

SERVICIO CONSULAR MEXICANO

PARTICULAR

DETROIT. MICH.

Agosto 22 de 1921.

*of album
Necrologia of
album
Alvaro Obregon*

C. Presidente de la Republica,
General Alvaro Obregon.
Palacio Nacional, Mexico.

Muy respetable Senor:

Tengo el honor de enviar a usted hoy, en paquete postal, un album Ideal con el nombre de usted. Este album lo envio a usted para que en el colecciono Usted los recortes de periodicos, que puedan interesarle, etc.etc.

En la primera pagina, como preliminar de mi labor de propaganda, van dos articulos que se refieren a usted, a su Gobierno y a mi; publicados en los periodicos mas importantes de Detroit, Michigan que son: "The Detroit Free Press" y el Detroit Journal" los dias 12 y 19 del presente.

12108

Por ellos vera usted que sigo cumpliendo fielmente, lo que verbalmente ofreci a usted respecto a mi labor pro-Mexico en este pais. Proximamente enviare a usted recortes de otros Estados.

Que siga recibiendo mi labor la respetable aprobacion de usted y que se conserve usted en buen estado de salud para bien de la Patria son los sinceros deseos de su Affmo.S.S.y amigo

Alfredo Serratos

Nota: Adjunto aqui tambien los dos articulos, asi como otro de un enemigo del Gobierno.

Agosto 22. Alfredo Serratos. Detroit Mich. Dice que envío por paquete postal un Album Ideal con el nombre del Sr. Presidente. para que coleccionese los artículos que puedan interesarle. Adjunta tres recortes de periodicos con artículos importantes.

JUST 12, 1921. *20*

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liberty—of thee I sing."
JOHN H. SLEVIN.
Detroit, July 14, 1921.

**MEXICAN EXILE WRITES
OF OBREGON'S DILEMMA**

To the Editor: As a true Mexican by birth, heart and soul, and one who has formerly been attached to the diplomatic services in behalf of my beloved Mexico, and being personally acquainted with Mr. Obregon and several of his closest constituents as well as several of the revolutionaries of the republic below the Rio Grande, I wish to say after three months of observation, and concentrated study, Secretary Hughes has defined the American policy with reference to Mexico; President Obregon (or his successor), in the event they wish to renew the diplomatic relations with the United States government, will have to bury the "Hodge-Podge" (constitution) of Queretaro.

The Mexican government has had more than one year to abolish by its own initiative that which they now have to derogate by foreign pressure.

During all this time, Alvaro Obregon, instead of slowly yielding to the vigorous imperative commands of public opinion, obstinately and madly fortifies himself inside of the discredited trenches of the revolution.

After overthrowing Carranza, he did not dare to overthrow the Carrancismo. He absurdly continued to be linked to the frail ideas corrupted by the dying rhetoric of the jackasses of Queretaro. Obregon was really afraid to break with the past and to demonstrate the right-ful and clear path of the future.

He wasted one year, he was resting at his ease, dreaming that ex-Governor Hobby would get the recognition, when the American chancellor's office awoke him out of his lethargy with unequivocal words.

Obregon answered wanting to satisfy the United States and all his colleagues of constitutionalism. But Secretary Hughes instead of using those endless rhetorical communications that Mr. Wilson used to be so enchanted with, delineated his demands in categorial terms. This means that Mr. Hughes's business-like attitude is irrevocable and conclusive.

During the "kingdoms" of Carranza and Wilson, it was a deplorable fashion to waste much good paper in long useless notes and ultimatums; the Mexican territory invaded, and after all this display, all the difficulties between the two countries remain standing. Today the American government is a serious and dignified one setting the precedent that the present Mexican government must be dignified and serious if they desire the proper accordance of reciprocal association between the two nations.

Let us have less words, less wheedling, less sugar, less diplomatic trash; but let us have a solid honest intention to reach permanent and completed results. Obregon must not remain dormant in a hesitating mood—his situation is very simple; to accept or to refuse the treaty of amity and commerce proposed to him. "If he signs the treaty he challenges the revolutionists!" or "if he does not sign it he challenges the United States." He who hesitates is lost. Obregon must sign the treaty, regardless of how much it will dissatisfy his near-sighted pals of revolution.

MANUEL CERVANTES, C.
A Mexican exile,

Detroit.

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FOUR

THE DETROIT JOURNAL

MEXICAN CONSUL BACKS OBREGON

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Government Before
Centennial.

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can minister of war, a revolutionist who has fought with Zapato, Villa and Obregon, and bears scars of battle, reached Detroit a short time ago to take up the duties of consul.

One of the first official duties of General Serratos will be to extend an invitation to business men of Detroit and Michigan to attend the centennial of Mexican liberty which opens in Mexico City, Sept. 16, the 100th anniversary of the Mexican Fourth of July.

TO HONOR VISITORS.

An exposition of arts and trades and a fiesta without precedent in the history of the picturesque city will be given in honor of the thousands of Americans and other foreign visitors who are expected. The city will be given over to a holiday for several weeks.

"Nothing would do more to promote good feeling between Mexico and the United States," said General Serratos, "than to have a group of business men attend the centennial celebration. We Mexicans are in hopes that an added reason for residing at the centennial will be the recognition of the government of President Obregon by the United States before that date."

His arrival here, he said, found one saddening feature. It was the destitution of many Mexican workmen who were brought to Detroit motor car factories to learn the making of cars and who found themselves without funds or means of returning to Mexico when the shutdown of factories occurred last year.

Many of these men have not been reemployed and have returned to their country somewhat embittered with their experience, said General Serratos.

"This fact, of course, is very unfortunate, for many of the men who go back thus are well educated and capable of doing much harm to the good feeling that has been growing between the two countries, by a relation of their experiences.

WOULD CHANGE PLAN.

"Of course, I realize that the unemployment situation has been general," said General Serratos, "and I am sure that the heads of the factories do not know of the conditions that have faced the Mexicans here since the shutdowns of a year ago."

General Serratos said there were about 5,000 Mexicans in Michigan, most of them in Detroit. He said he hoped to prevail upon factory heads here to relax their Americanization programs in connection with the hiring of men, to permit the Mexican, who came here with the intention of learning American methods of manufacture and business and returning to Mexico, to retain their Mexican citizenship and receive employment."

"The government of President Obregon is stable, and Americans and other foreigners have no reason to fear that any of the laws of Mexico will act in any way to take away any concessions or property they acquire lawfully. The much discussed article 27 of the new constitution will not affect titles to land, as it is not retroactive."

General Serratos explained that article 27 dealt with the ownership

of the subsoil of any property by the government.

"This principle is now recognized throughout the world, and the United States itself has recently adopted laws covering it," he said, "that what is underneath the surface of the land belongs to the com-



GENERAL ALFREDO SERRATOS.

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BEHIND OBREGON.

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"The people of Mexico are behind Obregon. He is one of them. He has been a poor man, and has worked with his hands. He has fought for the right of the people and has risked his life for them. He is the only man, too, who could have prevailed upon Villa to retire from military activity for the good of the country. The Mexican people under Obregon feel free for the first time since Madero was overthrown. Madero was a good man, too good. He was, as we say in Mexico, 'made of candy, and they ate him up.'"

General Serratos said the most unfortunate aspect of relations between the United States and Mexico was the fact that most of the news about the country was limited largely to revolutionary activity and hostile acts towards America.

"The Mexican people have no animosity towards the American in Mexico. There have been isolated cases, but the general rule is one of extreme friendliness," he said.

"My people, too, have been greatly chagrined by the representation of the Mexican in motion pictures, where usually he is shown as a

bandit with a long knife to make a meal on a baby or something equally desperate."

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MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1921

THE DETROIT JOURNAL
**Detroiters Get
Bid to Centennial**

General Alfredo Serratos, recently appointed Mexican consul in Detroit, has been invited to attend the reception of the board of commerce to Colonel Charles E. Warren, ambassador to Japan, Tuesday afternoon.

General Serratos will convey to Colonel Warren and the board the greetings of President Obregon and will extend to the business men of the city an invitation to attend the centennial of Mexican independence at Mexico City Sept. 16.

A feature of the centennial will be an exhibit of motors, motor cars and automotive machinery, many of the exhibits being manufactured in Detroit.

ARCHIVO FERNANDO TORREBLANCA
FONDO ÁLVARO OBREGÓN

CONSTANCIA DE RETIRO DE DOCUMENTOS

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

FONDO: 11 SERIE: 040100 GAVETA: 29

EXPEDIENTE: 52 LEGAJO: 1/1 INVENTARIO: 4590

NOMBRE DEL EXPEDIENTE: CONSULADO DE MÉXICO EN DETROIT

NÚMERO DE FOJAS: 33 FORMATO: 29.5 cm. x 40.5 cm.

LUGAR: Detroit, Mich. E.U.A. FECHA: Agosto 20, 1921.

PLANERO: 1 CAJÓN: 5 FÓLDER: 9

DESCRIPCIÓN: Un "Álbum Ideal" con el nombre de "C. Presidente de la República. Gral. Álvaro Obregón". Se lo envía el Cónsul de México en Detroit, Michigan, E.U.A., Gral. Alfredo Serratos. En las primeras páginas se incluyen dos artículos de los periódicos más importantes de Detroit, Mich.: "Obregón Friend of U.S. says Mexican Consul of Detroit", The Detroit Free Press, Agosto 12, de 1921; "Mexican Consul Backs Obregón" Detroit Journal, Agosto 19 de 1921; relativos al Gobierno del Presidente Obregón y al Cónsul de México en Detroit, Mich., Gral. Alfredo Serratos.

THE
IDEAL SCRAP BOOK

C. Presidente de la Republica
Gral. Alvaro Obregon

Dedico el presente al Sr. Presidente de la Republica
 Genl. Alvaro Obregon; como una pequeña muestra
 de mi afecto.
 Alfredo Serratos.

Detroit Mich. Agosto 20 - 1921.



THE IDEAL SCRAP BOOK
 Patented

Reproductions of the leaves of the Ideal Scrap Book giving suggestions for putting on clippings and pictures.

DIRECTIONS

Moisten the dotted line sufficiently to soften the gum, using a piece of cloth or brush, and moisten only so much of the line as is required.

Press the clipping down firmly by the edge, working from left to right. The first row of clippings on the right hand page should be folded back to make room for the second row, and so on across the page

OBREGON FRIEND OF U. S., SAYS MEXICAN CONSUL IN DETROIT SOLONS DELAY

**Former Revolutionary Soldier
Comes Here to Represent
4,000 Countrymen.**

Mexico is not an enemy of the United States, it is a friend. Americans will have a square deal in the country south of the Rio Grande, and Mexico wants square deal treatment from Americans, in the belief of General Alfredo Serratos, recently appointed consul from Mexico to Detroit. He has established the official consulate at 1752 East Grand boulevard. The vice-consul is Luis Vargas Vera.

General Serratos left his business in 1910 to enter the army of the revolutionaries, who then were seeking to put out Porfirio Diaz, dictator for 30 years. In 1912 he organized a regiment to defend President Francisco E. Madero, who succeeded Diaz at the general elections.

He then was a lieutenant colonel, heading the 26th regiment of cavalry, the revolutionary forces. It was in this official position that Colonel Serratos led his forces during the uprising of Pasqual Orozco.

In 1913, when Madero was assassinated by Huerta forces, all revolutionaries went against Huerta, and Serratos was in command of one of the armies. He was made secretary of war during the eight months when Gonzales Garza, who succeeded General Eulalio Gutierrez as provisional president, held the executive chair. Garza was succeeded by T. Lagos Chazaro, the last provisional president. Carranza was elected president in October, 1915.



GENERAL ALFREDO SERRATOS.

and General Serratos was compelled to flee into America in disguise.

Here the former Mexican secretary of war and army officer was compelled to do any sort of work he could find. He worked much as day laborer, traveling through the east and central west.

Relative to General Obregon, the new Mexican president, and Mexico's attitude, General Serratos said Wednesday: "Do we think we have the right man? Yes. Obregon has honest revolutionary ideas. He fought for these ideas and for the poor of his country. He believes in the development of his country in a right and honest way, with especial attention to its rich natural resources.

"General Obregon is a man of good education and talent. He has explained several times that he is willing to give all kinds of facilities and warranties to foreigners who desire to go to the Republic of Mexico to help develop the country, according to the new ideas of the Mexican government.

"General Obregon is not an enemy of the American people, he is a friend. He wants all Mexicans to be friendly with the Americans, and help them as much as they can, while they are in Mexico, to encourage sympathy between the two peoples.

"The president and his government do not object to payment of Mexico's honest debts. The government is perfectly willing to pay its debts as soon as it is possible, but naturally the president and his government desire to do this by using the country's natural resources.

"The only preventive now for recognition of Mexico by America are the obstacles placed in the way by a few oil men who are not satisfied with the immense profit they have been making in oil in Mexico. They want still more, and because of this they have ceased operation, not only hurting American citizens, but throwing out of work thousands of Mexicans.

"At no time has there ever existed a better chance for business in general than exists in my country at present. We lack a great many things, and the Mexican merchants, people and government are ready to start business with this country.

"We want the American people to understand that Mexico and Mexicans do not desire to be enemies of America and Americans. We want to be friends. The Americans will have a square deal in Mexico and Mexico wants a square deal from Americans.

"As consul for Mexico in Detroit, I promise to do my best to see that better feeling and closer business relationships, benefiting both countries, are effected, and I wish to assure the people of Detroit that to do this will be one of the happiest deeds of my life."

General Serratos estimated the Mexican colony here numbers nearly 4,000 persons.

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