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"THE NEW YORK TIMES"
Agosto 23 de 1927.

KNOWLES PROVOCA GRAN EXCITACION EN EL INSTITUTO
DE POLITICA.

El ex-Ministro Dice que Nuestra Política en la América
Latina ha Causado la Muerte de Miles de Personas.

HAY OPINIONES CONTRARIAS ENTRE LOS ORADORES

WASHINGTON, Mass., Ag. 22.-- En la conferencia rela-
tiva a la América Latina, celebrada esta mañana en el Ins-
tituto de Política, surgió una acre controversia, debida --
al cargo hecho por Horace G. Knowles, ex-Ministro america-
no en Nicaragua, Bolivia y la República Dominicana, quien-
dijo, que la intervención de los Estados Unidos en las re-
públicas latinoamericanas, había traído siempre consigo la
matanza de miles de sus ciudadanos.

Tanta animosidad se despertó entre aquellos que de--
fendían la política oficial americana, que el profesor ---
William R. Shepherd, líder de la conferencia, citó para --
esta tarde, a una nueva junta, con el fin de dejar aclara-
do el asunto. El Comandante John F. Shafroth, de la Mari-
na Americana, fue el principal defensor de la política de-
los Estados Unidos.

"En cada caso de intervención," aseguró el señor ---
Knowles, "hemos sido culpables de violación de los dere---
chos de soberanía de nuestros vecinos, y hemos procedido -
en contraposición con los principios de Ley Internacional,
universalmente reconocidos. Nosotros nos hemos impuesto-
por medio de la fuerza, sobre países débiles, indefensos,-
y faltos de recursos, haciendo una matanza de sus ciuda---

danos. Los hemos atacado, cuando esperaban que los defenderíamos, y hemos hecho uso de la Doctrina Monroe, para -- impedir que las naciones europeas que simpatizaban con --- ellos vinieran en su defensa cuando nosotros los ultrajabamos."

El Comandante Shafroth lo interrumpió indignado, -- exigiéndole que probara con hechos, y no hiciera uso de -- "frases cáusticas". "Cuando usted usa la palabra "matanzas" lo hace con doble intención; y cuando dice "miles" da a entender que se trata de un vasto número de muertos. Si usted conoce el número de "miles", dígalos."

Shepherd apoya a Knowles.

El señor Knowles dijo, que él creía que en Haití habían sido muertos 2,500. Los dos hombres disputaban acaloradamente, en una atmósfera de intensa agitación, cuando -- intervino el Prof. Shepherd, asegurando que el señor Knowles tenía razón en lo que afirmaba. "Miles fueron muertos", dijo el líder de la conferencia.

El Comandante Shafroth, volvió a exigirle a Mr. ---- Knowles que especificara, cuando éste dijo que nunca había sabido de actos más inhumanos, ni de mayores ultrajes ni -- agravios cometidos contra ningún pueblo, que los que cometieron los Estados Unidos contra el pueblo de la República Dominicana; agregando que, 5,000 soldados americanos habían barrido el país, obligando a todos a entregar sus armas. El Comandante pidió que se le definiera la palabra -- "barrido", y el señor Knowles explicó que el se refería a -- que habían cateado el país entero.

En cuanto a la ocupación americana de Haití, en 1915,

el señor Knowles admitió que el desembarco de los marinos en Puerto Príncipe, estuvo justificado "por el momento", - pero arguyó, que una vez que se restableció el orden, las fuerzas americanas debieron haber sido retiradas; y afirmó que un año después "se hicieron representaciones ante la República Dominicana, en el sentido de que los Estados Unidos deseaban establecer un protectorado en aquel país."

El Comandante Shafroth exigió pruebas de tal aseveración, pero Mr. Knowles replicó que era cosa tan sabida, que no había necesidad de demostrarlo con documentos.

El Comandante Shafroth declaró que, los marinos --- americanos sólo desembarcan cuando la situación así lo -- exige; alegando que "los marinos no son sino los agentes del Departamento de Estado y la Ley Internacional nos fa-- culta para defender las vidas e intereses de nuestros -- conciudadanos."

"Admito lo de la Ley Internacional", dijo Knowles, "pero, cuando se procede a invadir un país extranjero, - ¿no es obligatorio declarar cuáles vidas son las que se-- van a proteger?"

"Cuando las vidas se pierden, es porque no han sido protegidas," dijo el Comandante, "nosotros desembarcamos para prestar protección, no para tomar parte en las hon-- ras fúnebres". El Comandante se sintió profundamente indignado ante la aseveración de Mr. Knowles, de que este - país envió a los países latinoamericanos, "aventureros en busca de concesiones, banqueros usureros y sin conciencia, comerciantes embaucadores y soldados para que mataran, en vez de mandar maestros, educadores y personas que ayuda--

ran a los nativos."

"Esa caracterización del pueblo de este país me -- parece monstruosa," dijo el Comandante, "los soldados -- que son enviados allá, sólo van a conservar el orden, y -- ninguno de ellos tiene la menor intención de matar a na -- die, y no disparan sus armas hasta que la ley y el orden se han convertido en mugatorios."

Garfield Toma Parte en el Debate.

El Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Presidente del Instituto y del Williams College, desafió a Mr. Knowles a que probara que los Estados Unidos no han demostrado interes en la educación y bienestar de los pueblos latinoamericanos. Y dijo que, el "Instituto Carnegie" y el "Rockefeller --- Foundation" habían prestado servicios educacionales en -- los países ocupados por fuerzas americanas, a lo que ---- contestó el señor Knowles, que dichos servicios los ha -- bían prestado instituciones particulares, no el Gobierno Americano.

Trad.:MCM.

KNOWLES AROUSES POLITICS INSTITUTE

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Ex-Minister Says Our Policy in Latin America Caused the 'Slaughter of Thousands.'

OTHER SPEAKERS DISSENT

Shafroth Insists We Have Acted Only to Save American Lives and Property.

JURY SYSTEM IS ASSAILED

De Paulle Declares Trials Here Hide the Truth—Wambaugh Defends Our Procedure.

From a Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 22.—A bitter controversy was aroused at the Institute of Politics this morning by a charge by Horace G. Knowles, former American Minister to Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Bolivia, that American intervention in Latin-American republics had resulted in the "slaughter" of thousands of their citizens.

So much animosity was aroused among those who defended the official American policy that Professor William R. Shepherd, the round table leader, called an extra conference for this afternoon so that the issue could be thoroughly thrashed out. Commander John F. Shafroth, U. S. N., led the defense of the American policy.

"In each case of intervention," Mr. Knowles asserted, "we have been guilty of violating the sovereign rights of neighbors and proceeding contrary to the universally recognized principles of international law. We have imposed our force upon weak, helpless and defenseless countries, and slaughtered thousands of their citizens. We have attacked them when they expected we would defend them. We have used the Monroe Doctrine to prevent sympathetic European nations going to their rescue when we abused them."

Commander Shafroth broke in heatedly with a demand that Mr. Knowles state facts and not use "vitriolic terms."

"When you use the term 'slaughter' here," he added, "you use it with deliberate intent. When you say 'thousands' you convey the idea of vast numbers. If you know how many thousands, state how many."

Shepherd Supports Knowles.

Mr. Knowles replied that he thought 2,500 had been killed in Haiti. The two men were disputing each other in an atmosphere of intense excitement when Professor Shepherd interrupted with the assertion that Mr. Knowles was justified in this assertion.

"Thousands were slaughtered," said the round table leader.

Commander Shafroth again demanded that Mr. Knowles be specific when the latter said that he knew of no greater acts of inhumanity, wrong and outrage committed on any people than the United States

had committed upon the people of the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Knowles replied that 5,000 soldiers had swept over the country and had compelled the people to give up all their arms. The Commander demanded a definition of "sweeping" a country, and Mr. Knowles explained that he meant a search all over the country.

As to the American occupation of Haiti in 1915, Mr. Knowles admitted that the landing of marines at Port Au Prince had been justified "for the moment," but argued that once order had been established American forces should not have been kept there. He then asserted that a year later, "Representations were made to the Dominican Republic that the United States desired to establish a protectorate in that country."

Commander Shafroth demanded proof of this statement, whereupon Mr. Knowles replied that it was so generally known that it did not require documents.

Sees Duty to Protect Lives.

Commander Shafroth declared that American marines were landed only when conditions warranted it.

"I have had American citizens come on board my ship," he continued, "and beg and pray for us to land marines, but we did not until there was real danger. We are simply the agents of the State Department, and there is no case of marines being landed except for the protection of American lives and property. It is our duty under international law to protect that life and property."

"I admit that that is international law," Mr. Knowles replied, "but when we proceed to invade the territory of another country, are we not obliged to state whose lives we are protecting?"

"When lives are lost, they have not been protected," said Commander Shafroth. "We are landing to protect and not to take part in the funeral exercises."

Commander Shafroth was especially indignant at a statement by Mr. Knowles that this country had sent "concession hunters, conscienceless and usurious bankers, avaricious capitalists, bribers, commercial tricksters, murderers, soldiers to shoot them," to Latin-American countries, instead of teachers, instructors and helpers.

"That characterization of the people of this country is, in my opinion, monstrous," said the Commander. "Soldiers are sent down there to preserve law and order. They have no desire to shoot any one. They do not shoot unless law and order have been rendered nugatory."

Garfield Enters the Debate.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College and Chairman of the institute, also challenged Mr. Knowles's statement that the United States showed no interest in the education and welfare of the Latin-American people.

It was brought out that the Carnegie Institute and Rockefeller Foundation had done educational work in countries occupied by American forces. Mr. Knowles replied that the work was done by private institutions and not by the United States Government.

Commander Shafroth criticized Mr. Knowles for having omitted from his speech the statement that the United States had withdrawn from Santo Domingo.

"I will tell you why they withdrew," Mr. Knowles replied. "We were in the midst of the investigation by the United States Senate Committee in Santo Domingo when the committee ran away from the witnesses that were there, adjourning sine die, because the testimony against the marines was so terrible; and I told the committee that I was going to bring the witnesses, some hundred or more, to Washington to follow the committee and continue the investigation provided the United States would get out of Santo Domingo."

Juries Attacked and Defended

In view of the Sacco-Vanzetti special interest was shown in the general conference, at which

Pierre Le Paulle of Paris made a severe arraignment of the administration of justice in the United States. He criticized the use of the jury in civil cases and the common law conception of an appeal. Professor Eugene Wambaugh, formerly of Harvard Law School, defended the American system.

"The three main charges that the civil lawyer makes on the jury system in civil cases," Dr. Le Paulle went on, "are that it is not an efficient means of discovering the truth, that it hinders the application of business-like methods in the court room and that it increases delays and expenses."

"We believe that induction and discovery of truth is both a science and an art and that it requires knowledge of historical critique and knowledge of an important part of psychology."

"As to the second point, it is perfectly clear that the recent development of psychology has shown how little reliable are all testimonials, even those made by highly cultured and perfectly honest men. It also requires a method of approach to the discovery of truth, which includes a very delicate weighing of all material brought in evidence and a degree of practice and of training in order to discover the truth in an accurate and reasonably quick way."

"We say to the public: Get out of the court room. It is not enough to be well intentioned to discover the truth; it requires a whole technique and a knowledge that you do not have. It might be that you would know enough in some plain cases to be entrusted with that work, but as a general rule you do not know enough. Your services are no more required."

He characterized the jury system as "simply the reign of incompetent layman."

The great majority of the rules of evidence in the American courts, he said, served to hide facts from those who sought to get at the truth. It would be more simple and logical, he argued, to put in competent judges and abolish all such rules.

The jury system caused dissatisfaction with the administration of justice, he continued, because it brought in popular feelings.

"It was substantially by jury that Socrates was sentenced to death," he said. "Public opinion at the given moment represents only a temporary current, and it never sees human values in their true light."

Dr. Le Paulle criticized the common law conception of an appeal because it brought before the court of appeals a history of the former trial making it necessary to print a complete stenographic report of what happened in the lower court.

Professor Wambaugh pointed out that France had recently adopted the jury system in the trial of felonies because it was the only way of getting at the truth. He also commended the Anglo-Saxon method of arguing an appeal only on those points about which there has been a claim of error in the lower court, instead of trying the whole case anew as in France.

Foreigners in China Criticized.

At today's round-table on the Chinese situation Professor Stanley K. Hornbeck of Harvard University and Professor A. W. Hummel of the Peking School of Oriental Studies engaged in a controversy on the treatment of Chinese by foreigners.

"We must get rid of our Western superiority complex," said Professor Hummel, "if we are to make progress in politics, diplomacy or religion in China."

Dr. Hornbeck replied that if we gave up the superiority idea it would be difficult to get the dynamic force necessary to supply 8,000 missionaries to China.

"We can think our ideas superior," Professor Hummel retorted, "but we do not have to tell the Chinese so. It naturally antagonizes them."

"The basis of all selling," Dr. Hornbeck rejoined, "is to tell your prospect that what you have to offer is superior to all other goods." "That is just my point," declared Hummel. "What we need in China are fewer salesmen and more

PARADE IN MEXICO CITY.

Sacco Sympathizers Hold Demonstration in Front of Our Embassy.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22 (AP).—About five hundred Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers paraded in the business section of Mexico City and staged an orderly demonstration at noon in front of the United States Consulate General and the Huasteca Petroleum Company, an American concern having offices in a building near the consulate.

A force of police watched the proceedings carefully and guarded the consulate closely.

Speakers addressed the crowd before the consulate, protesting against the executions and asserting that "Yankee capitalism" was responsible. Workers and liberals throughout the world were urged to manifest their

resentment against "the murder of two innocent men because they were Liberals."

Mexico Executes Rebel Chief

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22 (AP).—Manuel Reyes, rebel leader, who led the field against the Government in the Federal district several months ago under a religious banner, is reported in special dispatches from Toluca to have been captured and executed after summary court-martial. He was captured Saturday at Valle Bravo, State of Mexico. Federal troops under General Trejon, the dispatches say, executed at Toluca yesterday.





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Recortes del "Times", "World" y "Herald-Tribune" del 22 de este mes, conteniendo noticias y editoriales referentes al nombramiento del Sr. Dwight W. Morrow como Embajador de los E. U. en México.

Nueva York, septiembre 23 de 1927.

DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO.

EXP. 1.11.1.

NUM. 3208

Srita. Soledad González,
Sria. Particular del Sr. Presidente de la República,
MEXICO, D. F.

Tengo el honor de remitir a usted con el presente despacho los documentos anotados arriba, rogándole acusar recibo.

Reitero a usted las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO.-NO REELECCION.

Arturo M. Elias.
CONSUL GENERAL.

Incl.
fg.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES"
Septiembre 22 de 1927.

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EDITORIAL

AUN LOS SENADORES CAMBIAN

El Senador BORAH, como Presidente del Comité de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado, se ha cuidado bien de lo que ha dicho, respecto al nombramiento del señor MORROW como Embajador de México. Para el Senador, las cuestiones relativas a la política son de mayor importancia que las de personalidad. Lo que él desea saber, antes de decidir si ha de dar su voto, para la confirmación del nombramiento de Mr. Morrow, es si el nuevo Embajador piensa hacer uso de una "cooperación amistosa" en sus tratos con México, y si laborará en pro del "arreglo de nuestra controversia con México, en forma pacífica y apegada a la justicia." Evidentemente, para Mr. BORAH, sería algo execrable el que nuestro Gobierno se guiara por los consejos de un Senador que, el 18 de enero de 1916 dijo: (Congressional Record, pag. 1189)

El Senado debe tomar hoy una medida decisiva para notificar al pueblo mexicano que, en cuanto a lo que al Senado concierne, estamos listos para hacer uso de la fuerza armada de los Estados Unidos, para proteger a nuestros conciudadanos. Lo que ahora necesitamos es obrar pronto, con decisión y sin equivocaciones.

Este mismo Senador había dicho previamente, el 12 de enero de 1916 (Congressional Record, pag. 943):

Yo no creo que, a la larga, se gane nada con esta política de espera, para que una nación como México arregle sus dificultades, cuando esas dificultades comprometen los derechos de nuestra gente. . . . Tenemos un tratado con México, por el cual está garantizada la protección de los derechos de nuestros ciudadanos en aquel territorio. ¿Qué, los tratados de los Estados Unidos se van a convertir en un trozo de papel inútil, nomás por que nos falta el valor --

para decirle a aquella nación, que lo que allí se ha garantizado, tiene que ser protegido. . . ? Sostengo que, una política indiscutible, explícita, determinada y decidida, que contenga en su fondo más íntimo la protección de los ciudadanos americanos, es la única que debe caracterizar a los hombres por cuyas venas corre la roja sangre americana.

Lo curioso del caso es que el Senador que pronunció este sangriento discurso, se llamaba WILLIAM E. BORAH. Por supuesto, que hoy dirá que entonces hablaba de la protección de las vidas de los americanos que se encontraban en México; pero sucede que, la protección de los intereses de los americanos está igualmente garantizada por un tratado. Otra diferencia que puede llevar a algunos a explicar su cambio de opiniones, es el hecho de que en 1916, era la política de un Presidente Demócrata la que él atacaba, mientras que ahora, está apoyando - - ocasionalmente - a un Presidente Republicano. Pero, lo cierto es que, el contraste entre entonces y ahora, que el mismo está exhibiendo, debería hacerlo más tolerante de lo que acostumbra, con las opiniones ajenas.



EVEN SENATORS CHANGE.

Senator BORAH, as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, is properly guarded in what he has had to say about the appointment of Mr. MORROW as Ambassador to Mexico. To the Senator questions of politics are more important than those of personality. What he desires to know, before deciding whether he will vote to confirm the Morrow nomination, is whether the new Ambassador stands for "friendly cooperation" with Mexico, and will work for "the adjustment of our controversy with Mexico upon peaceful and just lines." Apparently it would be abhorrent to Mr. BORAH for our Government to act upon the advice of a Senator who said on Jan. 18, 1916 (Congressional Record, Page 1189):

The Senate ought to take a decided step this morning to notify the Mexican people that, so far as the Congress are concerned, we are ready to use the armed force of the United States to protect our people. What we need at this time is prompt and decided and unmistakable action.

The same Senator had previously said on Jan. 12, 1916 (Congressional Record, Page 943):

I do not believe anything is to be gained in the long run by this policy of waiting for a nation like Mexico to settle its difficulties when those difficulties involve the rights of our own people. * * * We have a treaty with Mexico by which the protection of the rights of our citizens is guaranteed in that territory. Are the treaties of the United States to be made a scrap of paper because we have not the courage to say to that nation that those rights there guaranteed shall be protected? * * * I hold that a decisive, determined, explicit, unquestioned American policy which has at its heart and core the protection of American citizens at whatever cost is the only policy which should characterize men in whose veins flows the red blood of Americans.

It happens that the Senator who made this red-blooded speech was named WILLIAM E. BORAH. Of course, he might say that he was then speaking of the protection of American lives in Mexico. But the protection of American property there is equally guaranteed by treaty. Another difference which might lead others to explain his change of view is the fact that in 1916 it was a Democratic President whose policy he attacked, whereas today he is supporting—occasionally—a Republican President. But certainly the contrast between then and now which he himself exhibits ought to make him more tolerant than he customarily is of opinions not his own.

NAMING OF MORROW SURPRISES MEXICANS

One Paper Doubts He Will Succeed As Envoy—He Is Expected to Go to Post Soon.

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MEXICO CITY, Sept. 21.—The appointment of Dwight W. Morrow, of New York, as Ambassador to Mexico to succeed James R. Sheffield, which was announced in Washington yesterday, came as a big surprise to Mexican financial and industrial circles.

The man in the street speculated on President Coolidge's motives in naming as envoy a partner in "one of the strongest banking firms in the world, a man with no diplomatic experience."

The personality of any new diplomat appointed by Washington to Mexico is a matter of prime importance here and, according to the afternoon papers today, second only to the election of a Mexican President.

Discussing the possibilities of Mr. Morrow's succeeding as Ambassador, the Graphico says in an editorial today:

"To that question the answer is pessimistic, but it may prove untrue. Dwight Morrow happens to be a member of the Morgan banking firm, and in view of that we find small comfort from New York advices that not only does he bear an excellent business and personal reputation but he is also completely outside politics and therefore without party obligations.

"Nor for a moment would we commit the discourtesy and injustice of placing in doubt the qualities which distinguish Mr. Morrow, but we cannot forget his antecedents as a banker, from which viewpoint he must necessarily see Mexican problems. He may not have party obligations, but he must have those of caste, for a banker can never cease to be a capitalist."

One observer remarked today that if Mr. Morrow could act on the principle of "putting himself in the other fellow's place," see Mexican problems, not from a Wall Street or any other angle, and devote his impartial energy to finding an equitable settlement of the problems between the two republics, then, banker or not, he would find that Mexico's desire to settle those critical problems with her northern neighbor was real.

Envoy Expected to Leave Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador-designate to Mexico, will probably leave early next month to assume his post, although no date has been fixed. He is expected to come to Washington before his departure to confer with Secretary Kellogg, who is now in St. Paul and will not return to Washington until next week.

It is assumed that Mr. Morrow will wish to confer also with Robert E. Olds, Under Secretary of State, who will be back in Washington from Europe about Sept. 30. Mr. Olds is conversant with the major questions in the Mexican situation and has been instrumental in drafting most of the correspondence of the past two years for the State Department with the Mexican government on the land and oil controversy.

Mr. Morrow will assume his post under a recess appointment, pending confirmation by the Senate.

Es un feliz traducción los artículos de esta hoja por G. G. de...

EXPECTING TOO MUCH.

In some of the congratulations addressed to President COOLIDGE and Mr. DWIGHT MORROW, on the appointment of the latter as Ambassador to Mexico, there is a note of enthusiasm which is more kind than well founded. What we mean is the rosy prediction that Mr. MORROW will be quickly able to unloose the Gordian knot of Mexican diplomacy familiar as his garter. There are even confident predictions that he will speedily usher in "a new day" in our relations with Mexico. One or two rash prophets go so far as to say that it will not matter if the Senate next December objects to his confirmation, since before that time he will have laid down fresh policies in Mexico and will have worked out a virtual solution of all our difficulties with that country. A typical expression may be taken from The Birmingham News, which said on Wednesday:

A new era will be opened between Washington and Mexico City by this appointment—an era that will reassure all Latin-Americans as well as all Mexicans that this nation's foreign policy is based on the principle that right makes might, and that the Washington Government, in its international relationships, prizes its honor more highly even than it prizes its interests.

Such words are highly complimentary to Mr. MORROW, but at the same time are embarrassing. They tend to create hopes which neither he nor any other man can meet. Undoubtedly, Mr. MORROW will do everything within the power of an Ambassador to Mexico. His intelligence, his social graces, his ease in the cosmopolitan world, his personal geniality, will all be used in the most tactful and ingratiating manner. He should quickly become an admired and popular figure in the Mexican capital. The advice which he may give to Mexican officials and to the American colony will be at once sound and conciliatory. Yet when all this is admitted, the fact remains that the controversy between our Government and the Mexican is one that goes deep into legal and constitutional principles. The position respecting them taken by our Department of State, and consistently maintained by a succession of Secretaries of State in formal diplomatic notes, cannot be abandoned or altered overnight. So long as the sharp difference of view persists, it cannot be smiled away by the personal charm of any Ambassador, no matter how great that may be. And as for expecting action by the Mexican Government suddenly to become prompt and conclusive, that is pure optimistic delusion. It is easier to "hustle the East" than it is to hustle Mexico.

All Americans must wish Ambassador MORROW well in the new work which he is taking up. They will watch his diplomatic career with sympathetic interest. But it is unfair to him to look to him to do more than lies within mortal power. And it is to ignore the hard facts of the Mexican situation to suppose that they will obligingly change their texture, or remove themselves out of the way, just because we strongly wish that they might.

THE MORROW APPOINTMENT.

Varying Views on the New Ambassador to Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Isn't THE TIMES in today's editorial a little inconsiderate of the feelings of the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate in hauling out its copy of The Congressional Record of January, 1916, and printing some of the Senator's outspokenness at that time of "watchful waiting"?

This time it is he that is indulging in watchful waiting, and before declaring himself about the appointment of Dwight Morrow as Ambassador to Mexico he is, metaphorically, from Missouri, and wants to know.

The Senator has plenty of sense—both kinds, horse and political. In the present case it is to be hoped that he will give play to the former and use his mighty influence in securing to the country services such as it would be difficult to duplicate, and at a very trying, delicate and difficult time in the field of intended endeavor.

I know a good deal about Mr. Morrow's work and accomplishments, and I have knowledge, born of experience, of the Latin-American temperament. Combining the two, I am prepared to assert that in the length and breadth of the land the President could not have made a better selection for a post, as difficult as it is important, than he has in the non-political and, in every way, rational appointment of Mr. Morrow.

EDMUND S. NASH.
New York, Sept. 22, 1927.

Wisdom of Move Questioned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
The news of the appointment of Dwight Morrow as Ambassador to Mexico is disappointing to one who has spent many years in Mexico and in the principal South American countries.

It is not an insignificant and too unintelligent and certainly not an inaudible group in those countries who sincerely believes that our Latin-American policies are, to say the least, greatly affected if not directed by the great financial interests of this country. To them, and not to the people of the United States, is ascribed the inspiration of such unhappy incidents as the bombardment of Vera Cruz or our too great interest in Central America.

If such is the expressed opinion of a responsible proportion of the population of Latin America, and particularly of Mexico and Latin-American well-wishers of Mexico, do we do right in inviting criticism by such an act as this?

No doubt can be felt regarding the qualifications of Mr. Morrow, but it seems to me that it might have been more prudent to avoid criticism, however unfounded, or at least unprovable.

HENRY H. WEST.
Newark, Sept. 22, 1927.

Keep Out of Family Rows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Newspapers, speaking of the President's nomination of his friend, Dwight W. Morrow, as Ambassador to Mexico, state also that his nomination will be bitterly opposed by the Progressives, led by Senator Borah, and that they would be countenanced and encouraged to such action by the Democrats. The reason given, and the only one, is that he has been connected in business with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., which is largely interested in the indebtedness of the Mexican Government to the people of the United States.

It is their family quarrel, in the Republican Party, and to mention for office under the Government any person who has ever put foot in Wall Street is, to the Progressive, like shaking a red rag at a bull.

But what makes me deadly tired is that in all such fool contests the newspapers claim that the Democratic Senators and Congressmen will give their support to the Progressives, merely because it is political opposition.

I am a lifelong Southern Democrat and have followed with sorrow and chagrin the errors of my party leaders since I voted for Horace Greeley for President, except that I would not be led into the follies advocated by the late William J. Bryan. Now comes up another chance to blunder.

Is not one who is familiar with every detail of the transactions which placed Morgan & Co. in the position of creditor to the Mexican Government, as representing the bondholders of that Governmental loan, the best fitted to look after those interests? And whose money is it, after all? It does not belong to Morgan & Co.; it is the money of the owners of those bonds, who have entrusted to that firm the protection of their interests, as their financial agents. It is the money saved up by countless workers in every field of industry, who have loaned these savings to the Mexican Government in the hope and expectation of not only gaining an adequate interest on the investment but, in many instances, with the hope that thereby they would aid a stable and responsible Government to "carry on." Is it not to the interest of our country, and to the interest of the bondholders, as much as to Morgan & Co., that peace and prosperity should prevail betwixt us and our neighbors, any infraction of which would jeopardize the principal and interest of these loans?

Let me appeal to my fellow-Democrats "hands off" in such a contest. Let the Republicans fight it out between their factions. Let us look at the matter in a common-sense manner, particularly as we are concerned only in preserving friendly relations with our neighbors and can rely upon Mr. Morrow not to countenance the dispatch of gunboats and marines to collect a debt which he knows, as well as we, would cost more to collect by force than by diplomacy.

A. E. BOARDMAN.
Dorchester Centre, Mass., Sept. 21, 1927.

The Richer the Ambassador The Better It Suits Rogers

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To the Editor of The New York Times:
BURBANK, Cal., Sept. 23.—I want to announce to President Coolidge that the appointment of Dwight Morrow as Ambassador to Mexico is perfectly satisfactory to me. Andy Mellon has disproved the popular Democratic theory that a rich man can't possibly be any good. I am going to Mexico next month, and the richer the Ambassador the better it will suit me.

Yours for more wealth in office. They might turn honest just for the novelty.

WILL.
P. S.—Slow counting was all that beat Hollywood out of a championship. The Chicago referee would have begun counting quicker, but he couldn't think what number to begin with. Then he counted halves, too.

Nota: Will Rogers, humorista norteamericano, que escribe en varias revistas y que, en los teatros de vaudeville, diserta sobre temas del día, vestido de vaquero. Su indumentaria y su ingenio le permiten decir muchas verdades amargas sin perder en nada su popularidad.



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"THE NEW YORK TIMES"
septiembre 30 1927.

LA BIENVENIDA ACOMPAÑADA DE UNA ADVERTENCIA.

La conversación telefónica entre el Presidente COOLIDGE y el Presidente CALLES, de México, no podía servir para otra cosa que para un intercambio amistoso de sentimientos. Probablemente el diálogo fue arreglado y traducido, por conveniencia mutua, de antemano. Si la plática de un Jefe del Ejecutivo al otro, hubiera sido íntima, franca e informal, el señor COOLIDGE pudiera haber intentado pedir una explicación respecto al aviso nada común que se le da al señor MORROW, aun antes de su salida para México. Esta no es la expresión de un periódico mexicano cualquiera, sino una declaración oficial enviada a la prensa, seguramente con la aprobación del Presidente CALLES. Está escrito en un tono bastante amistoso para los Estados Unidos, pero, particularmente, para Mr. DWIGHT MORROW, aunque, a la vez, evidentemente lleva la intención del Gobierno mexicano de no cejar en lo más mínimo en la actitud que ha asumido en sus comunicaciones anteriores con nuestro Departamento de Estado, y en sus discusiones con el Embajador SHEFFIELD. En otras palabras, el señor MORROW será recibido con agrado, pero al mismo tiempo se le hace una advertencia.

Este procedimiento diplomático es extraordinario, y suponemos que debe ser disculpado, basándonos en que va dirigido, más al pueblo mexicano, que al americano. Se habrán esparcido rumores de que la llegada del Embajador MORROW podía interpretarse como un cambio de política de parte del Gobier

no mexicano hacia los Estados Unidos, y si tales rumores no se contradicen, pueden perjudicar políticamente al Presidente CALLES en su país, por lo que se hizo necesario repudiarlos, aun cuando al hacerlo se cometiera una irregularidad diplomática. Júzguese este acto como se quiera, lo cierto es que ha servido para aclarar la cuestión de que las dificultades fundamentales de nuestra controversia con México, permanecen --- igual que antes. El Embajador SHEFFIELD no pudo aclararlas, de acuerdo con las instrucciones recibidas del Secretario KEL LOGG, y cuando el señor MORROW llegue a México, tendrá que en frentarse a ellas.

Es indudable que puede lograr mucho haciendo uso de una amistosa amabilidad y de una cortesía paciente, para conseguir agradar a los gobernantes mexicanos; pero esto no quiere decir que por este solo hecho aquéllos abandonen los argumentos legales y constitucionales que han estado sosteniendo en su correspondencia con nuestro Departamento de Estado. Esto ha sido obvio desde el primer momento en que Mr. MORROW fue nombrado, pero no todos los periódicos americanos han querido re conocerlo. Algunos de ellos parecen esperar que el nuevo Embajador podrá ablandar todos los corazones con sólo la gracia de su sonrisa, y por medio de algo así como una varita mágica cambiar la faz de toda la disputa entre los dos países. Pero, por las declaraciones oficiales de México, se ve que no debemos esperar ninguna de estas maravillas.

WELCOMING WITH WELCOME.

The telephone conversation between President COOLIDGE and President CALLES of Mexico would not be a place for anything more than a friendly interchange of sentiments. Probably the dialogue was all arranged and translated, for mutual convenience, in advance. If the talk of one Chief Executive to the other had been intended to be heart to heart and very frank and unconventional, Mr. COOLIDGE might have attempted to ask for an explanation of the very unusual notice served by the Mexican Government upon Ambassador MORROW, even before he has started for Mexico City. This is not the utterance of a Mexican newspaper, but is an official statement sent to the press surely with the approval of President CALLES. It is couched in a friendly tone both toward the United States and especially toward Mr. DWIGHT MORROW, but it conveys unmistakably the intention of the Mexican Government not to recede in the least from the position which it has taken in previous communications with our State Department and in discussions with Ambassador SHEFFIELD. In a word, Mr. MORROW is welcomed but in the same breath he is warned.

It is an extraordinary diplomatic proceeding, to be excused, we suppose, on the ground that the official statement is meant less for the American public than for the Mexican. Reports had apparently got around that the coming of Ambassador MORROW might mean a change in the policy of the Mexican Government toward the United States. Such rumors, uncontradicted, would harm President CALLES politically at home, and so it became necessary that they should be repudiated, though in the act a diplomatic irregularity had to be committed. Whatever may be said of this, it has served to make clear that the fundamental difficulties of our controversy with Mexico remain just what they were. Ambassador SHEFFIELD was unable to clear them up, under the instructions which he had received from Secretary KELLOGG, and Ambassador MORROW, when he arrives in Mexico, will find them still confronting him.

He can doubtless do much by friendly suavity and patient courtesy to make the Mexican officials like him, but this does not mean that they will for that reason be ready to abandon the legal and constitutional argument which they have consistently maintained in their correspondence with our State Department. This fact has been obvious from the very moment of Mr. MORROW's appointment, but not all American newspapers have been willing to recognize it. Some of them have seemed to expect that the new Ambassador to Mexico would soften all hearts with his engaging smile and by a sort of magic wand alter the face of the entire dispute between the two countries. It is plain from the official statements in Mexico that no such wonder-working is to be expected.



At Opening of New Service Both Presidents Predict It Will Improve Relations.

NEEDLESS DISPUTE DECRIED

Calles Hopes for New Era That Will End Clashes—Ceremonies in Two Capitals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Telephone service between Mexico and the United States was formally started late today by President Coolidge and President Calles of Mexico and officers of their respective Governments.

Over a line 3,357 miles long stretching through New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Antonio, Laredo, Saltillo and other Mexican cities, the Chief Executives addressed each other in direct conversation, making the occasion an opportunity for expressions of international good-will and mutual esteem.

The ceremonies here were conducted in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union in the presence of a distinguished gathering which included members of the Cabinet, ranking officers of the army and navy and members of the Latin-American diplomatic corps.

Those in Mexico City were conducted at the National Palace.

President Coolidge referred to the new long-distance telephone link between the two countries as new facilities that "will promote a better understanding between the peoples of our countries."

Calles Hopes for "New Era."

President Calles, in response, declared "this event will undoubtedly improve international relations between Mexico and the United States of America."

He wished, he said, to renew his "ardent hopes" for the beginning of a new era for the two Governments, "an era of good-will and mutual understanding which cannot fail to put an end to all those needless misunderstandings that so frequently exist with prejudice to the moral development of nations."

Neither President could understand the other when he was speaking, but Mr. Coolidge's address was translated into Spanish for the Mexican Executive and the process was reversed for the American President.

The Presidents were followed in the telephonic conversations by Wilbur J. Carr, acting Secretary of State, and Genaro Estrada, acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico; Manuel C. Tellez, Mexican Ambassador here, and H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City.

Each guest here has a set of headphones and was able to listen in to all the conversations.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, presided. Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in an address explained the achievement by which the two countries had been telephonically united. Mr. Gifford announced that service between the two countries would be open to the public after 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Following this, the United States Army Band from the patio of the Pan American Building played the national anthem of Mexico, and the band of the Federal District in Mex-

POLITICAL MURDER CHARGED IN MEXICO

Serrano Alleges Backer Was Slain and That Government Officials Persecute His Men.

DUEL CHALLENGE ISSUED

Charge Carranza Was Murdered Brings It—29 Civic Regimes Re- ported Seized, Trouble Feared.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29 (AP).—With the first political assassination of the present Presidential campaign alleged to have been committed and a challenge for either an apology or a duel issued over charges that former President Obregon ordered the assassination of Venustiano Carranza, the Mexican political situation, which is already bitter, appears to be reaching a point where serious developments may result.

The press committee of General Serrano, one of the Presidential candidates, issued a statement today asserting that a Serrano propagandist named J. Cruz Monroy had been assassinated at Tepic, State of Nayarit, because he was Serrano's supporter.

The statement also alleges that anti-re-electionist opponents of former President Obregon, who is a candidate for the Presidency again, and supporters of General Serrano or General Gomez, the third candidate, are being persecuted in different parts of the republic by Government officials.

General Rodolfo Herrero, commander of the forces opposed to Carranza at the time of the latter's death, has issued a public statement that Candido Aguilar, Carranza's Foreign Minister, must fight him or retract and apologize for the statement Aguilar recently made public that Herrero assassinated Carranza at Obregon's orders.

Herrero asserts that Carranza committed suicide rather than surrender and that his body was found by Herrero's men after they had captured Carranza's officers.

Civic Governments Seized.

The municipal Governments in twenty-nine towns and villages in the State of Guanajuato have been seized by supporters of General Celestino Gasca, one of two claimants for the Governorship of that State, dispatches from there say.

Gasca and Deputy Agustin Arroyo each contends that he was elected Governor.

Federal troops have been ordered to protect American lives and property at the Amajac Gold and Silver Mines near Ixtlan del Rio, State of Nayarit. The orders were issued after representations by the American Embassy, which was informed that rebels and agitators were en-

dangering the Americans in that region.

Across the country, on the east coast, troops have left Vera Cruz City for Jalapa, capital of the State of Vera Cruz, with the reported object of deposing the State Governor, Heriberto Jara, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the State Legislature.

The Legislature's action is said to be connected with the strike of school teachers which began in Vera Cruz on Monday, with the support of the labor unions. Its aim is to enforce a demand for payment of overdue salaries.

Press dispatches at the time of Carranza's death said he was assassinated, and his biographic sketch in the Encyclopaedia Britannica concludes with the statement that he was killed while trying to escape from the country.

Herrero, as commander of the pursuing troops, has consistently stated that the fugitive President took his own life.

The surrender was said to have been made yesterday and to have followed conferences held with Chief Mori and his lieutenants.

Chief Luis Matuz, head of the Yaqui tribe, is reported to be in the Bacatte Mountains, a Yaqui stronghold, rounding up his followers for a similar step.

The whole tribe, including men, women and children, is said to number not more than 2,500, with about 1,200 fighting men.

Persons here conversant with affairs in Sonora said that the move by Mori probably indicated an early end to Indian troubles in that State.

Denies Priest Led Rebels.

The Right Rev. Pascual Diaz, former Secretary of the Mexican Episcopate, who is now in New York, denied yesterday Mexican Government reports that a priest, Sandano, was the leader of rebels in the State of Sonora. The report said that Padre Sandano had been executed.

"We are unable to find the name of Sandano on our church lists until further advices from Mexico arrive we must take the reports with much reserve," Bishop Diaz said.

"We believe, however, that a poor unfortunate has suffered a penalty imposed by the summary court, as it has been the custom of the various military leaders operating in the States of Michoacan, Jalisco and Colima to charge Catholic priests with being the leaders of all disturbances.

James R. Sheffield, retiring ambassador to Mexico, declined comment upon the statement attributed to a high Mexican Government official that Mr. Sheffield had treated with the utmost courtesy in Mexico.

"Although I would like to express my views upon the Mexican situation," he said, "yet there is a possibility that a revival of the Mexican question would embarrass Mr. Coolidge."

Mr. Sheffield added that Mr. Coolidge's ability and character guarantees that America would be in safe hands if entrusted to the new Administration.

CALLES, ON PHONE, GREET'S COOLIDGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Mexico City played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Coolidge's Talk to Calles.

President Coolidge, speaking to President Calles, said:

"I am deeply impressed, President Calles, by the significance of this occasion, marking as it does by the personal conversation of the Chief Executives of the two Governments the inauguration of direct telephone communication between the capital of the United States and the capital of Mexico.

"Conspicuous among the accomplishments of the present age is the extraordinary development of means for facilitating communication between the nations of the world.

"The past few years have seen most striking progress in international communication through the medium of the long-distance telephone. The completion of this new telephone system between the United States and Mexico is further gratifying evidence of this progress.

"The new facilities thus provided will promote a better understanding between the peoples of our countries. We owe a debt of gratitude to the engineering skill and public spirit on both sides of the boundary which have made possible this new link between Mexico and the United States.

"I am happy to participate with you, Mr. President, in this auspicious ceremony and to express to you and through you to the people of Mexico my cordial greetings."

Calles's Reply to Coolidge.

President Calles replied to President Coolidge as follows:

"I am very happy personally and directly to return the greetings of Mr. Coolidge, the President of the United States, over the telephone which from today on shall link Mexico and the United States and shall in an effective manner make for the more ample development of our mutual trade and for greater simplicity in the transaction of affairs and for larger facilities to all the inhabitants of both countries.

"This event has a beneficent effect, and will undoubtedly improve international relations between Mexico and the United States of America, for it is a well-known thing that closer relations and a greater comprehension of difficulties naturally react in favor of the respective Governments who are the leaders of their nations.

"I hope that this new telephone line will serve, from a social point of view, to bring about closer relations and a better understanding between the individual citizens of both republics.

"I sincerely congratulate His Excellency, the President of the United States of America, and through him the people of the United States, just as we congratulate ourselves, on the occasion of the inauguration of this far-reaching improvement, and I cordially desire that this victory over time and space be a conquest of that spiritual union the end of which grows from day to day.

"The opportunity of talking directly to the President of the United States of America affords me the pleasure of renewing my fervent wishes and my ardent hopes for the beginning of a new era for these two Governments and peoples, an era of good-will and mutual understanding which cannot fail to put an end to all those needless misunderstandings that so frequently exist with prejudice to the normal development of nations.

"I send my congratulations to the President of the United States with great affection."

Others Exchange Messages.

Acting Secretary Carr, in addressing Acting Secretary Estrada, expressed the hope that the telephone service "may quicken and facilitate the commercial and practical intercourse" between the two countries

and strengthen "the ties of friendship between them."

In reply, Señor Estrada expressed the hope that the new line of communication "will furnish a means for extending the cordial feeling which must exist between our two nations."

Ambassador Tellez, in speaking to Mr. Schoenfeld, said the new service would be of value "not only because it will give us the comfort of direct personal communion with those who best inspire our actions, but also since we may now have personal and immediate contact with our country at all times, it will permit us to present them with greater time, sincerity and frankness."

Mr. Schoenfeld declared that the message was received with appreciation and assured the Ambassador that "your sentiments of cordiality and affection are sincerely reciprocated."

Dr. Rowe, in an introductory address, voiced the hope that the telephone "may quicken and facilitate the commercial and practical intercourse" between the two countries "in the interest of the material prosperity of both countries and of the strengthening of the ties of friendship between them."

Telephone President

Mr. Gifford said in part: "We are inaugurating today service between points far apart, but distance is not the main criterion. What we in the telephone business are chiefly interested in is service. Service is not getting one message through under favorable conditions for a record.

"Service is getting everybody's messages through at all times and getting them through quickly, effectively and at a reasonable cost; in other words, providing a sure servant for the human intercourse of friendship and commerce.

"It is this which is the ambition of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to provide between countries."

Dwight W. Morrow of New York, Ambassador designate to Mexico, had expected to attend the ceremony but found it impossible.

The new service has been made possible by the completion by the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company, a part of the system of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, of a line 736 miles long between Mexico City and Laredo.

Although the voices were carried a great distance and through a storm area at St. Louis they were heard with the clearness of local "calls." Dr. Rowe, here, and Colonel W. F. Repp, Vice President of the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company, at Mexico City directed the conversations by announcing the different speakers. They also acted as interpreters, so that the addresses were given in both English and Spanish.

The ceremonies were conducted in the same hall from which a few years ago telephone service was opened between Washington and Havana, and it was predicted by Dr. Rowe that in a few years similar communication would extend through Central and South America.

MEXICO CITY HEARS

More Than 250 Attend Ceremonial Opening The

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 29.—A thrill of emotion ran through a large gathering of American residents of Mexico City this evening a little before 6 o'clock when the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," played by the Police Band, Mexico's finest, broke on their ears. The occasion was the formal opening of long-distance telephone service between Mexico and the United States.

Those gathered at the National Palace for the ceremony here clearly heard the Mexican national anthem played in the Pan American Building in Washington and then listened while America's national music was played perfectly.

The occasion was also notable because the Mexican band was located in the coach yard of the National Palace and "The Star-Spangled Banner" had not been played there

time of the city's occupation by General Scott in 1846.

Upward of 250 guests attended the ceremony, among them diplomats and representatives of finance, industry and commerce. Each guest had his own headphones. The acoustic conditions were perfect throughout.

Colonel W. F. Repp, Vice President of the Mexican Telephone and Telegraph Company, made a short opening speech here. Then Dr. L. S. Rowe of the Pan American Union in Washington announced that President Coolidge wished to speak with President Calles. Dr. Rowe was invited by Colonel Repp that President Calles was "on the line," and that Colonel Repp then delivered his observations.

Colonel Repp then advised that President Calles wished to speak to President Coolidge and was informed that Mr. Coolidge was on the line. Señor Calles's observations were translated into English and President Coolidge's into Spanish.

After others had exchanged greetings the national anthems were played and the gathering here dispersed after partaking of champagne at the invitation of the Mexican President.

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"New York Herald Tribune"
Octubre 7 de 1927.

CORRE LA VOZ DE QUE SERRANO HA SIDO ASESINADO.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6.- Un ciudadano prominente de México, y que ahora reside aquí, anunció que había recibido un mensaje del Estado de Morelos, Méx., hoy, en el que le dicen que el Gral Serrano, candidato a la Presidencia, de quien se dijo que había sido ejecutado el lunes, no fue capturado en abierta rebelión en Cuernavaca, como lo anunció el Presidente Calles, sino que fue arrestado en la ciudad de México, el sábado en la noche, y llevado secretamente a Cuernavaca, donde fue fusilado, para darle visos de verdad a la información de que se había levantado en armas, en contra del Gobierno.

El mensaje, decía además, que cuando la noticia de la ejecución se filtró hasta los cuarteles de la ciudad de México, el domingo en la noche, precipitó el amotinamiento encabezado por el Gral. Almada.

Se asegura que la suerte de Serrano ha sido semejante al plagio y ejecución de Pedro Zamora en 1922, y a la de los Carpio, padre e hijo, en 1923.

Trad.:MCM.

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Traducción

"The New York Times" - 21 de octubre de 1927.

Calles ha asesinado a cientos, dice un editor. Elguero, desterrado, declara que todo el pueblo se halla sobrecogido de terror, temeroso de ser asesinado. También afirma que se da tormento. No habrá paz, mientras mantengamos en el poder al "cruel y sanguinario Presidente" de México, agrega.

Especial para "The New York Times".

San Antonio, Texas, 20 de octubre. La ciudad de México está -- bajo un régimen de terror . Cientos de personas inocentes han sido -- ejecutadas por órdenes expedidas directamente por el Presidente Calles, quien parece estar poseído de una sed de sangre, y otras se hallan temerosas de perder la vida. Tal cosa declaró aquí, ayer, José Elguero, editorialista de "Excelsior", periódico que se edita en la capital de México, y que fue expulsado de allí la semana pasada.

El señor Elguero, bien conocido como editorialista y dramaturgo en todo México, España y Centro América, manifestó que no podía fijar el motivo de su expulsión; pero que creía que la orden de su expulsión había sido expedida por el general Alvaro Obregón, candidato a la Presidencia para las elecciones del año entrante, y que el Presidente Calles la había hecho efectiva.

"El único motivo que me viene a la imaginación", dijo el señor Elguero, "es un editorial que escribí, usando las mismas palabras que empleó el candidato Obregón en uno de sus discursos durante su campaña, en cuya ocasión Obregón dijo: "No hay ningún general en el ejército -- mexicano que pueda resistir un soborno de \$50,000."

Llama a los crímenes "incalificables".

"A pesar de que este editorial fue publicado", continuó el señor Elguero, "el Gobierno no hizo ningún comentario; pero una noche, -- a eso de las siete, encontrándome en la calle, se me acercó un detective de la Secretaría de Gobernación, quien me informó que quedaba yo -- arrestado, obligándome a que lo acompañara a las oficinas de dicha Secretaría, donde se me hizo permanecer hasta las nueve de esa misma noche; después fui puesto a bordo del tren de Laredo."

"Me trataron con cortesía y llegué a la frontera, donde estuve esperando a mi esposa, que ya se encuentra conmigo."

"Personalmente no me puedo quejar del trato que se me dió; pero mis impresiones de horror, causadas por los actos de un Gobierno bárbaro, todavía hacen que me estremezca."

"Son incalificables los crímenes cometidos en México en personas indefensas, simplemente porque éstas se oponían a la política comunista de Calles. Estoy seguro de que si el Gobierno americano conociera la verdad de los hechos, no permitiría tales atrocidades."

"Sin causa ninguna han sido asesinadas cientos de personas. Tan--

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to paisanos como militares que por años han estado retirados del ejército, se les ha dado muerte sin juzgárseles. La prensa de México continuamente ha sido amenazada y amordazada, y algunos escritores han sido muertos.

Dice que algunos diputados han sido ejecutados.

"A pesar de que la Constitución Federal ordena que a los paisanos se les forme juicio por jurado, centenares - más bien, millares en toda la República - han sido condenados a la pena de muerte, sin que se les dé la más leve oportunidad de defenderse.

"Los diputados al Congreso de la Unión, Barros, Valle y Bordes Mangel fueron aprehendidos y fusilados, aun cuando se suponía que los amparaba su fuero constitucional. Al día siguiente, los diputados conocidos como "incondicionales de Calles", se reunieron y expulsaron a los difuntos del Congreso, con el fin de procurar encubrir la escandalosa violación de la Constitución por el Presidente, quien juró respetar y hacer respetar nuestra Carta Magna.

"Se dice que el diputado Carlos Robinson, coronel del Ejército, con licencia mientras fungía como diputado, fue muerto como un perro - en las calles por agentes de la CROM (Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana), que es la organización política laborista de Luis Morones.

"Cientos de personas han sido asesinadas; jamás se sabrá cuántas exactamente. Los nombres de los que han dejado de existir, por órdenes del jefe militar, permanecerán en el misterio.

Hace la acusación de que Serrano fue asesinado.

"El asesinato del general Serrano ha sido uno de los crímenes más cobardes que se han cometido en cualquier país y ha horrorizado a la República.

"No podrá haber paz en México hasta que se exija una compensación por estos desmanes brutales. Toda la nación se halla sobrecogida de terror. Nadie sabe a quien le tocará después. Los que viven en México temen ser víctimas de un asesinato misterioso. Solamente en Rusia, pero nunca antes en la historia de México, se habían cometido tal clase de crímenes sin impunidad.

"El Secretario Winslow, de la Embajada Americana, acompañado por su esposa y amigos, viniendo de Cuernavaca a la ciudad de México, vio cómo traían a Serrano y a trece de sus partidarios por el camino de Cuernavaca. El jefe de la escolta insultó a Winslow, diciéndole -- que los gringos estorbaban.

"Cuando salió de Cuernavaca, el señor Winslow acudió al cuartel general del jefe de la guarnición solicitando un pase para abandonar la ciudad, pero no se le concedió tal cosa; y cuando dicho señor, mostrando sus credenciales, insistió en que se le permitiera salir de Cuernavaca, el jefe militar accedió de mala manera, diciendo que tenía instrucciones de no dejar salir al señor Winslow.

"A lo largo del camino, el señor Winslow y sus amigos encontraron un gran grupo de camiones, llenos de soldados y paisanos, entre los que se encontraba el general Serrano. Los soldados estaban al mando del general Claudio Fox. Cuando el automóvil trató de adelantarse a los camiones, dió órdenes el jefe militar de que se detuviera, siendo informados el señor Winslow y sus amigos de que no podían seguir adelante, a pesar de las protestas del Secretario de la Embajada Americana.

"El general Fox, que se encontraba oculto tras las cortinillas de su automóvil, negó permiso al representante americano para que pasara; pero, finalmente, sugirió que éste y sus acompañantes se dirigieran a Tres Mariás, un pequeño pueblo situado en las lomas cerca del camino, para que de allí telegraficara a la ciudad de México solicitando permiso.

"Después de una tardanza de dos horas en Tres Mariás, se permitió al grupo que volviera a la carretera principal y procediera para la capital.

"Cuando el señor Winslow y sus amigos se encontraron de nuevo en el camino, no vieron señal de los prisioneros ni de los camiones, y hasta el día siguiente el Secretario de la Embajada supo la suerte que corrieron Serrano y sus adictos."

Elguero se conmueve profundamente.

El señor Elguero se mostró visiblemente conmovido al hablar del llamado asesinato a sangre fría del general Serrano, que fue candidato a la Presidencia contra de Obregón. Al describir la muerte de Serrano y sus amigos como un asesinato cobarde, ordenado por Alvaro Obregón, un antiguo íntimo de Serrano, que fue su Jefe de Estado Mayor por muchos años, asesinato que se llevó a cabo por disposición del Presidente Calles, se notaba un temblor en la voz de Elguero.

La mayor parte de los del grupo, agregó el señor Elguero, eran paisanos inofensivos y militares retirados del ejército, a los que se les debió haber sometido a jurado y no haber sido asesinados como perros.

Continuó diciendo que los detalles del crimen estaban saliendo a la luz; que Serrano y sus acompañantes no sólo fueron ejecutados, sino también torturados; que en la frente de Serrano se veía una profunda herida, causada por golpe de carabina; y que en los otros cuerpos se veían heridas de puñal y bayoneta, lo que indicaba que los hombres habían sido torturados antes de recibir la muerte.

El señor Elguero añadió que el cuerpo de una víctima inocente, un joven de Torreón, que era uno de los que dirigían la campaña en favor del general Serrano en dicho lugar, y que acompañó a éste en el viaje a Cuernavaca, donde esperaban pasar el día y comer barbacoa, había sido amarrado con alambres.

Declara que Serrano fue robado.

Los alambres, prosiguió, sujetaban tan firmemente las muñecas y las piernas del joven, cuando su cuerpo fue entregado a sus familia--

res en la ciudad de México, que su padre se desmayó al convencerse de - que era imposible cortar los alambres, al preparar el cadáver para darle sepultura; de modo que el cuerpo, junto con los alambres, tuvieron - que ser enterrados tal como habían llegado a la casa.

Otro detalle, añadió el señor Elguero, fue que cuando el general Serrano abandonó la ciudad de México, llevaba en los bolsillos diecisiete mil pesos, mientras que Enrique Monteverde, el secretario particular de Serrano, tenía consigo cinco mil pesos, y cuando llegaron los cadáveres al Hospital Militar, aparecían las bolsas volteadas al revés, indicando que habían sido robadas.

Dos días después del asesinato de Serrano, continuó el señor - Elguero, Fox compró joyas con el dinero ensangrentado, mientras que el automóvil grande de Serrano fue entregado, por órdenes personales del - Presidente Calles, al general Juan Domínguez, que ayudó al asesinato.

Tras una larga y estudiada pausa, el señor Elguero terminó diciendo:

"Como mexicano me duele manifestarlo, pero no podrá haber paz en México, ni porvenir para el pueblo, ni esperanza para nadie, mientras que el gobierno de Washington persista en mantener a Calles en el poder en contra de la voluntad de la gente."

"Los Estados Unidos están perdiendo todos sus simpatizadores -- entre el pueblo mexicano, que directamente culpa a Washington por la --- elección y permanencia en el poder del Presidente más cruel, más sangui- nario que ha habido en la historia de la América Latina."

Algunos amigos del señor Elguero, que se encontraban presentes y que tomaron parte en la conversación, dijeron que si el Presidente -- Coolidge sólo supiera lo que Calles estaba tratando de hacer allí, inmediatamente habría un cambio completo.

El señor Elguero tiene pensado visitar California y más tarde - ir a Nueva York.

FIDEICOMISO ARCHIVOS PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES Y FERNANDO TORREBLANCA

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SECCIÓN/SERIE/SUBSERIE: 010702

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EDITOR SAYS CALLES HAS SLAIN HUNDREDS

Elguero, Exile, Declares All the
People Are Panic Stricken,
Fearful of Assassination.

TORTURE IS ALLEGED ALSO

No Peace So Long as We Keep
'Cruel, Bloodthirsty President'
of Mexico in Power, He Adds.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 20.—
Mexico City is under a reign of ter-
ror and hundreds of innocent persons
have been executed by direct orders
of President Calles, who seems pos-
sessed of a thirst for blood, and
others fear for their lives, José
Elguero, leading editorial writer of
the Excelsior of Mexico City, who
was expelled from there last week,
declared here today.

Señor Elguero, who is well known
throughout Mexico, Spain and Cen-
tral America as an editorial writer
and dramatist, said he could give no
reason for his deportation, but he
believes that the orders for his ex-
pulsion were issued by General
Alvaro Obregon, candidate for the
Presidency next year, and made ef-
fective by President Calles himself.

"The only reason that I can pos-
sibly think of," Señor Elguera said
"is one editorial which I wrote, using
the same wording as used by candi-
date Obregon in one of his cam-
paign speeches when Obregon said,
'there is no General in the Mexican
army who would resist a bribe of
50,000 pesos.'

Calls Crimes "Unmentionable."

"In spite of the publication of this
editorial," he continued, "no com-
ment was made by the Government,
but one evening about 7 o'clock,
while on the street, I was approached
by a detective from the Department
of the Interior, who said I was under
arrest and forced me to accompany
him to the Secretary's office, where
I was confined until 9 o'clock that
night. Then I was placed aboard a
train for Laredo.

"I was treated with courtesy and
arrived at the border, where I await-
ed my wife, who is now with me.

"Personally, I cannot complain of
the treatment given me, but my im-
pressions of horror caused by the
acts of a barbarous Government still
cause me to shudder.

"The crimes committed in Mexico
on the persons of defenseless beings,
simply because they were opposed
to the communistic policies of Calles,
are unmentionable. I am sure the
American Government, if it knew the
real facts, would not permit such
outrages.

"Hundreds have been killed for no
reason. Civilians, as well as mili-
tary officials who have been retired
from the army for years, have been
slaughtered without trial. The press

Continued on Page Six

L-358 1-56 (10/20)

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DECLARES PETLURA WAS SOVIET VICTIM

Witness in Paris Trial Connects Schwartzbard With Plot to Kill General.

COURT WARNS SPECTATORS

Their Passionate Denials of Testimony Increase Racial Tension at Hearing.

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP)—Excited murmurs punctuated by frequent volleys of passionately protesting remarks raised an uproar again today in the courtroom which packed the benches at the third sitting of the trial of Samuel Schwartzbard for the murder of General Simon Petlura.

Despite Justice Flory's banging gavel and demands for silence, the spectators apparently were unable to control themselves and the attorneys were forced to threaten several persistent offenders with expulsion before the crowd got a grip on its emotions.

Today's session was by far the most tense thus far in the running oral battle between Henri Torres, chief of the defense counsel, and Cesar Cernic, representing Petlura's family. The duel of words gained in acrimony as the two black-robed lawyers stood a few feet apart roaring at the top of their lungs.

Schwartzbard alone among the actors in the court drama maintained calm. Even at the moment when he himself commented on the accusation against him, his attention was more of resignation than of protest. This accusation was contained in a deposition by M. Dobkovsky, Soviet minister for foreign affairs in Moscow in 1918, who is now in exile fighting.

Schwartzbard asserts that he killed Petlura in reprisal for Jewish pogroms, but the deposition alleges that he was a member of a secret committee in Paris by the Soviet to kill Petlura in order to prevent his possible return to power in the Ukraine.

Schwartzbard's only first of violence came when bloody details of a pogrom were being described. He was then seen to clench his fists and his shoulders bobbed up and down and muttering in Hebrew.

Another similar moment came during testimony of the Ukrainian General Shapovalov who served under Petlura. Shapovalov declared that regular troops had never carried out any massacres of Jews and that Petlura approved such tactics.

"Petlura was not anti-Semitic," said the massively built Slav. "He was a humanitarian friend of the Jews."

"No, no, he isn't!" came a chorus in a dozen different languages from the spectators. The court rapped for order and nearly a score of reporters for Jewish newspapers, some of whom came from the United States for the trial, scribbled furiously.

Shapovalov told the court an anecdotal incident assisting Schwartzbard in the crime.

"At 10 o'clock the morning of the murder he came to me saying Petlura would be killed," said Shapovalov. "Half an hour after the crime he came back to me obviously elated. He declared that Velodine stood guard while Schwartzbard fired the fatal shot."

To counteract Shapovalov's testimony Torres produced a photograph of Shapovalov, who professes to be anti-radical, in company with Velodine. The photograph was certified to have been taken a month after Shapovalov made his original deposition against Velodine.

THANKS LEGION FOR GAVETY

Paris Police Prefect Lauds Veterans for the Spirit of Their Parade.

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP)—Jean Chippie, Prefect of Police, speaking at the American Club luncheon today said that he wished to thank the American Legion for the good-humored spirit in which its famous parade had been held and for the "healthy gaiety" which this spectacle had communicated to the people of Paris.

The head of the Paris police force said that it has been his pleasant duty to witness the arrival of tens of thousands of Americans in the French capital and that their coming was unanimously a happy event.

EDITOR SAYS CALLES HASSLAIN HUNDREDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

In Mexico has continually been threatened and muzzled, and some writers have been killed.

Deputies Executed, He Says.

"In spite of the Federal constitution, which demands a jury trial for civilians, hundreds—and it will run into thousands in all the republic—have been executed without the slightest opportunity for defense."

"Federal Congressmen Barros, Valle and Berger Mangel were arrested and executed while supported by a safeguard by their constitutional immunity. And then the next day the Congressmen, unconditionally, were executed without a trial and expelled the dead men from Congress in order to try to cover the flagrant violation of the constitution by the President, who swore to protect and make respected our fundamental charter."

Congressman Carlos Robinson, a Colonel of the Federal Army but on leave on absence while acting as a senator, was said to have been killed by a dog on the streets by the Federal Army. Robinson was a member of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, Luis Morones (Labor Minister) political labor machine.

Hundreds have been killed; no one will ever know just how many. The names of all the dead, executed by the military chief, will remain unknown.

Serrano Murdered, He Charges.

"The murder of General Serrano was the most cowardly crime ever committed in any country and has shocked the nation."

"Until payment is exacted for these brutal outrages there can be no peace in Mexico. The whole country is panic-stricken and in terror. No one knows the most cowardly crime or mysterious assassination fills every one in Mexico. Never in the history of Mexico, and only in Russia, have such crimes been committed and unpunished."

"Secretary Winslow of the American Embassy, accompanied by his wife and friends, coming from Cuernavaca to Mexico City, was shot and his thirteen friends being marched along the Cuernavaca road. Winslow was insulted by the military leader, who told him that Gringos were in the way."

"Mr. Winslow, when leaving Cuernavaca, visited the headquarters of the chief of the garrison for a pass to leave the city, and it was refused. Winslow, showing his credentials, insisted upon being permitted to leave Cuernavaca, the military chief reluctantly granted him permission, but said he had orders not to permit Mr. Winslow to leave."

Winslow Barred, He Says.

"Traveling along the road, Mr. Winslow and his friends met a large group of camions filled with soldiers and civilians, among them General Serrano. The soldiers were under the command of (General) Claudio Fox. As the car tried to pass the camions, orders were given by the military leader to halt, and Mr. Winslow and his friends were told that they could not proceed, in spite of the protests of the Secretary of the American Embassy."

General Fox, who remained hidden behind the curtains of his automobile, refused to permit the American representative to pass, but finally suggested that the party might go to Tres Marias, a small town in the hills near the road, where they could telegraph to Mexico City for permission.

"At Tres Marias the party, after two hours' delay, were permitted to return to the main highway, and proceeded to Mexico City."

"When the party arrived at the road there was no sign of the prisoners of the camions, and until the next day the Secretary of the embassy was unaware of the fate of Serrano and his friends."

Elguero Is Deeply Moved.

When speaking of the alleged cold-blooded murder of General Serrano, who was a candidate for the Presidency against Obregon, Señor Elguero was visibly moved. His voice trembled and broke as he characterized the killing of Serrano and his friends as a cowardly assassination ordered by Alvaro Obregon, a former intimate friend of Serrano, who had been his Chief of Staff for many years, and made effective by orders of President Calles.

Most of the group, added Señor Elguero, were ineffective civilians and retired army officers who should have received a proper legal trial and not have been murdered like dogs.

The details of the crime, he went on, were just coming to light. Serrano and his group were not only executed but they were tortured as well, he charged. Serrano's body showed a deep cut on the forehead,

caused by a blow from a mallet. Other bodies bore danger and baptism wounds showing that the men were tortured before being killed.

Señor Figueroa said that the body of one innocent victim, a youth from Torreon, who was acting as one of the camions managed for General Serrano in the Torreon and who joined Serrano on the road to Cuernavaca, where they expected to spend the day enjoying a barbecue, had been bound with wires Serrano was Robbed.

The wires, he said, were bound tightly around the wrists and legs of the body when his body was delivered to his family in Mexico City that his father fainted when he found it impossible to cut the wires when preparing the body for burial. The body, with all the wires, was buried as it had been received in the home.

Another detail, added Señor Elguero, was that General Serrano, when he left Mexico City, carried in his pockets 17,000 pesos, while Enrique Montenegro, Serrano's secretary, had \$2,000 with him. When the bodies of Serrano and Montenegro were brought to the military hospital their pockets were turned out, showing that they had been rifled.

Two days after the killing of Serrano, Señor Elguero went on. Fox bought jewelry with the blood money, while Serrano's large automobile was delivered, by personal orders of President Calles, to General Juan Dominguez, who helped in the assassination.

Then, after a long studied pause, Señor Elguero concluded:

"As a Mexican it hurts me to say that there can be no peace in Mexico, no future for the people, no hope for any one as long as the Washington Government persists in maintaining Calles in power against the will of the people."

"The United States is losing all its friends among the Mexican people, who directly blame Washington for the election and permanence in power of the most cruel, most blood-thirsty President ever known in Latin American history."

Friends of Señor Elguero, who were present and joined in the conversation, said that if President Calles only knew what Calles was trying to do there would be a complete change at once.

Señor Elguero is planning to visit California and later to go to New York.

GET CASH TO AID MITCHELL.

Friends Raise It to Free Captive of Mexican Bandits.

Specified to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Plans for the early release of W. E. Mitchell, a British subject, who is being held captive by bandits in Mexico, was held out today by William F. Blocker, American Consul at Mazatlan, who informed the State Department that funds to obtain his release had been raised at Indian, in the State of Nayarit.

Mitchell was captured by the bandits on Friday when they seized the payroll of the Amalgam Mines, an American concern at Indian, in which his general manager, Ransom of 5,000 pesos was demanded, with threats to kill him if the money was not forthcoming.

The outrage has led the American urgent representations to make the British Government, the Mexican Foreign Office, Consul Blocker also demanded adequate military protection for the mines.

AT ODDS OVER NICARAGUA.

Panama Paper Opposes Rivas Plan for Neighbors to Watch Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—(AP)—Special Cable to The New York Times.

BALBOA, Oct. 20.—That the official American Governments send official observers to report on the supervision of the coming Nicaraguan elections by the United States has been suggested by Gabry Rivera, leader of the original springing against former President Solerano, now here on his way to Buenos Aires as Nicaraguan Consul General.

Señor Rivas adds that afterward the observers can decide whether the elections have been fair. Commenting upon his suggestion, La Estrella de Panama says editorially that from the viewpoint of idealism it is a beautiful idea, but when it is realized that Rivas adds that afterward the observers can decide whether the elections have been fair. Commenting upon his suggestion, La Estrella de Panama says editorially that from the viewpoint of idealism it is a beautiful idea, but when it is realized that Rivas adds that afterward the observers can decide whether the elections have been fair.

The editorial then declares that it is not the business of diplomats to act as arbiters in the internal conflicts of their neighbors.

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4 Muskrats, self trimmed
1 Raccoon Coat
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1 Pony with Beaver collar and cuffs

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NEXT SUNDAY The New York Times will publish the first group of a new series of pictures recently taken in Russia, which will be reproduced in six successive issues of the Rotogravure Picture Section. How Russia appears today, her cities, the palaces of the Czar, her latest armaments, the activities of the people, are revealed in these photographs. The first appearance of pictures from this country. Order The Times at your newsstand.

PRIMATE TO REPLY TO BISHOP'S LETTER

His Answer Will Determine if Evolution Has Created an Anglican Church Schism.

KEITH SIDES WITH BISHOP

British Scientist Declares Barnes's Position Justified by Biological Research.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Archbishop of Canterbury will reply without delay to the open letter addressed to him yesterday by the Rt. Rev. E. W. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham, following the scene in St. Paul's Cathedral last Sunday, when Bishop Barnes was denounced for his views on evolution and the sacraments by Canon Bullock-Webster.

The reply of the Archbishop is awaited with almost breathless interest in Church of England circles, since it will determine whether the controversy, which grows more acute every hour, is to be allowed to drop or to continue to the point of schism.

The issue, although one of modernism versus fundamentalism, runs roughly parallel with the long-standing division between the high and low sections of the Anglican Church, which recently came to a head in the controversy over the revised Church of England prayer-book.

Although not all "Protestants" within the Church will agree to the radically Modernist views held by the Bishop of Birmingham, practically all Anglo-Catholics unite in condemning them. This new split, therefore, seems bound to exacerbate the prayer-book issue, which is now to be determined by the British Parliament, and it is rumored that the Government will postpone consideration of the matter until the next session.

The Bishop of Birmingham's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury has created a precedent, since on no other occasion in modern times has an Anglican Bishop addressed to his ecclesiastical superior an open letter on so vital a matter of doctrine.

There are rumors that Bishop Barnes's opponents may file a petition against him on the ground of heresy, if they can find a means of doing so, but nothing will be decided until it is seen what attitude the Archbishop will take in his reply.

Meanwhile, Canon Bullock-Webster refuses to enter into any further controversy with the Bishop of Birmingham.

Asked today if he wished to drive Bishop Barnes to "Paradise," to use the Bishop's own words, Canon Bullock-Webster answered: "No, he has got there himself."

The scientist who, in his outspoken statements on anthropology and evolution, at the recent meeting of the British association foreshadowed the present controversy has added fresh fuel to it. He is Sir Arthur Keith, the noted anthropologist and President of the association, who declared today:

"Every scientific utterance made by Bishop Barnes in the course of the present controversy can be justified by scientific men. My private opinion is that there can be no alternative for any thinking man to the attitude taken up by the Bishop. No one who has studied the available knowledge concerning the history of man and civilization can construe the facts any other way. As a scientific man I support the well-founded statements of Bishop Barnes."

CAROL-LUPESCU BREAK IS CONFIRMED IN PARIS

Prince Returns to the French Capital—Mme. Lupescu Said to Be in Vienna.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—It is confirmed that Prince Carol and Mme. Lupescu have parted company. The former heir to the Rumanian throne returned to Paris today, thus setting at rest the rumors that he had gone to Bucharest. Friends of the Prince say they do not know where Mme. Lupescu is, but it is rumored that she has gone to Vienna.

It is reported that the clash came over publication in American papers of articles giving intimate details of the private life of the couple. These articles were cabled to Rumania and caused a great deal of criticism of the former heir to the throne, even among his supporters. Mme. Lupescu is said to have denied authorship of the series of memoirs, but apparently did not convince Carol.

Mme. Lanbrino, one-time morganatic wife of Carol, is still in Paris. His royal wife remains in Bucharest training their little son to grow up to be a real king.

PILSUBSKI LOCKS DOOR ON POLISH PARLIAMENT

Posts Notice as Deputies Reach Warsaw That Session Has Been Adjourned.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company. By Wirephoto to The New York Times.

WARSAW, Oct. 20.—Deputies of the Polish Sejm arriving at Warsaw today to resume the session postponed by Presidential order found another Presidential message on locked doors to the effect that the parliamentary session had been adjourned sine die.

Thus the extraordinary session of Parliament called by the President under their constitutional prerogative has ended after two meetings, the second meeting of only four minutes' duration.

According to the Constitution, a session must be called before Nov. 1 to set the budget for the coming fiscal year. It is believed that Marshal Pilsudski will so order the business of the session that only budget matters can be discussed, dismissing the Deputies immediately thereafter.

Such an act can result only in the dissolution of the Sejm and a new general election. It is believed.

Will Discuss "Civic Responsibility." Assemblyman Phelps Phelps, Republican; Municipal Court Justice Panken, Socialist, and Mrs. J. Ramsey Reese, Vice Chairman of the Tammany Speakers' Bureau, will discuss "Civic Responsibility" from the point of view of each of the three political parties at a meeting of the Society for Political Study at the Hotel Astor next Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Roberts Everett will preside.

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a little imported elastic step-in corset... especially suitable for sportswear because of its flexibility... or for the slender figure that requires only a little persuasion. in blue, flesh or two-toned. top figure. 5.95

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The Chanel Jumper Frock in Thin Tweed has a fringed scarf. Copies for Women and Misses— 45.00

The Chanel one piece frock in kasheem has rows of fringed edges. Copies—Misses' Sizes— 75.00

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NOV 9 1927

SECCION DE TRADUCTORES

El 'New York Times' no está autorizado a publicar esta declaración si no se imprime íntegramente, a menos que se obtenga el consentimiento de Mr. BUCKLEY para cambiarla. Dirección telefónica esta noche, 5 de octubre, Plaza 3998, Lexington 4339, o Regent 4000.

:-:-----:-:-----:-:

Mr. William F. BUCKLEY,

ejerció la abogacía por muchos años en México; en una época fué abogado de la mayor parte de las grandes compañías americanas de ese país; posteriormente traficó en petróleo por cuenta propia; tiene grandes intereses en México y Venezuela; durante los últimos seis o siete años ha trabajado en este último país, donde tiene una participación en concesiones petroleras allí en cosa de 3,000,000 de acres de tierra.

Se recordará que Mr. Buckley fué expulsado por el Gobierno de Obregón en 1922, por haberse opuesto al reconocimiento de ese Gobierno por el Gobierno americano. En esa época era Presidente de la Asociación Americana de México, que se organizó entre dueños de pequeñas propiedades para trabajar independientemente de la Asociación Nacional para la Protección de los Derechos de Americanos en México, que estaba controlada por petroleros.

Mr. Buckley dijo: "Sí, he leído la noticia que apareció en el 'New York Times' de hoy, que cita a un prominente funcionario mexicano, en que aparece la declaración de que las Compañías petroleras americanas son en cierto modo responsables de los actuales desórdenes revolucionarios en México, y en la que se acusaba a las compañías petroleras de entregarse a procedimientos corruptores en ese país, et., etc. Lo que allí se dice es verdad. Dudo que el Presidente Calles aprecie la extensión que abarca la corrupción que existe en los círculos oficiales inferiores en México como resultado de las constantes y persistentes actividades de los representantes de las compañías petroleras mediante tanto más cuanto en dinero para obtener aquello a que no tienen derecho. La compañías pretenden que en México es necesario este

procedimiento, porque el Gobierno de México, afirman, es un Gobierno corrompido. Enfáticamente niego que esta sea la verdad; los métodos de las compañías petroleras son idénticos en cualquiera parte de la América Latina, especialmente en Venezuela y Colombia. Es imposible detallar las descarriadas actividades de las compañías petroleras que han prohijado revoluciones en México durante los últimos quince años. No ha habido ningún prominente revolucionario mexicano que prometa, que no haya recibido estímulo en círculos petroleros. Por lo que se refiere a corrupción, puede decirse que casi todas las compañías so tienen representantes en México y Venezuela, uno de cuyos deberes es corromper con dinero. Por su reputación o por su experiencia previa, estos Agentes no están preparados para ningún otro fin. En realidad, el cohecho y el soborno son el Alpha y el Omega de la diplomacia petrolera. Es un tema favorito de conversación en los lugares donde se reúnen los representantes de las compañías petroleras el precio relativo de los empleados del Gobierno. Hace seis o siete años, las compañías petroleras en México trataron el punto de nombrar un representante diplomático en común en la ciudad de México. Cada compañía petrolera sostiene representantes diplomáticos en México y Venezuela, muchos de los cuales viven con mayor boato que los representantes del Gobierno americano. Se discutió el nombramiento de un magnífico empleado americano para este empleo; pero al fin se le hizo saber a este que no se le consideraba apropiado porque ^{se} necesitaba un hombre que supiera cohechar.

Tal estado de cosas estimula naturalmente la venalidad entre los empleados en México y en cualquiera otra parte, e induce igualmente al peculado entre los empleados de las compañías petroleras. Algunos Gerentes en México, que han trabajado por modestos sueldos, han acumulados fortunas de consideración. Sin embargo, como ciudadano americano, no me interesa mucho que haya venalidad entre los em-

pleados mexicanos o venezolanos o en el peculado de los empleados de las compañías petroleras, como me interesa el prestigio de las transacciones americanas en esos países. Un prominente venezolano que venía de visitar Maracaibo Basín, me dijo últimamente que estaba asqueado de haber visto el grado de corrupción que prevalece en ciertos círculos petroleros americanos allí.

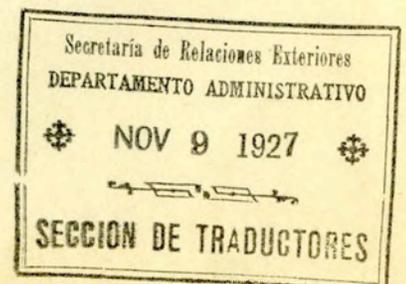
He aquí un ejemplo de soborno en México: Una compañía petrolera americana deseaba importar a México tubería y otros útiles hace ocho o diez años. Los derechos de importación hubieran sido fuertes. Se hizo un convenio con los satélites de la Secretaría de Hacienda para pagar una fracción de esta suma e importar este material libre de derechos. A fin de cubrir esta transacción y dejar a la compañía a salvo de una posible acusación de contrabando más tarde, se indujo al Secretario de Hacienda para que otorgara una concesión, para lo cual no tenía derecho, exceptuando a dicha compañía de los derechos de importación de que se trata.

Los funcionarios mexicanos saben que las compañías petroleras han sido intervencionistas en Washington, y en la Ciudad de México amigas de México. En la ciudad de México critican al Gobierno del General Gómez de Venezuela, que no está en buenas relaciones con el Gobierno mexicano, en tanto que en Venezuela denigran al llamado Gobierno Bolshevique Mexicano. En Venezuela se ha ido más allá de lo que jamás se han atrevido a ir en México. Una poderosa compañía petrolera ideó últimamente hacer que se nombrara para una Secretaría a uno de sus representantes que ella pagaba. Este Agente petrolero toma ahora asiento en las cámaras ministeriales del Ejecutivo. En Venezuela se invoca con frecuencia los nombres de importantes funcionarios del Gobierno americano que tienen participación en las compañías petroleras que funcio-

nan allá. Por esto puede verse cuán difícil es para un ciudadano americano emprender un negocio honrado en países donde existen tan corrompidas prácticas.

El Gobierno mexicano ha tomado nota al fin de esta amenaza nacional, y ya es tiempo de que también el Departamento de Estado americano tome nota de esta situación, en bien del prestigio americano en el exterior. Los representantes diplomáticos americanos en la ciudad de México, Caracas y Bogotá, podrían, sin duda ilustrar a nuestro Departamento de Estado proporcionándole detalles. Hace cerca de dos años que los periódicos colombianos publicaron un relato sobre relaciones venales existentes entre una compañía petrolera americano y funcionarios colombianos. En un artículo del 'World's Work', de diciembre de 1925, escrito por un publicista conocedor de asuntos Latino-Americanos, se puede encontrar corroboración ulterior de las declaraciones que he hecho. (El 'New York Times' hará nuevamente referencia a este artículo).

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483
"THE NEW YORK TIMES"
Novbre. de 1927.

CALLES Y MORROW COMEN HUEVOS CON JAMON EN EL RANCHO
DEL PRIMERO.

El Presidente de México y el Embajador Americano Se
Desayunan juntos y Luego Sostienen una con-
versación de cuatro horas.

Más Tarde inspeccionan el ganado.

Calles se Siente Orgulloso de Acompañar a su Huesped
y Mostrarle sus Tesoros.

EL EMBAJADOR DEMUESTRA SU AGRADO.

Esta Reunión se Considera como un Paso Importante de
Mejoramiento en las Relaciones entre México y
Estados Unidos.....

El Embajador Morrow, fue al rancho del señor Calles invitado por aquél. El coche presidencial fue enviado a la Embajada a las seis treinta de la mañana. Una vez en el rancho los dos se pasearon a pie por los campos, visitando la hacienda que constituye el orguyo del Presidente. Se desayunaron juntos, sin formalidades de ninguna especie, como dos camaradas que visitan la casa de campo de uno de ellos. Su conversación duró cuatro horas, y aunque no se ha sabido lo que hablaron, el hecho de que uno de ellos sea el Presidente de México y el otro el Embajador de los Estados Unidos, y amigo íntimo del Presidente Coolidge, y de que ambos busquen el medio de solucionar los problemas existentes entre los dos países, hace creer que su entrevista ha sido de im-

portancia, y que redundará en provecho de las relaciones de ambas naciones.

Trad.:MCM

FAPPECF

485
M

Telegrama.

Nueva York, Vía Laredo, Noviembre 15 de 1927.
(Recibido Nov. 16. 9 h.)

Señorita Soledad González,
Presidencia República,
México, D. F.

(DESCIFRADO). Suplícole telegrafíarme brevedad posible monto y
clase propiedades posee en México periodista William Randolph --
Hearst. Afectuosamente.

CONSUL GENERAL ELIAS.

cc
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MLR-CMR

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FONDO: 12

SECCIÓN/SERIE/SUBSERIE: 010702

GAVETA:

EXPEDIENTE: 56

LEGAJO: 10/10

INVENTARIO: 358

NOMBRE DEL EXPEDIENTE: NEW YORK TIMES, The

NÚMERO DE FOJAS: 1

MEDIDAS: 58 cm x 46 cm

LUGAR: New York, NY, E.U.A.

FECHA: Noviembre 26, 1927

PLANERO: 2

CAJÓN: 1

FÓLDER: 17.2

DESCRIPCIÓN: Pagina del periódico *The New York Times* que publica la noticia del fusilamiento del padre Agustín Pro (en inglés).

WAGNER CONVICTED OF KILLING TROOPER

Up-State Farmhand Is Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

ACCUSED OF SLAYING TWO

Tried Only for the Death of Roy—Fought Case on Self-Defense Plea.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 25 (AP).—Wilmon Leroy Wagner, Canada farm hand, was convicted of murder in the first degree by a jury in Supreme Court tonight for the killing of State Trooper Robert Roy on Sept. 8.

The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Wagner was indicted for killing Roy and Armand Rasmussen, another trooper, but was tried only for the murder of Roy.

Sentence will be imposed Monday. The defendant heard the verdict that will send him to the electric chair with the same stoical expression that marked his appearance since he was brought to Buffalo for trial. He was chewing gum when brought to the court room to await the pronouncement of the verdict and continued to chew gum while his jury was being polled.

After the jury was polled Justice Charles H. Brown congratulated them. A motion by the defense to set aside the verdict as being contrary to the weight of evidence was denied.

After receiving the charge of Justice Charles H. Brown the jurors selected a foreman and recessed until 7:30 o'clock. Returning to the jury room they remained there until 10:15 o'clock, when the verdict was announced. There was no call on the Court for elucidation on any point of law or evidence during the 2 hours 45 minutes deliberation.

The Court charged that it was not necessary for the State to establish that Wagner had first killed Trooper Rasmussen in order to sustain a verdict of first degree murder for the killing of Trooper Roy.

If Trooper Roy had reasonable ground to believe that Wagner had killed Rasmussen and had fired a shot for the purpose of arresting Wagner, the Court said, and the defendant knew that Roy had shot at him and was seeking to arrest him, Wagner was guilty of murder in the first degree, if he shot Roy with design, premeditation and deliberation.

The prosecution, represented by William T. Moore, Deputy State Attorney General, demanded that Wagner pay the death penalty. "Wagner threatened to kill the troopers when they came to his home, and then the troopers came and he killed them, just as he said he would do," said Mr. Moore.

Thomas F. Rogers for the defense argued that the prosecution had failed to show that Wagner had slain Rasmussen and that, in fact, the evidence showed he could not have been the assassin. Innocent of killing the first trooper, he said, Wagner later killed Roy in the hallway of his home without intent to kill and in a gesture of self-defense.

SHOT TWICE, BACK AT WORK.

Bronx Man, 71, on Job Despite Second Wounding by Robbers. William K. Young, 71 years old, who was shot for the second time in six months Saturday night by a hold-up man, returned to his delicatessen store at 289 Lenox Avenue yesterday, his wound healing and his demeanor cheerful.

Mr. Young had been hospitalized at Washington Heights Court long enough to see Joseph Murray, a negro of 352 St. Nicholas Avenue, whom he had previously identified as his assailant and who was captured soon after the shooting, held in \$5,000 bail on a charge of robbery for action by the Grand Jury by Magistrate McQuade. The negro waived examination.

LINK 'AUGIE' GANG TO TWO MURDERS

Detectives Believe Noyer and Weineman Were Slain to Avenge Dead Gunman.

Detectives seeking the slayers of Jacob A. Noyer, the garment manufacturer who was shot three times by an unidentified gunman last Saturday evening in Broadway near Eleventh Street, admitted yesterday that they had linked the killing of Michael Weineman, or Weiner, the same night with a murder plot by friends of "Little Augie," the game leader who was slain on the east side under similar circumstances five weeks before. Weineman's body was found at 1 o'clock last Sunday morning in the road at Eastern Boulevard and White Plains Avenue, in an isolated part of the Bronx. There was a bullet hole through the head.

The detectives were convinced, however, that Weineman had been slain by the lower part of the city some time before the killing of Noyer by a rickety by criminal of the "Little Augie" gang. They admitted that while they had made progress in the investigation of both murders they had not as yet located just where Weineman was killed or whether the same men who killed Noyer fired the shots.

They added, however, that they were convinced that both Noyer and Weineman were slain as the result of the killing of "Little Augie" by Delancy and Norfolk Street and said they suspected that Noyer and Weineman were something about the "Little Augie" murder plot.

CITY MUST PAY \$144,015.

Negroes Win Big Award for Land Seized Near Reformatory.

Supreme Court Justice Peter J. Hattin, in Bronx County Court, awarded \$144,015 yesterday to Solomon and Elizabeth Riley, negroes, of 770 West End Avenue, for property on the east shore of Hart Island taken by the city on April 1, 1926, in condemnation proceedings.

The land, which comprises between three and four acres with an area of 137,251 square feet, abuts the New York City Reformatory and is separated from the institution grounds by a wire fence.

The Rileys bought the land early in 1922 for \$35,000, erected ten buildings and a dance hall and intended to establish a summer colony and a summer resort for negroes. The land was never tenanted, as the authorities, including the Department of Welfare, looked upon the project with disfavor and thought the development might facilitate escape of prisoners.

Justice Hattin awarded \$85,917 for the land and \$58,100 for the improvements, holding that the original purchase price was not to be valued. The city's experts had considered the land and buildings at \$87,144.

PUGILISTIC CABMAN HELD.

Driver Hit Him Because He Gave 5-Cent Tip, Passenger Says.

Harry Sent, 29 years old, a taxi-cab chauffeur, was held in \$200 bail for trial in Special Sessions after he had been accused in the Tombs Court yesterday of punching a passenger in his cab in the nose because he had proffered him a five-cent tip in a twenty-five-cent ride from Park Row to West Street.

Twenty-two, 51 years old, of 35 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, appeared as complainant. Sent, who said he lived at 488 West Fifty-first Street, told Magistrate Smith that the complainant's statement of what had happened was all wrong; that no tip was involved, because the fare was thirty cents and it was the door of the cab that struck Senoo, and not the driver. Dismissing the explanation, the Magistrate said: "A five-cent tip on a bill of twenty-five cents is sufficient."

CONVICTS' REVOLT ENDS IN SURRENDER

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

water system capable of flooding the building and were ready to use it. They also contemplated shutting off the supply of drinking water in the cellhouse, and in addition to that could use starvation as a weapon.

Following their surrender the convicts fled to their cells, which were automatically locked by electricity. The questioning of the six ringleaders began and occupied the District Attorney and his deputies throughout most of the day.

While they were thus engaged the Warden and the guards were endeavoring to straighten out the angle among the prisoners. Many prisoners were in the wrong cells, but the check was entirely complete at lock-up tonight. Dr. Day was endeavoring to compile an accurate list of the wounded convicts. This was incomplete tonight.

Warden Smith was also trying to identify the convict who called on the telephone at dawn as the first offer of a surrender made by the prisoners. He was, the Warden said, evidence of a man of education, with cultured voice and an intelligence above the average.

Immediately after the surrender when the weapons of the convicts had been turned over to Edward Bathurst, prison carpenter and by him to Warden Smith, the National Guard units began withdrawing from the prison.

The extent of their moral effect on the prisoners was shown by statements of one mutineer, who said that the convicts believed there were more than 1,000 soldiers guarding the prison.

Attempts of the 1,200 mutineers to break into the dining room had failed during the night.

Daylight today saw the beatings holding the margin of victory. Apparently at that time both sides were lined up to fight to a finish.

During the night the Southern Pacific Railway Company had sent a switch engine into the yards carrying great searchlights, which were turned upon the cell house and the walls.

Two army tanks arrived this morn-

ing. National Guard airplanes were also ordered into service from Los Angeles. It was planned to use the tanks in battering down the doors of the cell house.

One Confesses a Killing.

One of the convicts, Anthony Baker, is said to have confessed during the riot that he killed George Brown, a fellow prisoner. The confession was made to District Attorney Neil R. McAllister of Sacramento County.

Brown, Mr. McAllister said, admitted that he fired two shots at Walter Neil, a turnkey who was fleeing through a rear doorway a few minutes after the riot was under way. One of the bullets went through Neil's leg and the other went into the back of his head.

The convicts, Brown said, also know that Baker was dead until his body was found this morning after the surrender. It was lying in a recess near the doorway through which Neil had gone and was one of the line of fire of the mutineers who shot through windows late in the day.

The six convicts who will be charged with murder are: Anthony Brown, serving fifteen years for robbery; James H. Groves, serving a sentence for murder in Fresno County; James H. Groves, serving a sentence for murder in Fresno County; James H. Groves, serving a sentence for murder in Fresno County; James H. Groves, serving a sentence for murder in Fresno County; James H. Groves, serving a sentence for murder in Fresno County.

District Attorney McAllister said that Monday or Tuesday there would be held in Sacramento an inquest over the body of Ray Singleton slain during the riot.

McAllister said he had a dozen or more witnesses. He will ask for an immediate trial in the Superior Court and will prosecute for murder and conspiracy to commit murder.

His death penalty will be asked, he said, but the jury has the alternative of recommending life imprisonment.

Should a verdict of murder in the first degree be returned, McAllister

said he would ask the sentence be executed at the earliest date possible under the law.

The inventory of weapons surrendered will be offered as proof that twenty or more convicts other than the leaders, were prepared to slay in order to escape. While there was only one pistol, an army model, one calibro, used by Brown, there were several more knives, daggers and stilettos, most of them rustily fashioned from files, pieces of steel and kitchen utensils, some of the latter being case knives.

One stabbing weapon had been fashioned from a piece of shovel blade and another consisted of a safety razor blade fixed in a piece of wood. An old-fashioned razor was in the collection, as was a handful of cartridges for the pistol.

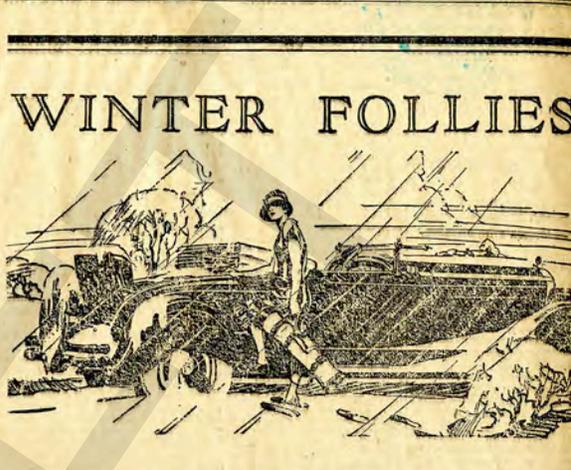
Start an Inquiry Today.

Efforts to determine the cause for the restlessness among convicts which resulted in the mutiny will be made tomorrow at a meeting of the State Prison Board, which will conduct a regular session at San Quentin.

Board officials denied that the restlessness could have been caused by failure of the board to keep up with its parole calendar or the fixing of sentences. It was rumored to have persisted. There was need for the closest vigilance to stop a possible outbreak was known for some time, according to officials who refused to be quoted.

"It is true we may be somewhat behind in the calendar of parole," Director Julian also said tonight, "but under the law that makes practically no difference to the convicts, because the statutes provide that no second-timer can be paroled until he has served two full calendar years, and while the prisoner does appear before the board for determination of sentence, he cannot do so until he has served the minimum of one year. The statutes also provide that no second-timer can receive a sentence of less than two years, so that any delays in the parole calendar have not inconvenience to the convicts. Of course, he might like to know how he stands."

Recently enacted legislation in California even adds to the stringency in dealing with repeat offenders. Mr. Also pointed out. A repeater under the law must serve five years before he appears before the board.



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FIDEICOMISO ARCHIVOS PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES Y FERNANDO TORREBLANCA

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Calles Laughs Heartily at Will Rogers' Jests; Performs in Bull Ring, Morrow Looking On

ABOARD THE PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN, PABELLON, Dec. 4 (AP).—President Calles has laughed more in the last two days than he has in the four years he has been in office, and Will Rogers is responsible for it, say close friends of the Mexican Executive, who is touring the northern part of the republic accompanied by Rogers and Dwight W. Morrow, the American Ambassador.

Rogers was right at home at a specially arranged rodeo and bull fight in honor of the Presidential party yesterday at the Pabellon Ranch, and he drew generous applause from the President when he did numerous roping tricks and mixed freely with Mexican cowboys. But he left the bullfighting to the toreador engaged for the occasion.

Those who are privileged to enter the private car where Ambassador Morrow, Rogers and the President spend their time while en route from one point to another say Rogers has completely captivated Señor Calles, who chuckles constantly at the witticisms of the American humorist, both before and after translation.

President Calles showed Mr. Morrow one of the large irrigation projects at Pabellon which is part of the

agricultural development program of the Government. The great dam will impound sufficient water to irrigate 600 acres of farm lands in the vicinity.

"All this is most interesting," was the only comment Ambassador Morrow made to newspapermen after the inspection.

The President, with Mr. Morrow as a spectator, performed for his guests yesterday in a bull ring at a private ranch near Aguascalientes, twice slipping in front of the bulls, while other performers in the ring, waving their crimson cloaks, diverted the bulls' attention.

The President performed a number of dangerous "pases," or waves of the crimson cloak, before charging bulls, each time skillfully avoiding the horns of the animal. No weapons were used nor were any bulls killed.

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., Dec. 4 (AP).—Mary Rogers, aged 13, daughter of Will Rogers, sustained a broken wrist yesterday when the horse upon which she was trick riding before a movie camera shied, throwing her to the ground,

GEN. LUCERO IS EXECUTED.

Mexican Rebel Dies Without Flinching After an All-Night Trial.

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MEXICO CITY, Dec. 4.—Former General Hector Lucero, one of the principal leaders in the Gomez-Serrano revolt, was court-martialed at the mining town of Minatitlán in the State of Vera Cruz and shot this morning at 6 o'clock.

Captured yesterday at Vista Hermosa by troops of the State of Vera Cruz, the prisoner was taken thence to Minatitlán, where the court sat from 9 P. M. until 4 this morning. The prisoner, who received the last rites of the church, died without flinching.

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"THE NEW YORK TIMES"
Dic. 5 de /27.

El New York Times, con fecha 5 de diciembre, habla de la protesta entregada por los mexicanos de San Antonio, al Cónsul General, señor Enrique Santibañez, en la que se expresan duramente del Gobierno del señor Presidente Calles, acusándolo de asesinatos, de tortura y de tiranía, y exigiéndole, en nombre de la civilización, -- que respete los deseos del pueblo, y que ponga en vigor las leyes que protegen a la sociedad.

Dice, que los simpatizadores del Presidente Calles, dirigieron luego una contra-protesta al señor Santibañez, acusando al grupo anticallista de "difamar vilmente a -- nuestro Gobierno", y exigiéndoles que publicaran la respuesta del señor Presidente. La policía no permitió que hablara ninguno de los grupos, y a un miembro de la CROM que trató de hacerlo, lo callaron, a una seña del Jefe -- de la Policía. No hubo ningún desorden.

El "New York American" dice, en su edición del -- 24 de noviembre, que el Dr. Ernest Gruening, niega los -- cargos que le hacen los periódicos de Hearst, de haber -- recibido del Presidente Calles, la suma de \$10.000(dlls) para gastos de un viaje de estudio en Inglaterra, sema-- nas antes de la huelga carbonífera de aquel país.

El Dr. Gruening dice que nunca discutió la huelga de carbón con el señor Presidente Calles; que éste no le ha confiado nunca ninguna misión, que jamás le ha da-- do un sólo centavo, y que él no estuvo en Ing. en 1926.

LAS RELACIONES CON ESTADOS UNIDOS

Un Artículo del Sr. Presidente Para
el "New York Times"

Contesta las Críticas que se han Hecho a la Ad-
ministración Actual y Alude a Varios Tópicos

NUEVA YORK, enero 29.-El "New York Times" publica hoy un ex-
tenso mensaje conteniendo declaraciones especiales del Presidente Calles, -
acerca de diversos tópicos de la actual situación mexicana.

El "Times", al insertar esas declaraciones, las hizo proceder
del siguiente párrafo como epígrafe: "Muchos críticos del actual gobierno de
México, aseguran que éste tiene fines socialistas. El Presidente Calles de-
clara ahora que el verdadero propósito que tiene, es crear un estado de ma--
yor libertad económica para el pueblo, evitar la explotación del extranjero
para su beneficio individual. El presente artículo del general Calles con--
testa a esos críticos y afirma la amistosa actitud para los Estados Unidos."

El artículo del Presidente Calles, dice:

"La reacción asegura que el pueblo mexicano no está suficien-
temente preparado para la vida democrática, que prefiere vivir en la ignoran-
cia, no poseer juicio o conocimiento y que los mexicanos son completamente -
incapaces para comprender su propia posición y entender los grandes proble--
mas del día.

EL PUEBLO CONOCE SUS DEBERES

"Los trabajadores y los campesinos, lo mismo que las clases -
medias, todos, han contestado mi llamado y durante mis viajes por todo el -
país se han congregado enormes masas, desbordando su entusiasmo a fin de pro-
bar su determinación de defender su bandera hasta lo último. Estas clases -
de comunidad mexicana conocen tanto como cualquier otro grupo y con igual -
conciencia, cuáles son sus deberes, deberes y grandes intereses que se ponen
a prueba; saben estas cosas tanto como aquellos que pretenden ser conservado-
res inteligentes.

"La población trabajadora ha adquirido la conciencia de su co-
munidad de intereses y no se someterán más a la explotación para beneficiar
a otros. La reacción conoce poco el carácter y el poder de los factores que
se han robustecido y desarrollado por medio de la lucha. La reacción no ve

los grandes adelantos producidos por la diaria lucha contra la miseria. A pesar de todas las explicaciones sobre cuál ha sido mi propósito, que he expuesto continuamente, la reacción trata de desechar mis exposiciones considerándolas indignas de tomarse en cuenta y considerándolas también subversivas. Hasta la prensa diaria, y la semanaria de las grandes ciudades que hasta ahora ha emergido del período de siglos de privilegios e injusticias, trata en sus artículos de fondo de atraer dichas clases trabajadoras bajo su bandera escribiendo sin razón humana contra mis propósitos y contra el anhelo de toda la población de mi patria.

EL GOBIERNO NO ES BOLCHEVIQUISTA

"Algunos a menudo han descrito los métodos de mi gobierno, como métodos de un gobierno socialista, y hasta lo han llamado bolchevique. Pero mis propósitos y métodos tienden a ayudar el bienestar de las mayorías, a las masas del pueblo, sin dañar los derechos y los intereses establecidos por la ley, de cualquiera de las clases sociales. Y cuando se asegura que los métodos y las doctrinas exóticas dominan en México, uno no puede menos que declarar que tales asertos son simplemente risibles.

"La Constitución de 1917 define claramente nuestro sistema de gobierno y aquello podría decirse sólo en el caso de que nuestra administración se hubiera separado de los preceptos constitucionales. Mas por un sentimiento elemental de justicia, debo puntualizar el hecho de que el principal propósito de mi gobierno es crear la libertad económica de las grandes masas de proletariado mexicano. Su libertad económica es del mayor interés para el desarrollo y mejoría de la comunidad y no puede de ninguna manera intervenir con los derechos legales de las clases privilegiadas.

"Por otro lado, es bastante cierto que rompí con las anticuadas formas políticas. Mi programa deshizo todas las tradiciones y costumbres cuyos apoyadores creen que mi actividad se basa en la impostura. Pero no conseguí mi punto, según la manera de aquellos políticos que consideran poder obtener votos durante las elecciones con discursos bonitos, aunque vacíos.

LOS PRINCIPIOS POLITICOS DEL PRESIDENTE

"Siempre consideraré de mi absoluto deber, declarar claramen-

te, llanamente, con el debido énfasis, mis propios principios políticos, como me presentaba cuando proclamé las reformas sociales. Esto molestó a los reaccionarios. Entonces era mi objeto agitar a las clases obreras y despertarlas a la completa consciencia de su posición, porque lo creí mi deber. - Preferiría la batalla, a que el pueblo mexicano creyera que mi poder dura solamente por medio del fraude. ¿Son los puntos perseguidos por nuestro Gobierno tan extraordinarios y forman un programa desconocido por la Humanidad? Hemos solamente abierto el camino para las reformas que todas las naciones civilizadas del mundo adoptaron y a completa o parcialmente.

"Era injusto dejar a nuestro país atrás en su evolución, haciendo perder la oportunidad para su progreso cuando se encontraba listo para toda clase de sacrificios necesarios a fin de crear el desarrollo de su cultura.

LAS GRANDES OBRAS DE IRRIGACION

"Los partidos reaccionarios, los grandes latifundistas, se consideraron siempre como los únicos factores vivientes y creyeron que solamente ellos eran los autorizados, aunque sin ningún derecho, ya fuese por herencia o por religión, para conducir e iluminar a la población; pero precisamente no hicieron eso nunca; se contentaron con dejar simplemente que la población viviera en condición miserable y en total ignorancia. ¿Qué cosa hicieron esas gentes durante las centurias pasadas, en materia de agricultura? ¿Dónde se encuentran trabajos de irrigación que hubieran tornado en ventajosa la agricultura; dónde se encuentran las máquinas agrícolas que la mayoría de las naciones extranjeras usan actualmente, disminuyendo el costo de la producción?

"Nunca vi ningunas en mi país, no obstante que he viajado por todo el territorio nacional. En cambio, he visto en las grandes propiedades agrícolas, algunos miserables vaqueros silenciosos y estúpidos, así como he visto el trabajo agrícola de la más pobre condición tratando de ganarse la terrible existencia con la ayuda de un arado del antiguo modelo egipcio. - ¿Puede uno creerse errado cuando se esfuerza por librar al país de semejante infortunio y hacer libre su población?

LA LIBERTAD DE LA PRENSA

"La cuestión de la libertad de prensa y el derecho de decla--

rarse en huelga, es algo más complicado. De acuerdo con nuestras leyes existe completa libertad respecto al derecho de huelga, no puede discutirse si la huelga es legal o ilegal. El Gobierno debe sostener o reprimir las huelgas, debiendo tratarlas independientemente de cualquier aspecto político, de acuerdo con las circunstancias de cada caso. No puede existir distinción entre la actitud del Gobierno de México en estos casos y aquella de otros países, en circunstancias similares.

"Pero respecto del rumor de que el Gobierno controle actualmente a la prensa, puedo absolutamente negarlo, porque en México la libertad de la prensa es, según lo creo, semejante a la de los Estados Unidos.

LAS RELACIONES CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

"Finalmente, pudiera ser importante declarar que nuestra posición ante los Estados Unidos ha producido considerable discusión en los últimos tiempos. Debería observarse a este respecto, y al efecto lo aseguro, que nuestro Gobierno ha considerado que su principal deber reside en mantener relaciones amistosas con nuestros vecinos y siempre hemos sido cuidadosos al discutir nuestras leyes y que se conformen tanto como sea posible con la constitución de otros países relacionados con nosotros y siguiendo el ejemplo sentado por la ley internacional.

"Si parte de la prensa norteamericana está contra nosotros, su animosidad es resultante meramente de que ignora las condiciones reales de la situación. A pesar de que todo esto se haya dicho, y a pesar del hecho de que se discutan más o menos acaloradamente varios puntos existentes, solamente puedo declarar enfáticamente y puntualizar con respecto al pueblo norteamericano en general, que siempre he mantenido hacia ellos un sentimiento amistoso y de simpatía."

- - -

El "New York Times" nos pide una exposición del asunto religioso provocado por la actitud de jefes de la iglesia católica que pretenden desconocer y confiesan violar y desean seguir violando la Constitución Mexicana, y aunque son ya perfectamente conocidos del público americano los orígenes de esta cuestión, que analicé detenidamente en declaraciones anteriores, hechas a los periódicos de Hearst, no tengo inconveniente en considerar ahora otros aspectos de la actitud rebelde que indico antes, para lo cual me referiré al documento que con el nombre de "Carta Pastoral Colectiva del Episcopado Mexicano" hicieron publicar, el veinticinco del presente mes, arzobispos y obispos católicos de México, porque lo que se dice en dicho documento y las falsedades que en él se asientan, son la justificación más perfecta del Gobierno que presido.

Pretenden los firmantes de la Pastoral a que me refiero, que las disposiciones del Gobierno actual, en materia religiosa, "imposibilitan en absoluto la predicación, administración de sacramentos y el culto en general", y que por virtud de esas disposiciones "se hallan en imposibilidad de continuar ejerciendo su ministerio".

Es absolutamente falso que disposición alguna del Gobierno Federal ya no digamos imposibilite, sino siquiera limite, dentro de los templos o lugares destinados al culto, "la predicación religiosa", y por lo que toca a la administración de sa-

cramentos, no hay disposición ninguna que impida o dificulte administrarlos, dentro o fuera de las iglesias.

Disposiciones de esta naturaleza, que serían las únicas que podrían invadir el ^{lugar} sagrado de las conciencias y herir sentimientos religiosos que para nosotros han sido y son perfectamente respetables, en tanto que no se manifiesten en actos ilícitos ajenos al mismo terreno espiritual de conciencia, nunca las hemos dado ni pretendido darlas. Y si, apoyándose en hechos -- falsos, los arzobispos y obispos que firman la Carta Pastoral, dicen "que no pueden tolerar vejaciones a los principios relativos a la constitución de la iglesia", no vemos por qué puedan extrañarse, en buena lógica, de que nos suceda lo mismo a nosotros al no estar dispuestos a tolerar vejaciones a los principios relativos a la Constitución de la República; con la circunstancia de que las vejaciones y ataques y desobediencias a la Constitución del país son, en ellos, constantes é indiscutibles, en tanto que de nuestra parte para ellos no hay sino las sanciones y represiones a que las leyes obligan cuando, abandonando su campo único de acción: el de las conciencias de los católicos, tratan de invadir é invaden esferas de política y de gobierno y provocan movimientos de desorden, é incitan, velada o claramente, a la rebeldía.

Podía esperarse, y esperaba toda la opinión de México, que en esa Pastoral, por la que los arzobispos y obispos -- tratan de justificar su actitud, se expusieran concreta y definitivamente "los motivos que imposibilitan el ejercicio de su ministerio" y las leyes "que prohíben la predicación y administración de sacramentos, y el culto en general". Y no sólo no lo hacen, sino que, de la lectura atenta de ese documento, se desprende claramen-

te que tres son sólo los motivos de la actitud del clero, fuera de su propósito general de desconocimiento de la constitución de 1917, y de la Constitución de 1857 y aún de las Leyes de Reforma.

Estos motivos concretos son: primero, el temor de perder lo que ellos llaman bienes sagrados, y que desde las Leyes de Reforma, selladas con años de cruentas luchas, todo mexicano sabe y siente que son bienes de la nación; segundo, la exigencia del Gobierno, a los sacerdotes encargados de templos, de dar a las autoridades municipales el aviso que exige la ley; es decir, el registro de los sacerdotes ante autoridades del Gobierno, y, tercero, la creencia de que el propósito del Gobierno es descatolizar al país, en beneficio, piensan ellos, de algún otro credo religioso.

Por temor a lo primero concluyen su Pastoral repartiendo excomuniones y amenazando, con el calificativo de traidor, a los católicos que denuncien bienes sagrados, lo que demuestra que los tienen, contra lo que ordenan leyes no hechas por nosotros, sino dictadas desde hace sesenta años, y sostenidas desde entonces; aunque podrían haberse ahorrado esa admonición y esa amenaza a los católicos de México, de quienes, según parece, tenemos mejor opinión nosotros que los obispos mexicanos, porque un más alto sentido moral en el pueblo, resultado de la revolución, hace esperar que no se verán ahora, tan frecuentes como en tiempos de la Reforma, las denuncias de bienes del clero hechas por católicos, con el fin de enriquecerse con el tanto por ciento que les correspondía de las denuncias, lo que no impidió por otra parte, a la iglesia católica, volver a aceptarlos en su seno cuando, ya enriquecidos, ellos ó sus hijos, quisieron dejar de ser "traidores a la iglesia", para seguir siendo casi siempre traidores a los inte-

reses y a los ideales de la colectividad mexicana.

Para evitar estos procederes interesados, y para elevar el móvil del Gobierno, y para moralizar al pueblo, nos -- proponemos lograr la modificación necesaria de las leyes, a fin de que ahora el cumplimiento de la Constitución no se traduzca en beneficio personal de nadie, sino en enriquecimiento del país, por el uso colectivo de los bienes del clero.

Por lo que se refiere al "aviso" que los sacerdotes encargados de los templos deberán dar, para cumplir con el párrafo XI del artículo 30 de la Constitución de la República, y que tanto alarma é indigna al Episcopado mexicano, no es una exigencia nueva, sino una obligación constitucional que pide que el encargado de un templo, en unión de diez personas de su credo religioso, avise a la autoridad municipal quién es la persona que está a cargo del referido templo; que dé noticia de los cambios que haya en el cuidado del templo, y que se pida permiso para abrir al público templos nuevos, todo, con fines elementales de registro y hasta de estadística, fuera de que no se concibe cómo el Gobierno, que representa a la Nación, que es dueña de los templos, pudiera ignorar -- quiénes están encargados de la vigilancia y custodia de esos bienes. Sin haber hecho un estudio especial sobre esta cuestión, nos resistimos a creer que exista algún país bien organizado en donde, en alguna oficina de gobierno, no se lleve un registro semejante, como se llevan, aunque no sea sino por exigencias elementales de higiene, de policía, etc., registros cuidadosos de todos los sitios destinados a servicios públicos.

Por lo que se refiere a la afirmación del Episcopado mexicano, de que el Gobierno procura, no como lo manda la -- Constitución, la libertad de cultos, sino la descatalogación de

México, diremos solamente que no puede señalarse un acto ó una --
disposición legal intentada o aplicada únicamente a los sacerdotes
católicos, sino se trata, en todo caso, de disposiciones generales
para hacer efectiva la separación de la Iglesia y del Estado, enten-
diendo por iglesia, no sólo la católica como pretenden los obispos,
sino cualquier credo religioso que se traduzca en manifestaciones
de culto externo, y que, por lo mismo, tenga, por sus aspectos o re-
laciones con la colectividad, necesidad de ser reglamentada para que
la libertad de cultos exista efectivamente.

Para agotar de una vez el tema, y porque desde el
primero de agosto el Gobierno ya no traducirá su criterio en pala-
bras, sino en acciones, voy a señalar ligeramente todo lo que pro-
hibe y todo a lo que obliga la última ley que reforma el Código Pe-
nal, y que establece sanciones para los delitos contra la Constitu-
ción, advirtiéndole que esta ley a que voy a referirme es, según ex-
presión del Episcopado mexicano, la que ha venido a hacer imposible
el culto religioso, porque "imposibilita en absoluto la predicación,
administración de sacramentos y el culto en general".

El decreto a que me refiero, cumpliendo lo que or-
dena la Constitución, prohíbe que sacerdotes de cualquier culto sean
extranjeros. Este aspecto de la cuestión ha quedado resuelto por
la salida de casi todos los sacerdotes extranjeros que ejercían ac-
tos de culto externo, o por la aceptación, de otros sacerdotes ex-
tranjeros, de dedicarse a actividades que no constituyan aspectos
confesionales de su religión. Esta medida, a que nos obligaba la
ley, ha beneficiado al clero mexicano por razones elementales de
competencia profesional.

Fija reglas sobre la educación en escuelas particu-
lares en donde se imparte enseñanza primaria, dejando en libertad -

completa para impartir enseñanza religiosa, en las escuelas de carácter secundario, técnicas, comerciales, superiores en general, universitarias, etc.

El Episcopado, en la Pastoral que comento, aconseja que los padres de familia cumplan en su hogar "la grave misión de educadores que Dios les ha confiado", que es exactamente la tesis que sostuvo el Gobierno de México al iniciar la discusión de ese aspecto educativo.

No se permite el establecimiento o el funcionamiento de órdenes monásticas, porque lo prohíbe la Constitución, y lo prohibía la de 1857 y lo prohibían las Leyes de Reforma. Las órdenes monásticas no constituyen, que sepamos, condición esencial ni indispensable para el culto religioso, ni su prohibición implica ataque o vejación al aspecto confesional de la religión católica. Los países más católicos, y gobiernos católicos, han expulsado o disuelto repetidas veces, en el curso de la historia, distintas órdenes monásticas, sin que hayan perdido algunos de sus gobernantes su carácter "de hijos amados de la iglesia católica".

Se prohíbe que un individuo, en ejercicio del ministerio o sacerdocio de cualquier culto religioso, incite públicamente por medio de declaraciones escritas o prédicas o sermones, a sus lectos u oyentes, al desconocimiento de las instituciones políticas o a la desobediencia de las leyes, de las autoridades o de sus mandatos.

Probablemente es este artículo el que, a juicio del Episcopado mexicano, "imposibilita la predicación", lo que indica que se aprovecha o deseaba aprovecharse el púlpito no sólo para predicar religiosa, sino para incitar al desconocimiento de las leyes,

o para hacer propaganda en contra del Gobierno ó, en general, para fines no religiosos, de naturaleza política.

Tendríamos verdadera curiosidad de conocer al gobierno suicida que tolerara, en cualquier país, ataques a la Constitución, a sus leyes o a sus gobernantes, en las iglesias, aunque se toleren y aunque toleremos nosotros con frecuencia todo género de ataques en las tribunas que no son de naturaleza religiosa, es decir, en los periódicos, en mitins políticos, o en lugares en donde no se aproveche un estado de conciencia religioso, que implica siempre obediencia casi pasiva y mansedumbre espiritual, y en donde no puede haber controversia sobre las ideas expuestas por el sacerdote.

Se prohíbe la formación de agrupaciones políticas cuyo título tenga calificativos que las relacionen con alguna confesión religiosa. Es decir, no podrá haber en México un partido que se llame "Partido Católico" ni "Partido Protestante", aunque los protestantes y los católicos tienen perfecto derecho, y lo ejercitan constantemente, de agruparse en organizaciones políticas. Lo único que se desea evitar es que con la designación de un nombre de iglesia, la "lucha política" tome caracteres de "lucha religiosa", con las consiguientes manifestaciones pasionales. Para un observador o un crítico inteligente, esta disposición protege a los católicos, ya que con las aplastantes mayorías liberales de los grupos políticos organizados, en nuestro país, la derrota de un candidato católico sería casi segura por el sólo hecho de la denominación religiosa de su partido. Hay indiscutiblemente en los Estados Unidos, millones de católicos en el Partido Republicano y en el Partido Demócrata,

y a nadie se le ocurre, ni tendría éxito si lo intentara, organizar un Partido Católico para reunir así en un sólo bando político republicanos y demócratas católicos.

Se prohíbe que actos religiosos de culto público se celebren fuera de los templos. Cuando llegemos en México a un estado de conciencia colectivo, resultado de la educación de las masas, que se traduzca en respeto para todos los credos y en respeto también para las leyes, no habrá inconveniente, de seguro, en permitir actos de naturaleza religiosa fuera de los templos, pero mientras prevalezca la intolerancia, especialmente de los sacerdotes católicos, que hay en la actualidad, permitir esto sería motivo de trastorno público constante.

Sólo recordaré, en prueba de esta intolerancia de los sacerdotes católicos, los no raros ataques a ministros protestantes o a gentes tomadas por tales en pequeñas poblaciones de México, siempre por incitación del cura del lugar, y la seria amenaza de los curas de la iglesia de Guadalupe el año pasado, a un grupo de turistas norteamericanos que desearon visitar la Basílica como obra de arte, amenaza de vida que impidió el Gobierno, haciendo saber a los sacerdotes de Guadalupe que haría fuego sobre ellos la Gendarmería Montada en el caso de que atacaran, como habían ofrecido hacerlo, a los turistas americanos, sólo porque eran protestantes.

Por la misma razón de intolerancia, no se permite que los ministros de cultos usen trajes talares o característicos de su profesión en público, aunque no es verdad, como se ha pretendido hacer creer, que se prohíba el que los individuos, hombres o mujeres, usen medallas ú objetos religiosos, debiéndose interpre-

tar el artículo relativo, como una prohibición, que se extiende a los individuos no sacerdotes, de usar trajes especiales o distintivos "característicos", lo que no es el caso de las medallas o de las cruces, o de los rosarios, por ejemplo, porque estos objetos no son característicos, y pueden ser usados por su valor artístico ó su belleza como joyas, por católicos o mahometanos.

Esto y lo anteriormente comentado, dice, en resumen, el decreto a que me refiero, y por esto se juzgará, cómo han juzgado ya en México los católicos conscientes y de buena fé, que no se imposibilita ni se pretende imposibilitar la predicación, la administración de sacramentos o el culto en general, ni hay, por tanto, en la actitud del Episcopado mexicano, otro móvil que el intentar, en el peor de los momentos para sus intereses, volver a una condición política y social semejante a la que existía por los años de sesenta en México, por la derogación de las Leyes de Reforma y de la Constitución de 17 y hasta la de 57 (que en estos puntos de carácter religioso es tan avanzada como la actual), intento que, naturalmente, va a traducirse en la más clara derrota del mal clero que ha olvidado su función espiritual y sueña en dominios de orden temporal anacrónicos.