

JOSE J. ALONSO

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CABLE: "EXANTEXT, NEW YORK"

CODES USED: { A. B. C. 5TH EDITION AND  
                  LIEBER'S STANDARD

NEW YORK,

80 TO 88 WALL STREET

SUBJECT. (ASUNTO)

RECIBIDA  
Enero 28, 1919.  
FEB '8 1919

CONTASTADA

Sr. General Don Alvaro Obregon,  
Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

Mi muy estimado Sr. y amigo:

Con gusto he leído en  
la "Prensa" de que Ud. será uno de los Candidatos  
á la Presidencia en la proxima Campaña Electoral.

Naturalmente me há causado  
mucho gusto en ver tan buena noticia, y desde luego  
si Ud. cree que mis trabajos por medio de la "Prensa"  
pueden ser á Ud. utiles, cuente Ud. desde luego que  
yo haré todo lo posible para que nuestros votos de  
(los) Mexicanos ausentes de la Patria asistan para una  
Victoria segura para Ud.

Estuve en la oficina del Sr.  
Caturegli y naturalmente está de acuerdo como yo de que  
Ud. sea nuestro candidato.

Lo saludo á Ud. atentamente como  
su S. S. y amigo.

JJA/MG.

Jose J. Alonso

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HERMOSILLO, Son., Marzo 14<sup>a</sup> 1919.

Sr. José J. Alonso.  
P. O. Box II. Wall St. Sta.  
New York. - N.Y.

Muy señor mío y amigo:-

Acabo de enterarme de su carta 28 de enero último y mucho le agradezco el ofrecimiento que en ella me hace; pero puedo asegurarle que únicamente son cuestiones de la prensa.

Quedo de Ud. afmo. amigo y S. S.

FTb



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NEW YORK, Abril 19 de 1919.  
80 TO 88 WALL STREET

SUBJECT. (ASUNTO) Varios.

Sr. Gral Don Alvaro Obregon,  
Nogales Sonora MEXICO.

**RECIBIDA**  
ABR 29 1919

**CONTESTAM**

Muy Sr. mio y amigo:-

Fui favorecido por sus gratas del 14 de Marzo pndo habiendo tomado nota de que lo relacionado á su candidatura son asuntos de la prensa. Ya sabe Ud que en los casos que acepte Ud dicha candidatura, de que aqui tiene Ud amigos que estan pronto a cooperar para que resulte un triunfo seguro.

SACOS DE YUTE:- En Abril 2 le remiti á Ud el siguiente telegrama :-

TENGO VEINTICINCO MIL SACOS VACIOS USADOS NUMERO UNO CINN KILOS ENTREGA INMEDIATA VEITITRES CENTAVOS ORO AMERICANO LIBRE ABORDO NEW YORK.

Antiér dispuse de este bonito lote que me tomé la libertad de ofrecer á Ud debido á las buenas condiciones y precio de ocasion.

Si en algun tiempo puedo ser util á Ud en ésta plaza en cualquier encargo, ya sabe Ud que con gvsto lo atenderé.

Soy de Ud muy atto amigo y S.S.

*Jose J. Alonso.*

MG-JJA.

*despues de escrita la presente me encontré con las noticias cuyos recortes van anexos.*

*... ..*

## H E M E R O T E C A

FUENTE \_\_\_\_\_

AUTOR \_\_\_\_\_

ARTICULO CANDIDATOS A LA PRESIDENCIA DE MEXICOFECHA 19 DE ABRIL 1919

# CANDIDATOS A LA PRESIDENCIA DE MÉXICO

En las elecciones de 1920 se presentarán 6 candidatos de diversos partidos

WASHINGTON, 18 de abril. — Para las elecciones presidenciales de México, que se celebrarán en julio del próximo año, circular los nombres de seis personajes prominentes en la vida política y militar del país. De los seis candidatos tres pertenecen al ejército y tres son civiles. La mayoría de la opinión pública favorece a los militares.

Los candidatos son los siguientes:

Generales, Alvaro Obregón, Pablo González y Salvador Alvarado, y señores Luis Cabrera, Félix Palavicini y Aguirre Berlanga.

La popularidad del general Obregón se debe principalmente a sus acciones victoriosas contra Villa. Obregón se retiró hace algún tiempo de la vida militar para dedicarse a la administración de sus propiedades agrícolas en el Estado de Sonora. Con fecha reciente vino a los Estados Unidos y entró en relaciones con varios capitalistas y hombres de negocios de Wall Street, habiendo, como resultado de estas amistades, adoptado una actitud de amistad hacia los Estados Unidos.

Del general Alvarado se dice que es abiertamente opuesto a este país. Su actuación como gobernador de Yucatán fué muy comentada. Alvarado es uno de los más ardientes partidarios de Carranza.

El general González fué quien dirigió la campaña contra Zapata realizada últimamente, la cual terminó con la derrota y muerte de éste. González goza de gran popularidad en su país y simpatiza grandemente con los Estados Unidos, habiendo sido la única persona de alguna prominencia que aprobó pública y abiertamente el discurso que pronunció Wilson ante los periodistas mexicanos que visitaron a Washington en año pasado.

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Nombre: Alonso, Jose J.

Lugar: Nueva York, N.Y. E.U.A. Fecha: 1919

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FUENTE \_\_\_\_\_

AUTOR \_\_\_\_\_

ARTICULO SE AVECINA LA CAMPAÑA PARA LAS ELECCIONES A LA PRESIDENCIA EN MEXICO.FECHA 19-ABRIL-1919

SE AVECINA LA CAMPAÑA  
PARA LAS ELECCIONES A LA  
PRESIDENCIA EN MEXICO

5  
CIUDAD DE MEXICO, 18 de abril.  
—“Es prematuro ocuparse por ahora de la campaña electoral, para la presidencia.” Esto dice el general de división Alvaro Obregón, en una carta que le dirige a un jefe del ejército, que le ofreció iniciar la campaña política en pró del divisionario sonorense.

A otras personas que también se dirigieron al general Obregón, preguntándole si juzgaba prudente que principiaran a hacer propaganda en su favor, les ha contestado en el mismo sentido. En esta virtud por ahora, los amigos del divisionario no harán absolutamente nada, para iniciar trabajos políticos en su favor. La creencia general es que el divisionario se propone esperar el desarrollo de los acontecimientos, y resolver en tiempo oportuno si acepta o no la candidatura a la presidencia, que le ofrecen varios partidos políticos, que han hecho ya algunos preparativos para efectuar una convención, en esta capital.

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FUENTE \_\_\_\_\_

AUTOR \_\_\_\_\_

ARTICULO MEXICAN OFFICIALS CONFIRM REPORT OF BLANQUET'S DEATHFECHA 19-ABRIL 1919

## Mexican Officials Confirm Report of Blanquet's Death

**Ambassador at Washington  
Says Rebel Leader Was  
Killed by Aguilar's Men;  
Expects Villa's Surrender**

*New York Tribune  
Washington Bureau*

WASHINGTON, April 18.—American Consul Foster at Vera Cruz reported to the State Department to-day official Mexican confirmation of the death of General Aurelio Blanquet, generalissimo of the Diaz revolutionary movement in Southwest Mexico.

Ambassador Bonillas issued the following statement:

"The Mexican Embassy has received official advices that troops of General Candido Aguilar's army corps have just killed the general of the rebel army, Aurelio Blanquet, during a battle in the State of Vera Cruz."

The dispatch to the embassy indicated that the followers of General Blanquet were scattered. The Mexico City government had been minutely informed of the movements of General Blanquet, and his death was the result of the successful execution of a plan

for his capture or death prepared by General Aguilar.

Neither the State Department nor the embassy had any information indicating that Blanquet's revolutionary movement was financed by Americans.

An official at the embassy said:

"General Blanquet had been named second in command of the Diaz forces; therefore, the stroke of General Aguilar has given a death blow to the Diaz faction, which had been conducting so much propaganda in this country and making its defeats appear like great victories.

"The death of Blanquet, together with that of Zapata, may be reasonably said to put an end to marauding in practically the whole of Mexico, and its demoralizing effects will greatly hasten Villa and his handful of followers to lay down their arms, as the government forces are almost entirely free to deal with them severely, and their isolation is untenable in view of the ability of government troops to stamp out these bands.

"The arrival of Blanquet in Mexico was hailed in Diaz circles with rejoicing, and it was then reported that preparations for revolutionary activities had been made in five states. Blanquet's death has completely upset the plans and predictions of Diaz's followers. In Mexico, however, no importance was ever given to the arrival of General Blanquet."

MEXICO CITY, April 18.—Photographs of the head of General Aurelio Blanquet, reports of whose death on Tuesday in a skirmish in the State of Vera Cruz, were received here yesterday, arrived here last night and the head was positively identified as that of the former rebel general.

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FUENTE \_\_\_\_\_

AUTOR \_\_\_\_\_

ARTICULO SIX CANDIDATES IN FIELD TO SUCCEED CARRANZA IN MEXICOFECHA 19 ABRIL 1919

## Six Candidates in Field to Succeed Carranza in Mexico

### Three Generals and Three Civilians Are Active in Race for Presidency; Vote To Be Taken July, 1920

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Six candidates are in the field for the Presidency of Mexico at the election in July, 1920, despite President Carranza's request that politics be put aside for the present, advices from Mexico City received here to-day said.

The successful candidate will take office December 1 after the election. President Carranza himself is not eligible to reelection under the constitution, but two members of his Cabinet are candidates. Public opinion in Mexico divides the candidates into two classes, civil and military, with the latter said to be the more popular.

The candidates already in the field, either personally or through their friends, are Generals Alvaro Obregon, Pablo Gonzalez and Salvador Alvarado, on the military side, and Luis Cabrera, Felix Palavicini and Aguirre Berlanga, on the civilian side.

#### Obregon Is Popular

General Obregon's popularity rests largely on the fact that he is the only officer who has defeated the bandit Villa in battle. Some time ago Obregon retired from the army, and has since devoted himself to his agricultural affairs in the state of Sonora. He recently came into close contact with a number of business men of the United States, and it is reported that he is more friendly toward this country than formerly.

General Gonzalez directed the operations which resulted recently in the defeat and death of the bandit leader Zapata, which, it is said, has increased greatly his popularity. He is friendly toward the United States, having been the only man of prominence who openly approved President Wilson's address to Mexican editors on their visit to Washington last year.

General Alvarado is known principally for his administration of Yucatan, where he put state socialism into operation. He is the most ardent supporter of Carranza of the three military men named.

#### Cabrera Anti-American

Luis Cabrera and Aguirre Berlanga are the members of the Carranza Cabinet who are openly candidates for the Presidency. Cabrera, who was appointed Secretary of Finance recently, has been known to be hostile to the United States and failed utterly in his efforts during the war to align the other Latin-American nations against this country. Since then he has publicly stated that his eyes have been opened and he does not consider the United States a foe of Mexico.

Berlanga, as Minister of the Interior, has charge of all the electoral machinery and is the link between the Federal government and the various state governments, which is considered as giving him an excellent strategic position. He is reported to have been strongly pro-German during the war.

Felix Palavicini is the editor of "El Universal" and was consistently pro-Ally throughout the war. He carried his campaign against the German influence to such an extreme that he was forced to flee the country. He went to New York and was not permitted to return and resume his editorial work until the armistice was signed.

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Nombre: Alonso, José J.

Lugar: New York, N.Y. EUA

Exp: 21 Fojas: 11

Ubicación: Laveta 47-48



21

Mayo 8' 1919.

Sr. José J. Alonso.  
P O Box 11. Wall St.Sta.  
New York City. - N.Y.

Muy señor mío y amigo:-

Recibí su carta del 19 del pasado y le agradezco los recortes de prensa que me envía.

Con respecto a su oferta de sacos, que también le agradezco, le participo que por ahora no necesito por haberme quedado una existencia considerable del surtido del año pasado.

Quedo su afmo. amigo y S. S.

FTb



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21  
NEW YORK, Mayo 30 de 1919.

80 TO 88 WALL STREET

SUBJECT. (ASUNTO) Varios.

Sr. Don Alvaro Obregon,  
Apartado 24,  
Nogales, Son. MEXICO.

Muy Sr. mio y amigo:-

Tengo al frente su apreciable del 8 del cte y de su contenido anoté el motivo por no haber aprovechado la oferta de ocasion que se me presentó de los Sacos de Yute.

Siempre que mis servicios le puedan ser utiles en cualquier negocio procedente de este mercado yá sabe Ud que me tiene á sus ordenes.

Adjunto la ultima que aqui tenemos acerca de ntra querida patria. Estas noticias lastiman nuestro credito comercial sobremanera y es causa de que los que no tenemos absolutamente nada que ver suframos los efectos. Por esta razon y para sostener los principios de nuestra constitucion, si algun dia necesita Ud mis servicios militares yá sabe Ud que todo lo que tiene que hacer es telegrafiarne y ademas cuento con las facilidades de dejar mis negocios en buenas manos.

Quedo de Ud muy atto amigo y S.S.

José J. Alonso.

## H E M E R O T E C A

FUENTE \_\_\_\_\_

AUTOR \_\_\_\_\_

ARTICULO VILLA PROCLAIMS ANGELES PRESIDENT OF MEXICOFECHA JUEVES

## Villa Proclaims Angeles President of Mexico

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday.—Villa forces have proclaimed General Felipe Angeles Provisional President of Mexico and Villa himself Secretary of war.

The move, coming at the climax of military operations considered by the Carranza government so serious that it has asked the United States for permission to move troops through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, is regarded here as reflecting a situation more serious in Mexico than any since the triumph of Carranza forces over Villa three years ago. Viewed in connection with the activities of the Felicista forces in Southern Mexico the situation is regarded as full of possibilities.

Angeles' reported first proclamation announcing that Americans in Mexico would be protected is particularly interesting to officials here, coming at it does on the heels of the refusal of the State Department to grant Carranza's request that he be allowed to move troops through American territory for the purpose of protecting Americans in Chihuahua. Acting Secretary Polk announced today he had notified the Mexican government he could not grant the request made unless assurances could be given that Americans would be afforded protection while the troops were in transit.

Felipe Angeles is well known to American officials through his services to the French government during the European war as Inspector of Munitions in the

United States. He is held in high esteem by the French government, and was considered by the United States government at the time of the Niagara Falls conference the best selection for the Mexican presidency.

Fearing that Mexican revolutionists might attack American citizens in Mexico if permission is granted the Carranza government to transport government troops through the territory of the United States Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, today introduced a resolution to prevent such action by the State Department without the express sanction of Congress.

### Mexican Troops at Epalme Ready to Pass Through Nogales.

NOGALES, Ariz., Thursday.—Regardless of the announcement from the State Department at Washington today that Mexican troops from Sonora would not be permitted at present to cross American territory en route to Juarez, Mexican federal troops were reported tonight to be mobilizing at Epalme, Sonora, for shipment in bond through this port. Telegraphic advices from Epalme were to the effect that twelve box cars had been loaded with a contingent of approximately six hundred men and that the troop train was scheduled to arrive here at four o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

**THE GREENBRIER.** White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Through sleepers daily. Make Reservations at the Plaza.—Adv.

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Nombre: ALONSO, Jose J.

Lugar: Nueva York, N.Y. USA Fecha: 1919

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FUENTE \_\_\_\_\_

AUTOR \_\_\_\_\_

ARTICULO VILLA PUTS ANGELES IN POWERFECHA 31 MAYO 1919

# VILLA PUTS ANGELES IN POWER

**Carranza Troops Refused Passage Through U. S. as Rebels Advance on Chihuahua.**

**By Universal Service.**

DALLAS, Texas, May 30.—Villistas have established a seat of government at Parral and have proclaimed Felipe Angeles provisional president of Mexico, according to a manifesto received here from Angeles by Dario W. Silva, former colonel in Villa's army.

General Angeles, who was artillery expert for Villa in the early days of the revolution and who more recently served as an inspector of American ammunition for the French Government, has set up a government and has named Francisco Villa Minister of War. Villa is at Parral, at the head of a large army.

#### WILL PROTECT FOREIGNERS.

Colonel Silva, who has been living in Dallas as a refugee, said the revolutionary chiefs from fourteen Mexican States signed the manifesto, with several hundred leading citizens of northern Mexico.

The manifesto declares all foreigners will be fully protected and Americans will be given their rights, regardless of their previous affiliations in Mexico.

The death penalty has been abolished for all crimes except treason and murder, and guarantees are given for the protection of life and private property. The Constitution of 1857 will be re-established, according to the manifesto.

#### THREATEN CHIHUAHUA.

Colonel Silva said Villa will be commander-in-chief of the armies of the new government, and plans are being made to capture Torreon, Chihuahua City and Juarez. President Angeles, according to advices from the border, is issuing passports, and the new government is said to be gaining points.

The provisional government was launched at Parral May 17, soon after Villa succeeded in defeating Carranzistas around Jimenez.

Carranza followers here and at El Paso said a large Federal army is being sent to Parral to engage the Villistas, and that sensational developments may be looked for within the next thirty days. These troops, it was understood, are under the direction of General Obregon. Silva claimed to have information that Obregon will never lead an army against Villa in northern Mexico.

#### KEEP OUT CARRANZA TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The State Department has wired President Carranza of Mexico that this Government will not for the present allow Mexican troops to pass through United States territory to attack Villa forces south of Juarez.

This action is of the same tenor expressed in a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Moses with the object of preventing the State Department from granting such permission at any time. The resolution maintains that the Mexican rebels would construe such permission as "justifying reprisal against the lives and property of American citizens in Mexico."

These are virtually the reasons which actuated the State Department in withholding permission for the transit of the Mexican troops. If adopted, the Moses resolution would have the effect of giving Congress control of such matters, instead of the State Department. The resolution reads:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives that without the authority of Congress no permission shall hereafter be granted for the transportation of troops, armed or unarmed, of the existing Government of Mexico or of any section in revolt against such Government through any territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."

Army officers say Carranza's request is one of his usually transparent bluffs. They say that he knows that the debarking of troops at Juarez from Agua Prieta would be spectacular only, as they could not be moved very far because the Villistas have cut railway communications.

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