

Los Angeles Examiner
The Great Newspaper The Great Southwest
William Randolph Hearst

P. O. Box 136

September 14, 1919

General Alvaro Obregon,
Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

RECIBIDA
19 SEP 1919

My dear General:

CONTESTADA

I enclose several copies of our paper of Saturday and the section of today's paper containing my interview with you. The latter is from our Los Angeles edition, the one going to the news in Nogales being the Arizona edition. Both the message to the American people, and the interview, were telegraphed to the Hearst newspapers throughout the United States for simultaneous publication.

when
I trust that ~~should~~ you have any important statements, etc to give out for publication at any time you will advise me of the same by telegraph so that I may arrange to have them transmitted here and telegraphed to our other newspapers.

With thanks for your courtesies while in Nogales and best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Howard E. Weston

El original se encuentra en el expediente:

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Los Angeles Examiner

THE GREAT NEWSPAPER OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919

Full Weather Report in
1st Column of Want Ads.

GEN. OBREGON PROTESTS U.S. INTERVENTION

Former Mexican War Secretary
and Candidate for President
Appeals to American People

BY HOWARD E. MORTON

Staff Correspondent of The Exam-
iner and the Universal Service

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico

Sept. 12. — General Alvaro Obregon, former commander of the Constitutionalist armies, Secretary of War in President Carranza's Cabinet and now candidate for the Presidency of Mexico at next summer's national election, gave out here today a formally prepared "Message to the American People."

This message is the first utterance he has made upon the international crisis between the United States and Mexico. In it he voices an earnest appeal against intervention in Mexico and sharply challenges the justice of the United States Senate committee's investigation of Mexican affairs, which he declares will be the basis for "the sentence of fifteen million human beings."

General Obregon asserts the belief that the great majority of the American people do not want intervention, that armed conflict between the two nations would upset the entente of nations on the two American continents and pleads for a closer and more friendly understanding between the United States and Mexico.

General Obregon's message reads as follows:

"I HAVE been observing with increasing interest the recent developments in the international relations between the Government of your great republic and that of my own country, sincerely regretting the recurrence of incidents which bring detriment to the harmony and good understanding between the two peoples, basis on which the great majority of both wish to see our relations carried on.

"As a Mexican citizen, conscious of the full meaning of patriotism, I feel that to remain silent before this situation, a grave responsibility would be incurred; and in sending forth this message to the American people I wish to convey, with all sincerity, the general sentiment that prevails throughout Mexico.

INTERESTS HAVE SUFFERED

"I am fully aware of the undeniable fact that the material interests of both foreigners and natives must necessarily have suffered through the long period of revolution which the Mexican people have had to endure to conquer the rights of citizenship that all peoples on earth have a right to enjoy, and for which a blood sacrifice must be made. Such material losses, however, since reparation therefor is feasible, should be considered insignificant in

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2-3.)

(Continued From Page 1)

comparison with the fruits brought about by the principles which the revolution stands for, especially in what refers to the advancement of the laboring classes which were so much abused and exploited in our country before the said period. And such conquest ought not only to be gratifying to our own classes, but to all those on earth that stand on the same level, whatever their nationality. They are the nerve and brawn of all countries, and it is principally to them that your country is indebted for its greatness.

"The fact is only too well known to be ignored that after civil strife a more or less prolonged period of unsettlement follows; and sometimes loss of life to many foreigners, principally amongst the American colony, which is the largest in Mexico. But those regrettable instances should in no wise be interpreted to mean that a bad feeling towards the American people exists, and it should, furthermore, be noted, that in all instances where the government has succeeded in capturing the guilty parties, they have been energetically punished.

SURVEY OF EVENTS

"And furthermore, I suggest that with an unbiased mind, a survey be made of the events transpiring during the revolutionary period and through the actual constitutional regime presided over by Venustiano Carranza, to see if any actions of the leaders of the constitutional revolution or of the present administration can be construed as an attack on the mutual respect both peoples owe to each other or to the sovereignty of that country. From such review of events it will be found that the only parties responsible are those whose preconceived criminal acts have made of them disqualified outlaws, who are fugitives of justice in our own country.

"I still have hopes, not having lost my faith in justice, that due consideration will be given by the American Government and the American people to the fact that the injuries and losses, up to the present time, have been mainly suffered by purely material interests, affecting only a small minority of its citizens; and, therefore, their losses ought to be a sufficient excuse for intervention—which can only be ARMED INTERVENTION.

PROTESTS INVESTIGATIONS

"We cannot view as representative of justice, and consequently must express our dissatisfaction over the recent appointment of a committee of only three citizens, three Senators, whatever the degree of their conspicuous honorability may be, instructing them to make an investigation of our Mexican situation, and whose report will be the basis for the evidence which will serve to sentence fifteen million human beings—and this is happening in a country where man is usually given a trial by a jury composed of twelve fellow citizens.

"I even dare say, that the majority of the American people reject the idea of armed intervention in Mexico, and I derive my conclusions, first: From my intimate knowledge of said people, which I have always found possessed of a great spirit of brotherhood and fraternity mainly noticeable amongst the working classes; in the second place: Because it would not be justifiable that just as the great war, that filled the entire world with awe, has ended, two neighboring countries should enter into a conflict provoked by the zeal of defending material interests which have suffered the unavoidable risks during the revolutionary period when such high ideals were being conquered by the Mexican people, and third: Because it is inconceivable that the American people, just emerging from the greatest struggle in history, when they gave their all in support of the sacred cause of democracy and liberty, sacrificing amazing quantities of wealth and the flower of their citizens with a quixotism only found in a young and vigorous nation, should now wage war on the people of a neighboring country, only because of the innocent discomfort caused by the abnormal conditions created precisely, through the consequent result of civil war to which the Mexican people have had to resort for exactly the same cause.

MAKES PLEA FOR JUSTICE

"I cordially invite the citizens of that great Republic to exert their influence in the aid of justice and to beware of the misleading propaganda which some of the press of that country is carrying on, precisely in defense of the material interests, I have heretofore mentioned. It should

always be borne in mind that there is not a single citizen of Mexico within its frontiers whose most sincere desires are but to see the elimination of all disagreeable incidents which have brought friction between the two countries, until the most cordial and harmonious understanding is in evidence.

"I most strongly protest against the assertions of a number of newspapers claiming the existence of a large contingent of Mexicans who earnestly advocate American intervention in Mexico. I am positive that there is not a single true Mexican who would not find cause for the deepest regret and worry should all hope be lost for a perfect understanding between the two countries. Knowing as I know the patriotism latent in all classes of our people, I know that, even conscious of the ultimate sacrifice, they would not hesitate for an instant to gather around our President—ready to defend our rights—the sovereignty of our territory and the honor of our flag.

CAUSE OF INTERVENTION

"If the cause of intervention is the result of the regrettable incidents provoked by bandit groups, which have been disqualified by our government on account of their lawless behavior, the aspirations and designs of such bandits would be fully gratified by the American government and people, for it is the bandits who seek intervention as a means to escape the just punishment which they merit, and which will come to them sooner or later. It is their only hope to evade justice by provoking intervention, far from being their punishment. And since such groups are provoking and desiring intervention it is but logical to suppose that when they find their criminal designs accomplished directly or indirectly to co-operate with the invading armies. In the succession of these events, the only one suffering the disastrous consequences will be the majority of the Mexican people for whom on so many occasions the American people and the Government have shown their sympathy and expressed their desire to extend a moral support.

RESOURCES OF MEXICO

"It is a universally known fact that our country possesses natural resources more than amply sufficient to satisfy all its obligations—those contracted before the revolutionary period as well as those derived from damages caused through the same revolution. My country will never try to ignore said obligations, but it is natural that the state of affairs through which we have had to live during the last years has retarded such reparation, for the first thing to be looked upon is the needed economical reconstruction and setting the order of things to their normal state.

"The American people who have just played such an important part in the great war, are doubtless called upon to climb to a decisive and legitimate preponderance. Its future, however, greatly depends on the policy to be followed towards the Latin-American countries, since our geographical location has made of all these countries a big family, and our social evolution as well as our material development should be linked together, seeking a parallel road which will carry us to success through the same lanes. Should a friction occur at the present time, all hopes in that direction would be lost, and a new parenthesis of race hatred would be opened. The lack of understanding might later be taken advantage of by other big nations who possibly will not look with satisfaction at a preponderance reached by the peoples of this continent.

LOOKING TO FUTURE

"The same as all men, the nations of the earth are always looking forward to their future, and to guarantee such a future it is of first necessity to look at the present. It is imperative therefore that the countrymen of Washington and Lincoln and the countrymen of Cuauhtemoc and Hidalgo unite in an effort to remove all causes of misunderstanding, smoothing out any incidents that tend to mar our good relations, pointing out without fear the cause where the trouble lies, and initiating with all sincerity an epoch of fraternal understanding upon the basis of reciprocal respect for our mutual institutions and rights. By so doing, the obstacles that the enemies of a harmonious feeling amongst all peoples of the continent are throwing in our path, will be eliminated.

"Leave the task of fomenting and hatred and encouraging disorders to the peoples of other nations not capable of the deeds like those just accomplished by that great republic which after having so decisively contributed to victory in the great world war just ended, was satisfied with the vindication of your rights and liberties and rights of the smaller nations of all the earth."

Tomorrow morning The Examiner will publish a striking exclusive interview with General Obregon given to a staff correspondent who was sent to Mexico to see the general. In this interview General Obregon will outline in detail his policies for the future of Mexico and the restoration of amity between the United States and his republic.

OBREGON PROMISES PEACE IN MEXICO

LOS ANGELES, AMERICA'S TOKYO, JAP SLAVERY CENTER; LABOR ADVANCING, WON'T TURN BACK, SAYS GOMPERS

Wives Charge Husband Stayed Out Nights

THREE husbands who are al-
leged to have persisted in
staying out at nights and
leaving their spouses ignorant
of their whereabouts were made
defendants yesterday in sepa-
rate maintenance suits filed in
Superior Court.

Mrs. Nora T. Snyder asserted
her husband, Robert Daniel
Snyder, preferred the company
of his women rather than her
company.

That is why, she alleges,
he stayed out. Once, she al-
leged, he left her stranded in the
rain.

Then, too, he called her
names, she alleged.

Mrs. Grace Toley alleged that
her husband, Ernest Toley,
would go away from home and
not tell her where he had
gone. She asked \$150 a month
allowance.

In addition to staying away
from home, Mrs. Gene Miller al-
leged that her husband, R. Thane
Miller, threatened to kill her. She
asked \$125 monthly allowance.

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT PLEDGES PROTECTION FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

Liberal Party Leader, in First Interview Since
Announcing Candidacy, Hopes for Removal
of Friction With U. S.; Outlines His Policy
of Reforms and National Development

By Howard E. Morton

Staff Correspondent of The Examiner and of Universal Service

LOS ANGELES, Sonora, Mexico, Sept. 13.—General Alvaro Obregon,
former commander of the Constitutionalist armies, Secretary
of War in President Carranza's provisional cabinet, and now can-
didate for the presidency of Mexico at next summer's national
election, gave me yesterday the first interview he has granted an
American newspaperman since the announcement of his candidacy
last July. In the course of this interview the General expressed
his friendly attitude toward the United States, reviewed the pres-
ent turbulent conditions in Mexico that have perilously strained
international relations across the border, as well as outlining some
of the personal policies he proposes to carry out if elected as the
successor to President Carranza. These, he believes, will cure
Mexico's internal ills and restore happier and more stable external
relations with the United States and other nations.

General Obregon declared that his first step will be an in-

T AIRPLANES MATCH RACE

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William Randolph Hearst

P. O. Box 136

Sept 15 1919

RECIBIDO
17 SEP 1919

My dear General:

I enclose you parts of the San Francisco Examiner of Saturday and Sunday containing your Message to the American people and our interview. I shall take pleasure in forwarding you copies of the same from other Hearst newspapers throughout the country when they are received.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Howard E. Marton

General Alvaro Obregon,

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

CONTESTADA

Los Angeles Examiner
The Great Newspaper of the Great Southwest

William Randolph Hearst

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Sept 29, 1919

RECIBIDA
-1 OCT 1919

P. O. Box 136

General Alvaro Obregon,
Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

My dear General:

I enclose the last one of the copies of the interview with you which I have received--from the Atlanta Georgian. It may interest you to know that the approximate Sunday circulation of the Hearst newspapers in which our interview appeared, is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| New York American | 1,000,000 |
| Chicago Herald-Examiner | 600,000 |
| Boston Advertiser | 400,000 |
| San Francisco Examiner | 275,000 |
| Los Angeles Examiner | 175,000 |
| Total | <u>2,550,000</u> |

CONTESTADA *confirma*

I trust that you received the various copies of the interview which I have forwarded to you during the past few weeks.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,
Howard E. Marton

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Furnished to Advertisers.