents, but none of them toiled as hard or began as young as Alvaro Obregón. At the early age of five he was already making himself useful about the shanty, and by the time he was seven he was intrusted with much of the household work, including the purchase of provisions, and so on. When less than thirteen he obtained the use of a patch of land for himself, on which he planted tobacco, cultivating it with the utmost care whenever he could steal a few minutes from his other avocations. The little crop he harvested, dried, prepared, cut and made into cigarettes, to which he gave the name America. But as the quality was not of the highest, the demand was very slack and the venture threatened to be a failure, whereupon one of his mates, who is now a personal friend of mine, went to the few shops in the place, as if sent by his father, to purchase the brand America. None of the salesmen had the cigarettes in stock, but, roused by these

inquiries, they promptly invested in a certain number, and young Obregón got some slight return for his time and labor. He actually registered his tobacco factory under the law, got his brother to work for him and paid him in smokes.

It is worthy of note that the iron of poverty, to the pressure of which Alvaro was thus subjected for the first twenty years of his life, left no abiding mark either on his character or on his life philosophy. To him it was a stimulus to exertion, not a debasement. One could live on very little in Huatabampo thirty-five years ago, especially if one were a native of the place. His brother, the schoolmaster, received a salary of twenty pesos a month—about ten dollars—and was contented with his lot until opportunity offered to better it. But once in a while Alvaro was in sore straits and required an extraordinary exertion to keep himself at the level of his schoolmates, nearly all of whom were better off than he. Thus at the annual examinations, which were conducted with a certain degree of ceremony, it was deemed the correct thing to appear in a hat. But young Obregón had been living without headgear and could not raise the money to purchase any. On the eve of the great day he was sorely perplexed, but after sundown he had a plan ready. He borrowed a machine, dispensed with sleep, obtained a quantity of rice straw, plaited it, took it down to the river and soaked it, returned, and made a hat which took everybody by surprise next morning.

At the age of ten he was working as a mechanic, without, however, abandoning school; and those who were his schoolmates then assert that he acquired considerable proficiency in his work. This was natural enough, for not only was he gifted with unusual acumen and healthy curiosity but he possessed—and still possesses—the most prodigious memory of any human being I have ever met. I once gave him the names of every card in the pack in a certain order, and not only did he repeat them in that order but when I called out the number he named the card, and this not only at once but ten days later. I tested him in other ways, and I can truly affirm that I have never met a person gifted with such a receptive, retentive and responsive memory. He will encounter by chance a friend whom he has not seen for ten or fifteen years, and he can at once continue the conversation which they broke off at that remote date. He still speaks with a certain degree of fluency the Yaqui language, which he acquired as a boy. I have heard him talk it on several occasions; but unhappily it is the only foreign tongue he has ever tried to master.

Seeking His Fortune

At the age of thirteen his school years came to an end with an incident which impressed him somewhat at the time and was regarded by his political friends in later life as an indication that Providence or Destiny had some special work, some momentous mission, in store for him. Though only a boy of thirteen, he had long desired to seek his fortune in the world and had made various inquiries about an opening, but without result.

One day, however, he received, to his joy, a letter from a friend in Durango who was making his own way there successfully, offering him employment of a congenial kind and scope for his enterprise. Accordingly he scraped together a few pesos and took a ticket from the little port of Medano Blanco, in Sonora, to Mazatlan on board a steamer called Porfirio. On his way to Medano Blanco, however, he received a telegram informing him that the boat would not touch that port, whereupon he returned home disappointed. Hardly was he back when another message reached him to the effect that the Porfirio was on its way to the little port, but that he must make haste if he intended to travel by her. He again took leave of his friends, including a little sweetheart to whom he was engaged, set out with great expedition and moved as rapidly as the state of the roads permitted. But to his regret the vessel had already gone. He was disappointed, but nowise cast down.

Obregón has never allowed himself to be unduly dispirited by the pranks played him by circumstances. His temperament is decidedly sanguine and marked by unusual resiliency. Only once did he entirely lose hope, under circumstances which will be recorded later on; and then, too, strange to



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Did they yell!! I'll say they did!!!

And as it was the last game of the season, coach let me have some Owls. Say, that's a regular touch-down, too—that Owl Cigar. The General Cigar Co., Inc., sure must have a champ bunch of talent, the way they put Owl together for 8c. I hear they keep an endowment fund of \$3,000,000 for tobacco alone, just so that every leaf will be trained one and a half years to make it extra mellow. Try Owl—the Owl Brand with the Brown Band—that's my advice.

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straight
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NEW YORK CITY

The **OWL** Brand
With the Brown Band

say, he was saved from death by a curious coincidence of unlooked-for occurrences. But to conclude this story: A few days after his return home from Medano Blanco he learned that the Porfirio, which he had twice missed, was caught in a heavy storm and lost together with every soul on board.

After that he decided to take employment wherever he could find it, and very soon he received an offer in his own state of Sonora to work as a mechanic in a *hacienda*. It was there that the episode occurred by which he received the mysterious announcement of his mother's death. The proprietor under whom he served, and indeed most of those who were his employers during this period of storm and stress, were kind-hearted men who took an interest of a sort in the well-being of their workmen. But it was purely superficial and temporary and therefore led to nothing. Only the very strong could hope to rise in time to a position of economic independence, and even they had to put forth superhuman efforts. Obregón's novitiate was long and wearisome. At the age of nineteen he exchanged the *hacienda* for a sugar factory, where he also discharged the duties of night watchman and was intrusted with important functions that necessitated extreme punctuality and a developed sense of responsibility. Here, too, he won golden opinions from his employers, but discerned no prospect of such promotion as he deemed commensurate with his capacities. Years afterward, when commanding the troops in Sinaloa, he and his staff visited the workshop in Navotato and examined the lathe at which he was wont to work.

At last Obregón resolved to set up for himself. Renting a plot of land, he tilled it, lived as best he could on his scanty savings until harvest time, toiling in the meanwhile with might and main. In his home I saw a photograph taken of him in those days, when he was digging a canal for irrigation. Little by little he prospered on the land, contracted for work and executed it satisfactorily, until at last he rose to be the owner of a little manor house bearing the significant name of Ruined Cottage. I have met and talked to several of the workmen who were his mates during that period of his life struggle, and they still regard him as a comrade.

At the age of twenty-three he wedded his first wife, by whom he had two children,

who are still living. In connection with this marriage an incident occurred which brings into sharp relief his settled attitude toward the church of which he is a nominal member and also his detestation of anything that resembles hypocrisy. He called on the clergyman who was to perform the ceremony.

"You will have to go to confession," explained the priest, "before receiving the sacrament of matrimony."

"But I don't believe in confession," Obregón rejoined, "and surely you would not have me play at make-believe!"

"Well, but you have the alternative—you can pay the fee which exempts those who do not comply with the religious requirements."

"I wish I could, but I am poor and cannot afford so much money."

"Very well, then, you must confess."

Obregón, intent on marriage, had no choice. He went to confession, but when asked what sins he had committed he replied:

"None. I have done nothing in malice. I have no reason to repent of any of my deliberate acts and I regret the necessity of having to tell you so."

That brief conversation exhausted the matter. The priest insisted no further and the wedding took place in due course.

A fairly safe test of a man's integrity and general moral worth is the degree of consideration he enjoys among those in whose midst he has grown up and made his way in the world. And, judged by this standard, I may say that few Mexicans would be able to live up to the high reputation which Obregón fairly established among his own shrewd, observant neighbors. His word there is a bond; between promise and execution there is only the interval defined in advance by himself; and he can fairly accept as a debt the high praise which the entire community bestows on him unstintingly. One of the many manifestations of public confidence—which was also his first initiation into public life—was his election to the post of president of the municipality of Huatabampo under the government of Francisco Madero. It also coincided with the beginning of the period of civil wars which well-nigh ruined the republic, turned Obregón's name into a clarion and finally raised him to the presidency.

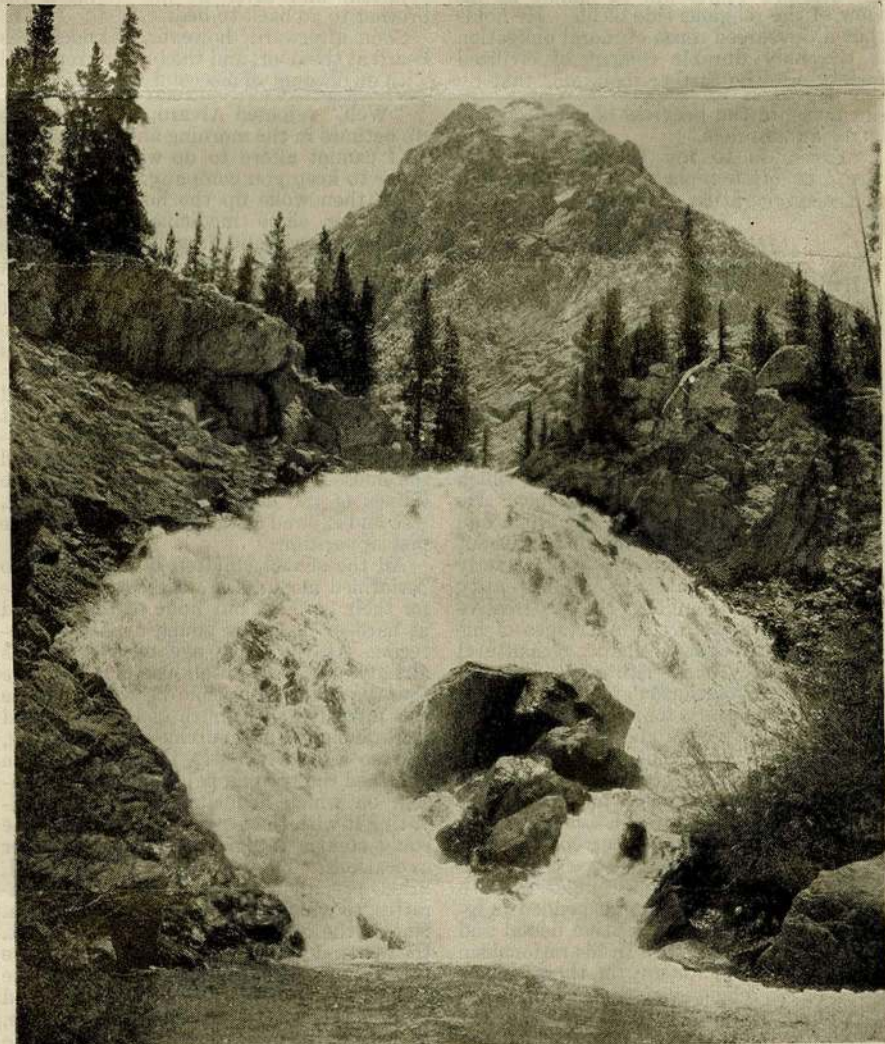


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