MEXICO. D.F.
agosto 2/1921.

Sr. Aaron Sáenz,
Subrio. de Relaciones Exteriores,
PRESENTE.-

Muy estimado amigo:-

He de merecer a usted se sirva librar sus órdenes, a fin de que por conducto del Sr. Téllez, sea comunicado el mensaje que adjunto me permito enviarle.-

Con las debidas gracias por esta molestia, me es grato repetirme su atento amigo y seguro servidor.-

1-anexo.

Registro
MEXICO. D.F.

FAPECFT

Correspondencia particular del
Subsecretario de
Relaciones Exteriores.

MEXICO, D.F.
agosto 6,
1921.

Señor General don
Plutarco Elías Calles,
Secretario de Gobernación.
C i u d a d .

Muy estimado y fino amigo:

En respuesta a la apreciable carta de usted fechada el 2 del actual, tengo el gusto de manifestarle que de acuerdo con sus deseos se - transmitió al señor Samuel Salcedo, por conducto de - nuestra Embajada en Washington, el mensaje a que di-- cha carta se refiere.

Aprovecho esta ocasión para repetirme de usted como su afectísimo amigo y atento seguro servidor,

Aarón Saenz

RR-cm.

FAPECFT

F. 5.

3

COMPAÑIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA

VIA GALVESTON.

Comunicación rápida entre oficinas de la Compañía, Centro y Sud América, Los Estados Unidos y todas partes de Europa, etc.

B. & S. Sucr.—17846.

ESQ. AV. INDEPENDENCIA Y SAN JUAN DE LETRAN.

VERACRUZ, CALLE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA No. 1.

S.24

534 NEWYORK 18 COLLECT RH

Fecha 15AUG1921

GEN PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES SRIA GOBERNACION MEXICO

ACABO ARREGLAR ARTICULOS REVISTA NATIONAL ESTOY BRUJO NECESITASE

CIEN DOLARES SEMANARIAMENTE MAS ECONOMICO ORDENE CONSULESTA ESTA PAGARLOS

SAMUEL SALCEDO

(NOTA POR COBRAR)

8 P ¢H

POR COBRAR

FACSIMILE

COMPAÑIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA AGO 15 1921 MEXICO

LA RECTIFICACION DE PALABRAS DUDOSAS, DEBERA SOLICITARSE POR MEDIACION DE LA COMPAÑIA, QUIEN SE ENCARGARA DE OBTENERLA SIN ESTIPENDIO ALGUNO.

PODER EJECUTIVO FEDERAL
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
MEXICO

SECRETARIA

DE

.....

Núm. .....

TELEGRAMA

De México, D. F., a agosto 15/1921.

.....de 192

Sr. Samuel Salcedo,
C/o. Consulado General,
NEW YORK. E.U.A.

Por conducto Relaciones gíranse órdenes para que ese Consulado proporciónele cien dollars semanariamente, para gastos usted indicará.-

GRAL. P. ELIAS CALLES.

SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION
MEXICO, D. F.
AGO 15 1921
OFICINA TELEGRAFICA

Talleres Gráficos de la Nación.—México.

FAPECFT

PODER EJECUTIVO FEDERAL
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
MEXICO

SECRETARIA

DE

.....

Núm. .....

TELEGRAMA

De México, D. F., a agosto 15/1921.

.....de 192

Sr. Ing. Alberto J. Pani,
Secretario de Relaciones,
PRESENTE.-

Por acuerdo C. Presidente República, suplícole librar sus órdenes, para que Consulado Nueva York, proporcione, semanariamente, a Samuel Salcedo, cien dollars, para ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ gastos que él indicará.- Salúdolo afectuosamente.-

GRAL. P. ELIAS CALLES.
SRIO. DE GOBERNACION.

SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION
MEXICO, D. F.
AGO 15 1921
OFICINA TELEGRAFICA

Talleres Gráficos de la Nación.—México.

FAPECFT

6

COMPAÑIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA

VIA GALVESTON.

Comunicación rápida entre oficinas de la Compañía, Centro y Sud América, Los Estados Unidos y todas partes de Europa, etc.

P. & S. Succr.—178406.

ESQ. AV. INDEPENDENCIA Y SAN JUAN DE LETRAN.

VERACRUZ, CALLE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA No. 1.

300 NEWYORK 17 COLLECT NL Fecha 22AUG1921

GEN PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES SEC GBNCN MEXICO

ARREGLE EDITORIAL PROXIMO NATION MI FAMILIA ESTAMOS CIRCUMSTANCIAS DIFICILES FALTA DINERO TAMBIEN NECESITO IRME WASHINGTON CONFERENCIAS

SAMUEL SALCEDO

POR COBRAR

Z5.13PM.

7

LA RECTIFICACION DE PALABRAS DUDOSAS, DEBERA SOLICITARSE POR MEDIACION DE LA COMPAÑIA, QUIEN SE ENCARGARA DE OBTENERLA SIN ESTIPENDIO ALGUNO.

TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA - MEXICO -

FAPECFT

Deseara consul gral sa

quien entregarán inmediatamente 600 dollars.

Consul,

A reserva Srio Relac. rat. instruc.

Sr. Consul propor

Trans. relac.

Acuerdo Pdte Rep.

facilitarle cantidad indica.

FAPECFT

PODER EJECUTIVO FEDERAL
ESTADOS-UNIDOS-MEXICANOS
MEXICO

SECRETARIA
DE
ESTADO Y DEL DESPACHO
DE
GOBERNACION

Núm._____

CABLEGRAMA.

TELEGRAMA

De México, D. F., a NEW YORK, N.Y. E.UA.

el 23 de Agosto de 1921.

Sr. Samuel Salcedo.- C/o.Consulado México.

Suyo relativo. Ocurra Cónsul General ésa quien por Acuerdo Presidencial entregarále mensualmente seiscientos dollars.

Salúdolo.

GRAL.P.ELIAS CALLES.
SRIO.DE GOBERNACION.

SG/jna.

SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION
MEXICO, D. F.
AGO 23 1921
OFICINA TELEGRAFICA

FARECFT

Talleres Gráficos de la Nación.—México.

8

PODER EJECUTIVO FEDERAL
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
MEXICO

SECRETARIA
DE
ESTADO Y DEL DESPACHO
DE
GOBERNACION.

Núm.

S. 24

TELEGRAMA

SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION
MEXICO, D. F.
AGO 23 1921
OFICINA TELEGRAFICA

De México, D. F., a Ciudad,

el 23 de Agosto de 1921.

Sr. Ing. J.A.Pani, Srio. de Relaciones Ext.

Hoy digo Cónsul México en New York:

"A RESERVA RATIFIQUELE SECRETARIA RELACIONES Y POR ACUERDO PRESIDENCIAL SIRVASE PROPORCIONAR A SEÑOR SAMUEL SALCEDO - SEISCIENTOS DOLLARS MENSUALES."

Al transcribírselo para su conocimiento, ruégole sírvase dictar órdenes del caso, a fin facilítese -- sin demora cantidad refiérese a señor Salcedo, acordada por señor Presidente República.

Salúdolo afectuosamente.

GRAL.P.ELIAS CALLES.
SRIO.DE GOBERNACION.

SG/jna.

Talleres Gráficos de la Nación.—México.

FAPECFT

PODER EJECUTIVO FEDERAL
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
MEXICO

SECRETARIA
DE
ESTADO Y DEL DESPACHO
DE
GOBERNACION.

Núm.

CABEGRAMA.

TELEGRAMA

ORIGINAL DE LA OFICINA TELEGRAFICA
MEXICO D.F.
AGO 23 11

De México, D. F., a NEW YORK CITY, E.U.A.

el 23 de Agosto de 192.

Sr. CONSUL GENERAL DE MEXICO.

A reserva ratifíquele Secretaría Relaciones, y por Acuerdo Presidencial, sírvase proporcionar a Señor Samuel Salcedo seiscientos dollars mensuales.

Salúdolo.

GRAL. P. ELIAS CALLES.
SRIO. DE GOBERNACION.

SG/jna.

Talleres Gráficos de la Nación.—México.

FARECFT

SECRETARIA
DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES

DEPTO. DE CONTABILIDAD Y GLOSA.

NUMERO 6187
EXP. 26-E

ASUNTO: Instrucciones al Consulado en Nueva York, para pago de Dls.600.00 mensuales al Sr. Manuel Salcedo.

S.24

Al C. Secretari o de Gobernación.
P r e s e n t e .

Se recibió en esta Secretaría el atento mensaje de usted, fechado el 23 de los corrientes, y de acuerdo con su contenido, hoy se confirmaron por la vía telegráfica a nuestro Consulado General en Nueva York, las órdenes que se sirvió usted darle, respecto a pago de Dls.600.00 mensuales al señor Samuel Salcedo.

Me es grato reiterar a usted con este motivo, las seguridades de mi muy atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO NO REELECCION.
México, 24 de agosto de 1921.
P. O. del Secretario,
El Subsecretario.

MBS.

FAPECFT

COMPAÑIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA

VIA GALVESTON.

Comunicación rápida entre oficinas de la Compañía, Centro y Sud América, Los Estados Unidos y todas partes de Europa, etc.

S. & S. Sucr —178406

ESQ. AV. INDEPENDENCIA Y SAN JUAN DE LETRAN.

VERACRUZ, CALLE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA No. 1.

Fecha 25AUG1921

458

NEWYORK 9 OD

GRAL P ELIAS CALLES MEXICO

CON GUSTO ATEN DERASE SU MENSAJE AYER RELATIVO SALCEDO

SEGUIN

MR 3.5AM

CIA. TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA AGO 25 1921 MEXICO

LA RECTIFICACION DE PALABRAS DUDOSAS, DEBERA SOLICITARSE POR MEDIACION DE LA COMPAÑIA, QUIEN SE ENCARGARA DE OBTENERLA SIN ESTIPENDIO ALGUNO.

FAPECFT

PODER EJECUTIVO FEDERAL
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
MEXICO

SECRETARIA
DE
ESTADO Y DEL DESPACHO
DE

Núm. 1211

TELEGRAMA

De México, D. F., a agosto 29/1921.

de 192

Sr. Samuel Salcedo, C/o. Consulado General de México,
NEW YORK. E.U.A.

CIFRADO:--------Queda usted autorizado para invitar fiestas Centenario, periodistas que sean de moral nivel reconocido y que hayan demostrado ser amantes de decir la verdad; avisando a Gobernación para que sean atendidos al llegar a ésta.- Por motivo mi enfermedad salgo Sonora miércoles próximo.-

GRAL. P. ELIAS CALLES.
SRIO. DE GOBERNACION.

FAPECFT

Talleres Gráficos de la Nación.—México.

THE CIVIC CLUB

14 WEST 12 STREET

NEW YORK

August 30th, 1921.

Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles,
Secretario de Gobernacion,
Mexico City, Mexico.

Muy Senor Mio:

Le adjunto para usted pruebas del "interview" que saldra el proximo domingo en el WORLD de Nueva York, ST. LUIS POST DISPATCH, COLUMBUS STATE JOURNAL, y tres periodicos mas en otras partes de los E. U., periodicos controlados por el WORLD.

Nunca he tenido que trabajar tanto sobre un articulo, decir la verdad sobre Mexico y la obra de usted, de Don Adolfo, y los demas, sin producir una impresion mala es muy, muy dificil. Este es uno de los pocos articulos que menciona mi nombre, y lo hizo porque soy bien conocido en los circulos radicales y si he dicho mas de lo debido, siempre se puede decir que siendo radical no puedo tener otro punto de vista. Sin embargo, creo que es uno de los mejores articulos escritos por mi.

Ademas he dado al NATION un articulo mas, copia de lo cual se le enviare manana. Pero la mejor noticia es que la CENTURY MAGAZINE, la mas cara revista en los E. U. y la revista de la "elite" americana ha aceptado un articulo de 6,000 palabras con retratos de usted, de don Adolfo y del Gen Obregon. Estos dos articulos seran firmados por Frazier Hunt, cuya reputacion es respetable.

Tenga la bondad de no dar a la prensa copias de mis articulos hasta que no salen aqui primero.

El asunto del dinero para mi esta ya arreglado. He recibido sus dos telegramas. Muchisimas gracias.

Respectuosamente,

Samuel Salcedo

FAPECFT

EDT. SEC 2

SET FROM BREVIER AND TITLE MAGAZINE

By Charles W. Wood.

"THE big world story of to-day is Mexico. How the American press succeeds in missing it is a mystery. If there were only more trouble down there, I'll bet every paper would send down a staff of special writers; but Mexico is developing a completely new order of society so swiftly and so smoothly that the trouble-chasers, I suppose, hardly think it is news."

This was Robert Haberman's greeting when I bumped into him on the street the other day. Robert Haberman is well known in New York in Socialist and radical circles. Also on the Pacific Coast. That is, he was well known until four or five years ago, when he made a visit to Yucatan and liked the place so much that he couldn't break away. Next thing we heard of him he was in the Government service. When the Obregon revolution swept all Mexico almost by acclamation, Haberman turned up in the Mexican capital. Communists, it seems, were denouncing him. The simon-pure revolutionists listed him among the "politicians," which is almost a fighting word in radical circles. Still, his reputation in the United States was that of a labor lawyer with a decidedly Left Wing accent.

"I take it that you have moderated some during your years in Mexico," I remarked. In trying to appraise the value of anybody's statements, I find it necessary to gauge his point of view.

"Moderated nothing," said Haberman. "You can't moderate in Mexico. Mexico is simply slipping into the new order so fast that it takes your breath away."

"I want to talk to you," I said; "but not as a newspaper man. I'm not going to undertake to correct any impressions about Mexico. You can tell me that Mexico is next door to the Kingdom of Heaven, and the next man can tell me that it's at the foot of the toboggan and that nothing but United States intervention can save it from the pit."

"Then I won't talk about Mexico," he replied. "Just now I am more interested in you. How did you ever get money enough to invest in oil?"

I proved my innocence, and he went on:

"Oil and intervention are synonyms in Mexico. If you believe in oil dividends more than you believe in law and order and human life, you will naturally think and talk about intervention. Don't take my word for it. Ask any of the ultra-conservatives in Mexico, or almost any American investor who is not interested in oil, and they will tell you the same thing. United States intervention in Mexico could accomplish only one thing: it could accomplish the overthrow of law and order and the coronation of Oil as King."

"I wasn't aware," I said, "that Mexico was noted for its devotion to law and order."

"That's what I told you in the first place," he said. "The people of the United States are not aware of this, because the big story isn't being told. It is a true story, nevertheless. It is almost miraculous, but Mexico is more devoted to law and order to-day than any other country on earth."

It certainly was an interesting slant on the Mexican situation. It was more interesting yet, coming from an acknowledged radical. I had talked with representatives of business interests in Mexico, and while they had spoken very favorably of President Obregon and his Government, they had never failed to mention the menace of radicalism. There were a few "crazy idealists," they said, in Obregon's Cabinet, and while capitalist interests were perfectly safe with Obregon, it was plain from their point of view that this disturbing element must be eliminated.

"Let me see," I asked Mr. Haberman. "Didn't the Mexican Congress memorialize the President some time ago to the effect that the national interest demanded the expulsion of Gen. Calles and some others from their Cabinet positions?"

"The Lower House did," he answered, "but the Senate did not. Have you heard of President Obregon's answer? If you haven't, you may be interested in knowing that there are now two more genuinely progressive labor men in the Cabinet than there were before—the new Director General of Railroads, Ramon P. di Negri, and the Minister of Education, Jose Vasconcelos. Luis N. Morones, head of the Mexican Federation of Labor, still remains chief of the Army and Navy Supply Bureau."

"What! Is Obregon a Red?"

"No," said Haberman. "Obregon is President of Mexico, and he is as impartial an administrator as history has ever yet produced. The capitalists are perfectly right in pinning their faith to Obregon, because if they cannot win with Obregon they cannot win with the people of Mexico. But, strange to say, the labor unionists feel exactly the same way and with exactly as good reason.

"President Obregon stands for one dominant idea. He is not for capitalism. He is not for Socialism. He is for law and order in Mexico. The Mexican people can be just as Red as they want to be, and Obregon will not stand in their way. But they can also be just as conservative as they want to be; and if the labor groups should attempt any dictatorship of a minority, President Obregon would use all the forces at his command to crush them just as ruthlessly as he would use them to block any underhanded work on the part of the business interests.

EDT. SEC 3

"That is a fact which you have got to start with in attempting to understand the present situation in Mexico. Opposition to Obregon just now means fear of the popular will. Carranza was unseated because he would not be guided by the Constitution and the laws of Mexico. Obregon was put in his place because it was felt by all sides that he would; and he has kept his promise in such scrupulous detail that he continues to hold the support of both the capitalists and the labor groups."

"Honestly and on the level," I asked, "do you claim to believe that anything of that sort can happen in real life?"

"No," he said. "It's impossible. It can't happen, but it did. It is happening, in fact, every day. It can be explained only by the almost unbelievable determination of the Mexican people to inaugurate law and order in Mexico at the cost of any pet scheme to which they are severally devoted.

"There is a struggle between labor and capital in Mexico so obvious that few people attempt to deny its existence; but both sides seem to have adopted rules governing the fight, and up to the present they are generally abiding by those rules. President Obregon is not the arbiter. They are not looking to him to decide the contest; for when the contest is decided all sides seem to agree, and everybody is quite apt to know it. Obregon in this fight is looked upon as the referee—the man who is relied upon to enforce the rules of the game."

"Are the two sides fairly equal in political strength?" I asked.

"I am a foreigner," Mr. Haberman replied, "and foreigners should observe the courtesy of not mixing too closely in Mexican politics. The facts broadly are these: Business interests control the House. Labor controls the Senate. Each side is represented in the Cabinet and each claims to represent the majority of the people of Mexico. Business people will generally tell you that the election of the labor majority in the Senate was an accident and the labor men claim that the election of the capitalist majority in the House was an accident. It is my guess that the Labor Party will sweep the country in the next election, and it is quite possible that President Obregon appointed these pronounced progressives to the new Cabinet posts upon dependable advices that the Labor Party is already strong enough to deserve this additional recognition."

"And if the Labor Party finds itself defeated," I asked, "will the unions give up political action and adopt revolutionary tactics?"

"Political action is a revolutionary tactic, in their minds," he said. "In fact, the average labor union chief of my acquaintance in Mexico does not see how a fundamental change in society can come without it. If labor has a square deal in politics and is beaten, labor—that is, Mexican labor—seems quite willing to take its medicine. It will propose no other course than to continue its educational propaganda until it does succeed. But if it doesn't get a square deal in politics—then every one may expect a revolution."

"A revolution against the Obregon Government?"

"President Obregon," said Mr. Haberman, "would be the first to point out that such an eventuality would be inevitable. President Obregon has repeatedly stated that there is just one cause for revolution—bad government. When a Government does its full duty by a people, he maintains, the people will stand by that Government, fighting out their issues within the Government rather than demanding its overthrow.

"But President Obregon, like the founders of the American Republic, believes implicitly in the right of revolution. Abraham Lincoln, you remember, also defended that right, but modern American statesmen do not mention it. The mere fact that a Government is stable does not sanctify it in Mexican eyes. It must also be just. The fact that Mexico has faith in its present Government, even though the Government is not what any of the bitterly warring factions want it to be, is apparent to every honest and impartial visitor.

"There are no revolutions disturbing the country now. Villa is now a regular farmer in a perfectly peaceful province. Zapata is dead, but his followers have realized most of their ideals and are happily tilling the sacred land for which they struggled for a generation. Labor hasn't complete control of the Government and has not yet enacted all the laws in the labor programme, but nowhere is the Government using repressive powers to keep the voice of labor from being heard. The chiefs of the labor syndicates freely consult with the Government in all matters of legislation and administration.

"President Obregon himself is a member of the Machinists' Union, and he takes his membership seriously. Gen. Calles, Secretary of the Interior and chief officer of the Cabinet, was a school teacher of the decidedly radical type and is a strong union man. Adolfo de la Huerta, former Provisional President and Secretary of the Treasury, was a banker, but the

EDT. SEC 4

opposition calls him a Bolshevik this because, as Governor of Sonora, he instituted Chambers of Labor co-equal in power with the Legislature itself and attempted, while Provisional President, to establish the same system throughout Mexico. President Obregon did not oppose the idea, but he killed the scheme because it was extra-legal. If the people vote for such an innovation in government, however, Obregon will not interfere.

"The fact is that the President and the heads of Government departments, although they have the right under the Constitution to veto laws, have too much respect for laws to use the veto. No laws have been vetoed under this Government yet. Even the law permitting bull-fights was signed by Adolfo de la Huerta, although he is known throughout Mexico for his hatred of such exhibitions and is earnestly seeking their legal prohibition."

"What is Mexican labor actually getting out of all this prestige?" I asked. "Is it getting real advantages or is it just being caressed on its bump of vanity?"

"Its chief material advantage so far," he answered, "is the actual possession of the land. Industrially, Mexico is not hitting the high spots of prosperity, though it is in much better shape than most countries to-day. Prosperity, however, depends upon American recognition. Why recognition is delayed is a puzzle to neutral Americans. By the Mexicans it is charged to unreasonable hostility and to Oil."

"What is Mexico doing to overcome this hostility?"

"It doesn't seem to be doing anything. It is just being Mexico. Mexico is radical and it cannot well pretend to be anything else. In Mexico the United States is looked upon as at best an ultra-conservative country. If Mexico were to parade its radicalism, the Mexicans fear that recognition would be prevented. On the other hand, it cannot well parade its ultra-conservatism, as it hasn't any ultra-conservatism to parade. So it has settled down, seemingly, to being Mexico and letting events take their course. In doing so it has accidentally made a connection, however, which is putting Mexico in a new light before millions of American people.

"Being a Government in which labor is recognized, if not altogether dominant, Mexico has encouraged unionism. In its contracts for machinery and supplies, abroad as well as at home, it has been the habit to give the preference to union labor—not in an intentionally partisan way always, but because the Government sincerely believes that it thus protects itself from shoddy goods made under conditions of intense exploitation. Before contracting for orders in the United States, then, it has been the habit to inquire from the office of the International Association of Machinists in Washington as to the status of prospective customers. At first these inquiries may not have attracted much notice; but as they continued to roll in after the open shop campaign had been launched in the United States, the Mexican situation took on a new importance here.

"Several union delegations have visited Mexico since, and they will be well able to answer your question as to what Mexican labor has really gained. I remember the surprise, for instance, with which one delegation viewed a sign on the door of Ramon P. de Negri, Director General of Railroads. 'Mr. De Negri,' said the sign, 'is unable to see callers. Those having business will please transact it in writing, and it will receive prompt attention.' And then, undeneath this, was this addendum: 'THIS DOES NOT APPLY TO REPRESENTATIVES AND CHIEFS OF LABOR UNIONS.'

"I realize," Mr. Haberman concluded, "that such an attitude on the part of Government is amazing here. But in Mexico it is taken for granted and does not even attract attention. The Government there owns a great railroad system, and since the workers feel that they own the Government, they work with an enthusiasm which is unknown in the privately owned railroad shops. Conditions are not ideal and the workers are by no means contented with them. But they are fighting not against the Government which employs them but against the conditions; and they know that their employer is co-operating with them in the fight. This is progressive democracy carried to a degree which I had always supposed was impossible. I wouldn't believe it myself if I hadn't seen it; but the story is there for any American newspaper men who have eyes to see."

Form 1204 17

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

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

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

RECEIVED AT

34NAD 50 NL

ROCHESTER, MINN. KAHLER BLDG.
115 First St. S.W. Telephones 2312 & 2313

MF NEWYORK NY OCT 17 1921

178

GENERAL PLUTARCO E CALLES

PRIVATE CAR C NW ROCHESTER MINN

HAVE HAD THROAT OPERATION AND HAVE BEEN IN BED EVER SINCE I RETURNED THIS IS REASON WHY YOU HAVE HAD NOTHING FROM ME WILL BE OUT IN A FEW DAYS WE ALL HOPE THAT YOU ARE IN GOOD HEALTH SILVER TODAY SEVENTY THREE FIVE EIGHTHS BEST WISHES TO CHOLITA RESPECTFULLY

SAMUEL SOLCEDO

810A18

FAPECFT

Form 1204

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

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

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

RECEIVED AT

7N AD 50 NL

SD NEWYORK NY OCT 25 1921

GENERAL PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES

PRIVATE CAR C NW STATION ROCHESTER MINN

PLEASE AUTHORIZE CONSUL SEQUIN TO GIVE ME SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR FARE FOR MYSELF AND FAMILY AND ALSO COVER TWO WEEKS HOSPITAL THROAT OPERATION AND LIVING EXPENSES SINCE OCTOBER FIFTEENTH WHEN MY PAY AND COMMISSION STOPPED SEQUIN SAYS THAT HE WILL GIVE ME MONEY AS SOON AS YOU TELEGRAPH HIM

SAMUEL SALCEDO

720A26

FAPECFT

Form 1204

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

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

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

RECEIVED AT ROCHESTER, MINN. KAHLER BLDG.
110NA Q 16 115 First St. S. W. Telephones 2312 & 2313

SD NEWYORK N Y 306P OCT 29 1921

GENERAL PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES

PRIVATE CAR CNW STATION ROCHESTER MINN

CONSULADO YA TIENE ORDENES PRESIDENTE ENTREGAR CANTIDAD PRESENTANDO

ORDEN DE USTED RUEGOLE TELEGRAFIARLES DIRECTAMENTE SEGUIN GRACIAS

SAMUEL SALCEDO

232P

FAPECFT

New York, Setiembre 5, 1971. 20

Gral. Plutarco Elías Calles,
Secretario de Gobernación,
Mexico, D.F.

Querido y Estimado Señor:

Siento mucho saber de su enfermedad, pero las noticias que usted ha salido a Sonora aseguran su pronto mejoramiento.

He adjunto dos editoriales del "World" basados sobre mi "interview" prueba de lo cual le he enviado. El interview no sale hasta el proximo domingo debido a que El editor del World tiene noticias que El reconocimiento es una cuestion de algunos dias, y quiere publicar el articulo con algunos datos nuevos. Pero hasta la publicacion, he usado la idea principal de mi articulo: que Mexico es un pais de ley y orden, y que debido a las maquinaciones de los petroleros y depto. de Estado no puede inaugurar un regimen todavia mas ordenado.

Todo lo que publica el World sale tambien en otros periodicos que el World controla, tales como St. Louis Post Dispatch, Columbus State Journal, etc.

La prensa de hoy tiene noticias del convenio de los petroleros con Don Adolfo. La accion de los petroleros demuestran una vez mas la urgente

necesidad de una propaganda bien organizada y ordenada. En todos los articulos y conferencias hemos atacado a los petroleros. Cuando Frazier Hunt convencio a Hearst y los periodicos de Hearst empezaron tambien una propaganda en pro de Mexico, los petroleros han decidido irse a Mexico antes de que habia una opinion publica bien organizada en su contra y en pro de Mexico.

En lo general, la opinion publica esta contra toda guerra de cualquier clase, y debido a la propaganda que estamos haciendo se esta cristalizando en favor de Mexico, y mucho mas pronto de lo que han pensado y esperado los petroleros.

He recibido su cable enviado por conducto de la Embajada y cumpliré a la letra con todo lo indicado. Pasado mañana salgo para Washington en donde me dedicaré casi exclusivamente al trabajo con los Senadores. Ahora, con el campo libre debido a la decision de la Suprema Corte en el asunto del Art. 27, no habra mucha dificultad en obtener un buen numero de legisladores. El abogado del Senador Watson de Georgia, quien ataco al Gen. Obregon hace algunas semanas, se va conmigo para convencerlo de su error con

3) respecto al Gen. Obregon y procurar que rectifique sus declaraciones publicamente. Este abogado es un viejo compañero mio y co-discipulo mio en la Escuela de Jurisprudencia.-

Ojala que ya han llegado todos los documentos para el Senador La Follette. Si no se reconoce a mexico hasta el 24 del presente, puede usted quedar asegurado que nunca se ha oido un bombardamiento mas intenso en el Senado desde que se ha declarado la guerra en 1917.

En preparacion de este ataque yo hice todo mi trabajo sin mucho ruido y fanfarronada. Y mi nombre casi nunca aparece en la prensa para que no se diga que se esta haciendo propaganda "bolsheviki", Etc.

De conformidad con el mensaje enviado por conducto del Consulado en esta, he preparado una lista de periodistas honrados para que se los invite a mexico. Pero como el tiempo para las fiestas centenarias estas tan corto, he sugerido que se los invite para el fin del mes.

La Follette y los demas me dicen que tan pronto que acaben con la lucha pro-mexico saldran p. visitarlos.

Esperando que usted se encuentre ya de buena salud y listo para la lucha, quedo de usted,

Respetuosamente,
Salud y Revolución Social!
Samuel Salcedo

Mis saludos a "Cholita"

The
AUTHORS' CLIPPING BUREAU
WILLIAM M. STUART, *Manager*
553-555 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Clipping from

AUG 5 1921

BANDIT COLONIES

And Villa and His Generals Are the Big Guns

(Frazier Hunt in Hearst's International.)

For fifteen miles and more Villa's ranch stretched up and down the narrow valley. All of it was good for grazing and there were thousands of acres that could be turned into wheat.

"I have eight hundred of my people here," he explained, "and scattered through these same valley are five other colonies made up of my followers. Five of my old generals Fernandez, Garcia, Avalos, Avila, and Camacho, all head great colonies. In the fall, when the arrangements were made my men were given one year's pay in advance, farm machinery and the land. The actual land distribution was made under the direction of the head of each colony. It was done on a sliding-scale arrangement. A common soldier was given from five to ten hectares (from twelve to twenty-five acres); a lieutenant about twice that, a captain a larger plot, and right on up the military scale until a general secured a fair-sized tract."

Throughout Mexico this same scheme of "bandit colonies" is being put into effect. In the state of San Luis Potosi, for instance, more than a thousand men of the famous revolutionary bandit Sadello are now safely and comfortably settled in eight different colonies, with tiny model country villages with movies, electric lights, and the comforts of a modern small town.

Two-thirds of the old federal army, too, is being disbanded and put on the land in "army colonies." The land being given to the soldiers and old revolutionists is obtained from old estates that were originally illegally acquired or that have not paid their mortagages held by the old federal land bank. Other estates are simply taken over by the government, with compensation to the old owners.

It was a great move on the part of Obregon. It removed, first of all, one of the vital reasons for these ten long years of fighting and destruction—it gave the land to the soil-hungry fighters.

This is Villa's idea—Villa, the disillusioned knight and killer. Late this Sunday afternoon—this was the first day of May—when he walked out with us to where our team of ancient mules waited to begin the long six-hour pull back to Rosario, he reiterated what he had told me again and again in different words during the day.

FIDEICOMISO ARCHIVOS PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES Y FERNANDO TORREBLANCA

ARCHIVO PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES

CONSTANCIA DE RETIRO DE DOCUMENTOS

HEMEROTECA (X) **MAPOTECA ( )** **PLANOTECA ( )**

MUSEO ( ) **SOPORTE BIBLIOGRÁFICO ( )**

FONDO: **SECCIÓN/SERIE/SUBSERIE:** **GAVETA:** 68

EXPEDIENTE: 35 **LEGAJO:** 1 **INVENTARIO:** 5235

NOMBRE DEL EXPEDIENTE: SALCEDO, Samuel

NÚMERO DE FOJAS: 1 **MEDIDAS:** 43 x 55 cm

LUGAR: Nueva York, NY, Estados Unidos **FECHA:** 5 de septiembre de 1921

PLANERO: 3 **CAJÓN:** 2 **FÓLDER:** 63

DESCRIPCIÓN: Página del periódico THE WORLD contiene un artículo sobre el reconocimiento del gobierno de Obregón, por los Estados Unidos. (Ver carta de Samuel Salcedo al Gral. PEC del 5 de septiembre de 1921).

FAPECFT

TWO METROPOLITAN TENNIS TITLES ARE HEADED FOR COAST

Davis and Robert Kinsey Reach Finals in Singles—Latter and His Brother Beat Australians.

Another of the lawn tennis titles of the East, the classic Metropolitan in singles and doubles, will cross the continent as a result of the matches in the championship tournament on the turf of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday. Willis E. Davis and Robert Kinsey, respectively a veteran and the "comer," from San Francisco, won their semi-final matches in the singles in straight sets, while the Kinsey brothers, Pacific Coast champions, came through to the final of the doubles.

Davis, whose playing has been ably sustained since his victory at Southampton over Vincent Richards, cleanly outplayed Frank T. Anderson, the national indoor champion, at 6—4, 6—4, 9—7 in his semi-final. The young western player made a gallant attempt to attack at the net. In the first and second sets he was so erratic that Davis only had to play a waiting game, rarely adventuring away from the baseline in order to tally the points.

Anderson failed to get his volleys across the net during this period of the engagement. Seeing that his opponent was out of stroke, Davis put enough top-spin into his drives to add to Anderson's vexations, and by time was the young champion threatening.

Davis Goes to the Net.

In the third set Anderson managed to steady. He began to find the corners of the opposite court so often that his shots that Davis was compelled to exert himself. As the games went 5-all Davis began to go up to the net range for his volleys and soon ended his victory after three more games.

Robert Kinsey in much the same manner defeated Frederick C. Anderson. The tally was 6—4, 6—2, 9—7. The latter outgeneraled his eastern rival by flashing rallies of this encounter. The tactics of the young Californian were always made in spirited chases to the net court his sprinting overhauling the ball while his spectacular racquetting turned it back for clean placements.

Anderson forced his net assault with speed and determination in the hope that he led at 5—3 on games. But at this critical stage that Kinsey was good on his own service and when the tenth game broke through him by some sizzling drives that passed the lines.

In the tenth game that Anderson's powerful assault broke. After that it his speed gradually diminished though he prolonged the set through games before retiring. Davis will meet for the title to-morrow at 2 P. M.

Australians Bow in Doubles.

The semi-final of the doubles resulted in a downfall of James O. Anderson and Horace V. Todd, the Australasian pair, who lowered their colors to Richard Howard Kinsey, the Pacific Coast winners. The tally was 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.

Incidentally it was the first time that the tall pair from the antipodes had met with in open competition since they home to compete in the international series for the Davis Cup. In their side of the net the Kinseys enjoyed their fast, high bounding service with telling effect. They were quicker than the net than the Australasians. Furthermore, they made the fatal error of lobbing which gave the Californians numerous chances to turn the ball back for clear kills on their powerful overhead strokes.

The opening rallies in the first and second, easily the best of the match, were some thrilling play. Anderson made some short, stabbing volleys splendid the games of these sets and he showed that he seemed deserving of winning the first set which he missed by a narrow margin of two points. The result of the doubles will be decided to-day following the singles.

Summary follows:

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-Final Round)—Robert Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated Frederick C. Anderson, 6—4, 6—2, 9—7; Willis E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated Frank T. Anderson, Brooklyn, 6—4, 6—4, 6—7.

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S DOUBLES (Third Round)—Marshall Allen and Wallace Taylor, Seattle, defeated Henry Mollenhauer, Lincoln Reimer, Brooklyn, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; Frederick G. Anderson and Philip Neer, Portland and Seattle, defeated Orton Blake and Howard Richards, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

SECOND ROUND—Robert Kinsey and Howard Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated A. J. Ostendorf and H. Binzen, New York, 6—4, 6—0; Frederick C. Anderson and Robert Kinsey and Willis E. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated James O. Anderson and Clarence V. Todd, Australasia, 7—5, 6—4, 7—5.

Davis Cup Matches Scheduled Today

2.30 P. M.—Ichiya Kumagae, Japan, vs. William T. Tilden 2d, United States.

4.00 P. M.—Zenzo Shimidzu, Japan, vs. William M. Johnston, United States.

TRAIN SERVICE.

Beginning at 12.55 P. M., trains will leave the Pennsylvania Station for Forest Hills at short intervals until 2 o'clock; a special train will leave Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 1.30 P. M. The Montauk Division train No. 11 will stop at Forest Hills at 11.44 A. M., and returning will leave Forest Hills at 5 P. M.

This schedule is based on daylight saving time.

AMERICANS OUT FOR FIVE STRAIGHT

Tilden and Johnston Meet Japanese in Final Matches of Davis Cup Ties To-Day.

William T. Tilden 2d and William M. Johnston, the two Americans who as "Big Bill" and "Little Bill" became the heroes of the lawn tennis courts by returning the Davis Cup to this country, are out to make it five straight victories over the Japanese on the turf of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, this afternoon. It is likely to be a task of considerable proportions. Tilden has had difficulties in the past in defeating the veteran Ichiya Kumagae. As for Zenzo Shimidzu he has proved such an enigma that "Little Bill's" volleys must be going at their best to insure him the victory.

Tilden is well acquainted with the methods of Kumagae. The American and the Japanese wizard have clashed in the All Comers national championship singles in the years of 1918 and 1919. It was two years ago, upon the same court on which they will battle to-day, that Kumagae took the world's champion over the route of full five sets at 6—4, 6—1, 1—6, 4—6, 6—2.

It had not seemed possible that the Japanese could do it then, and Kumagae is stronger to-day than he then was. The first time the two met in the national tournament, in the semi-final of 1918, Tilden rained a fusillade of volleys around the Japanese to win 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

Tilden Not to Experiment.

Those who are critically studying Tilden, especially with relation to his coming competitions in the national championship tournament, believe that he will lower the colors of the Japanese in straight sets to-day. Tilden undoubtedly will not attempt to experiment with his back court game, as he did against Shimidzu, to dangerously near the point of losing the match. R. Norris Williams 2d, who is Captain of the team, has expressed himself against any such practices. Furthermore, Williams desires the American to end to uphold their unbroken record of not a match lost since they began their quest of the international trophy last season. Tilden is scheduled to encounter Kumagae at 2.30 P. M.

"Little Bill" Johnston holds the post of honor in the closing international series against Shimidzu. It is scheduled for 4 P. M. There is little to fear of the doughty Californian doing his part. Johnston is a fighter and a finisher. With his shots going well he should give one of the greatest exhibitions of his career. Of course there may be a slight let down on the American side. The world famous cup is safely won, which positively answers another international series in this country for next season.

Plenty of Challengers.

It is practically possible right now to count up a sufficient number of challengers for the Davis Cup to keep the fires of enthusiasm brightly burning until next season. At the close of the eventful doubles on Saturday, when the United States pair, R. Norris Williams 2d, and Watson M. Washburn, won the third and deciding point of the series, Kumagae stated that Japan would challenge in 1922.

The veteran, who is really returning to Japan to be married, said that his nation had a number of able young players in reserve. He believed them to be quite the equal, if not superior, to Shimidzu and himself. Anyway, they would be here next year to do battle and, he hoped, stand again as challengers of the United States.

These same things have been said by the Australasians, the British Isles, Argentina, which is already getting its team in shape; France, Belgium and Denmark. Altogether twelve nations challenged this year, the sixteenth series for the international trophy. There may be more in 1922.

ange Dates for ew Soccer League

tes representing the eight clubs eight-city circuit of the new n Soccer League met yesterday Hotel Astor and adopted a e of games for the Saturdays days in September and October e time of the first U. S. F. A. on Oct. 15 and 16.

eague season will open on Sept. h two games in New England, following day with two in the ltan district. R. S. Cummings ucket, R. I., Vice President of gue, was in the chair, with W. Cahill of New York as y. A permanent Schedule Comwas appointed as follows: W. L. Philadelphia; T. W. Cahill and deweghe, New York; W. S. Harrison, N. J.; A. Pringle, ket, R. I. The schedule ar- so far follows:

ber 17—Fall River vs. Falco F. C. and Coats F. C. vs. Philadelphia; 18, New C. vs. Harrison and Todd Shipyard vs. Jersey City; 24, Falco F. C. vs. Fall Philadelphia vs. J. & P. Coats F. New York vs. Celtics and Todd Shipd Harrison.

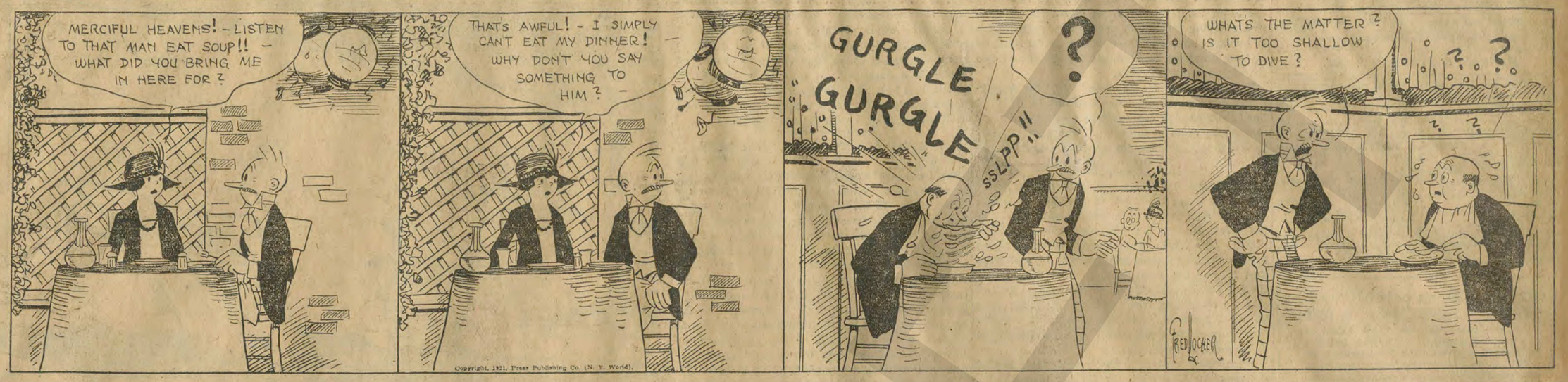
ber 1—Fall River vs. Harrison, Falco F. Celtics, J. & P. Coats vs. Todd Shipd Philadelphia vs. New York; 7, New J. & P. Coats, Harrison vs. Falco Todd Shipyard vs. Philadelphia and Fall River; 8, Fall River vs. Celtics, C. vs. Harrison, and Philadelphia vs. pyard; 9, New York vs. Philadelphia, pyard vs. Falco F. C. and Harrison vs. Coats F. C.

per Signs to Box Here.

CAGO, Sept. 4.—Bob Roper, Army Captain and heavyt boxer, signed articles here twelve-round bout, which will d at the Commonwealth S. C. w York on Sept. 10. Eddie of New York, who helped ack Dempsey for the big fight, Roper's opponent.

CICERO SAPP—All This Fish Needed Was a Bathing Suit . . . . . By FRED LOCHER

Copyright, 1921, by the Press Publishing Co. (The New York World.)



George Daley's SPORT TALK

Latest Action by State Boxing Commision Is Open to Some Question.

ANY violation of the traditions in boxing is a delicate matter. Any change in the code radical enough in one State to mark a difference with the practice of the country, even the world, is dangerous. I am in full sympathy with the latest action of the New York State Boxing Commission on the ruling pertaining to knockouts, but I question its advisability without concurrent action by all of the boxing bodies. Uniformity is essential and anything which raises an exception is apt to be puzzling and misleading.

Uniformity Better Than Simplicity.

HEREAFTER in this State the technical knockout is abolished. "Stopped" is the word which will be substituted when a referee ends a bout or a boxer's second throws in the sponge. A knockout will be scored only when a man is unable to continue and is actually counted out. This carries out the real meaning of the word and conveys the true happening. If it were possible to make this ruling general, boxing would be saved much unnecessary criticism to which it is constantly subjected and, furthermore, an intelligent discrimination between ways of winning in the ring would be established. It is the theory of the English language that words should convey the same meaning to all, and of course the fewer exceptions and technicalities the better in conveying ideas and happenings. Simplicity in expression is a happy characteristic. But uniformity in the rules of any sport is even more important than simplicity and clearness, and this is why the action of the New York State Boxing Commission seems inadvisable. The other changes made appear to be along lines that will make for improvement and certainly are worth the experiment.

At the Lawn Tennis Peak.

ONCE again the United States stands at the peak in lawn tennis. Tilden, Johnston, Williams and Washburn proved too strong a barrier for Japan, the challenging nation, to break down, so that the famous Davis Cup stays in this country for another year at least. It was coveted by many nations; challenges piled up thick and fast, but one team after another was eliminated until only Japan was left, and now Kumagae and Shimidzu, after a determined fight, have been brushed aside and the United States is lawn tennis lord of all it surveys. Needless to say, this happy result was expected, and yet much satisfaction comes in the knowledge that our players are the best in the wide, wide world. As usual, the matches were well handled by the West Side Tennis Club, which deserves, with the players who so ably represented this country, the congratulations of all followers of the sport.

Keep Your Eyes on Johnston.

WITH the Davis Cup safely established here, lawn tennis attention is now directed to the national championship tournament which begins in Philadelphia next Saturday. One hesitates to suggest the fall of Tilden, who for almost two years has enjoyed a monopoly of every title worth while, but somehow the feeling is insistent that William M. Johnston will return to his former place at the top. The soundness and power of his game last Friday strengthens this feeling.

Need for More Distance Racing.

WITH Exterminator having a walkover for the Saratoga Cup last Wednesday and only four horses starting in the Lawrence Realization, worth close to $20,000, at Belmont Park on Saturday, attention once more is called to the unwillingness of owners and trainers to develop horses for distance racing. It was even worse a year ago, with only two horses in each race, and no doubt it will be the same another season unless something is done to further encourage and stimulate racing at one mile and a quarter and over.

Time to Force the Issue.

RACING Secretaries hesitate to frame conditions for races which are not likely to fill, and the associations can hardly be blamed when two such offerings as the Saratoga Cup and the Realization are so shamefully neglected. It is important, however, for the breeding industry that stamina should take its place side by side with extreme speed, and the only way to force the hand of the trainers and owners is to put on more distance races and thus lead up gradually to the historic fixtures which for two or three years, and even longer, have proved so disappointing.

Strain Tells on Pirates and Indians.

WITH due respect for the kind of baseball the Yankees and the Giants have been playing for the past two weeks, the fact cannot be overlooked that their forward places in the two pennant races are due largely to a sudden breaking down of the Cleveland Indians and the Pittsburgh Pirates. The strain of pacemaking has told its usual tale, and while both teams are still in the running and in no sense beaten as yet, the feeling grows that the Yankees and the Giants face the easier task for the final dash.

Pittsburgh May Come Back.

UP to Saturday the Pirates had lost eight of their last nine games played. Cleveland had done little better, but, of the two, Pittsburgh is more likely to come back and recover quickly from the slump, more particularly as the pitching staff of the Giants is wabbly. The Yankees, however, are better off than the Indians, not only because most of their remaining games will be played at the Polo Grounds but because the Cleveland pitching staff is literally chopped to pieces.

Tilden to Rest for Match With Wright

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Success of William Tilden 2d, world's tennis title holder, in the United States national singles championships, scheduled to begin at the Germantown Cricket Club next Friday, may depend large upon whether a ligament in his right knee, displaced in the latter part of the doubles championships at the Longwood Cricket Club, can stand the strain of a week's hard play.

Tilden's friends here say he is spending the time between the Davis Cup matches and the hour he starts play on Friday against Irving Wright, the veteran, getting a complete rest. But it is pointed out that with such a strong entry list as there is in the singles tourney, no player would be likely to come through if physically unfit.

Star Athletes in Caledonian Games

The sixty-fifth annual games of the New York Caledonian Club will be held this afternoon at Ulmer Park, Twenty-fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. Over 400 entries have been received and the meet promises to be the largest of the present outdoor season that is fast drawing to a close.

Among those who have entered are Willie Plant and Joe Pearman, national three and seven mile walk champions, respectively, who will start from scratch in the two-mile walk. A special mile relay will bring out teams from twelve of the leading clubs of these parts. The 220-yard dash promises keen competition when one observes that Georgie Dernell of Boys' Club, Burwell of Syracuse and Walter of Fordham are scheduled to start from the back mark.

Al Dolder of New York A. C. and W. Parker of St. Christopher A. C. will meet in the 1,000-yard run.

Labor Day Sports Scheduled Here

RACING—Belmont Park—First race 2.15.

BASEBALL—Giants vs. Boston at Polo Grounds, two games, starting 1.30. Yankees vs. Boston, at Boston, two games, starting at 1.30. Robins vs. Philadelphia at Ebbets Field, two games, starting at 1.30.

TENNIS — Davis Cup final singles matches, Forest Hills, L. I., start 2.30—Johnston vs. Shimidzu and Tilden vs. Kumagae.

GOLF—World's championship professional match, Jock Hutchison, British open title holder, vs. Jim Barnes, United States champion, for purse of $2,000. Sound View G. C., Great Neck, L. I. Start 10 A. M. 36 holes. Also golf at all local clubs.

ROWING — Middle States Regatta, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, starting 9.30 A. M.

YAHTING—Larchmont Y. C. races.

BOXING—Middleweight Championship—Johnny Wilson vs. Bryan Downey, Boyle's Thirty Acres, Jersey City, twelve rounds, no decision. Preliminary bouts—Johnny Buff vs. Indian Russell, Wee Willie Spencer vs. Solly Epstein and Mike McTigue vs. Panama Joe Gans. Start at 2 P. M.

ATHLETICS—Caledonian games, Ulmer Park, start at 1.30.

Goullet Winner in A Ten-Mile Race

Alfred Goullet, all around bicycle champion of America, defeated Alfred Grenda and Oscar Egg in a 10-mile tandem paced race at the Velodrome in Newark yesterday afternoon. Goullet beat Grenda by a length, but Egg, due to poor pacemakers, was far back.

Each rider had four tandem teams pacing him. Three laps from the finish Egg was out in front, with Grenda second and Goullet third. In half a lap Grenda shot into the lead, while Goullet tacked onto him. Grenda's pacemakers set such a hot pace that the riders pulling Egg were unable to keep up with him. Egg was dropped far back, but Goullet sank right behind Grenda. Just before the riders entered the last lap of the race, Goullet sprinted around Grenda and into the lead.

Willie Spencer defeated Frank Kramer in a paced race at three miles. Spencer was out in front until a lap and one-half from the finish, when Kramer sprinted around him. It looked like Kramer's race when Willie swung up the bank to get up speed. Kramer opened up a big gap, but yard by yard Spencer closed it, until he finally rode around Kramer on the last turn and beat him in the homestretch.

Orlando Piani, the Italian champion, won a one-mile open race after a hard battle from Reggie McNamara, Alf Goullet, Alex McBeath, Jackie Clark and Lloyd Thomas. Piani took the lead a lap to go and held it to the finish.

McNamara riding from scratch won the two-mile handicap, beating McBeath, Walker, Maddeu, Lang, Lands and Bello. McNamara had to use all his strength to take this event.

Fred Spencer of Plainfield won the two-mile Class A amateur event, while the half-mile amateur handicap went to Louis Benezatto.

Baltimore Wins One; Skeeters Tie Second

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—Baltimore won the opening game of a double header from Jersey City here to-day by the score of 12 to 2. The second game ended in a seven-inning tie, being called on account of darkness, at the end of that inning.

FIRST GAME.

JERSEY CITY (I).	abr	h	po	a	e	BALTIMORE (I).	abr	h	po	a	e
Kane,rf	5	0	1	1	0	Maisel,3b	4	2	2	0	1
Brady,2b	3	1	0	5	4	Ogden,3b	1	0	1	1	1
Butler,s.s	4	0	1	3	4	Lowry,lf	2	2	2	1	0
Dolan,lb	4	0	0	9	0	Jacobson,cf	3	2	3	1	0
Zitman,cf	2	0	0	3	0	Donahue,rf	3	3	2	1	0
Duval,cf	2	0	1	1	0	Bentley,p	3	1	1	2	0
Wurm,lf	4	1	2	1	1	Bishop,2b	3	0	2	3	0
Walker,3b	3	0	0	1	2	Boley,ss	3	0	2	1	0
Cobourn,c	3	0	0	7	0	Egan,c	3	0	0	3	1
McNeil,c	2	0	1	2	0	Lefler,1b	3	2	1	10	0
Carruthers,p	2	0	1	0	0						
Lucy,p	1	0	0	0	1						
Totals	36	2	10	24	14	Totals	32	12	18	27	10

Jersey City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2
Baltimore	1	0	3	0	3	3	1	1	—		12

Two-Base Hits—Denoville, Bentley (2), Lefler, Boley, Donahue (2). Three-Base Hit—Bishop. Sacrifice Hit—Jacobson. Stolen Base—McNeil. Double Plays—Bishop and Lefler; Brady, Butler and Denoville. First Base on Balls—By Carruthers, 3; by Lucy, 2; by Bentley, 1. Struck Out—By Carruthers, 6; by Lucy, 1; by Bentley, 8. Left on Bases—Jersey City, 8; Baltimore, 7. Hits off Carruthers, 15 in six innings; off Lucy, 3 in two innings; off Bentley, 10 in nine innings. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and McGowan. Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

SECOND GAME.

JERSEY CITY (I).	abr	h	po	a	e	BALTIMORE (I).	abr	h	po	a	e
Kane,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Lefler,1b	4	0	2	2	0
Brady,2b	3	0	0	0	1	Lowry,lf	2	0	2	0	0
Dolan,1b	2	0	1	8	0	Jacobson,cf	3	0	2	0	0
Zitman,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Donahue,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Wurm,lf	3	0	1	2	0	Bishop,2b	2	1	3	2	1
Walker,3b	2	1	0	1	0	Boley,ss	3	0	1	4	1
Frolta,c	2	0	6	1	0	Ogden,3b	2	0	0	1	0
Beimiller,p	2	0	0	1	1	Davis,c	2	0	0	7	2
Clifford,p	0	0	0	0	0	Clarke,p	3	0	1	0	0
*Duvel	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	24	2	5	21	6	Totals	24	2	7	21	5

*Batted for Biemiller in seventh inning.

Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2		
Baltimore	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2		

Two-Base Hit—Clarke. Sacrifice Hit—Ogden. Stolen Bases—Jacobson, Butler, Brady, Denoville. First Base on Balls—Off Clarke, 8; off Biemiller, 5; off Clifford, 1. Struck Out—By Clarke, 6; by Biemiller, 4. Passed Balls—Davis. Left on Bases—Baltimore, 7; Jersey City, 10. Hits—Off Biemiller, 8 in six innings; off Clifford, 1 in one inning; off Clarke, 8 in seven innings. Umpires—Messrs. McGowan and O'Brien. Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.

Jim Mutrie, Ex-Manager of Giants, Once Sporting Idol, Is in Need

His Team Won the World's Championship in 1888 and 1889.


JAMES MUTRIE

Way, way back—when the team that's now the Giants was the "Mets" and baseball players rode in barouches—Jim Mutrie was the talk of the town. You've heard of Jim Mutrie, father of organized baseball in New York City?

He's "Old Jim" now; penniless, rheumatic. Over in St. George, S. I., he has taken turns at selling newspapers, running errands. He has worked as a watchman. But he's too old for work now, and he lives just somehow. At rare intervals he goes to the Polo Grounds an honored guest.

A reporter for The World found the former manager of the Giants in "Mac's" grocery, Wall Street and Stuyvesant Place, St. George, where old Jim goes to meet cronies.

Present baseball salaries, he said somewhat bitterly, should have gone to baseball players of his time—infinitely better, he insists than those of the present day.

Mr. Mutrie said his first essay in professional ball was in 1862. He was born in 1844. He played then with the Dreadnoughts of Chelsea, Mass., and his team won the local championship by a score of 31—30. At this time, acting as coach and player, he received a salary of $15 a week.

He rose gradually, and became manager of the New Bedford team. He left this for the Brockton outfit, and acted there as President, manager and ticket taker. Then he moved to Jersey City. He continued:

"I saw August Belmont, father of the present banker of that name, and told him I wanted to start a baseball club in New York or Brooklyn. He thought it a good proposition. Then I met John B. Day, wholesale tobacco merchant, and he said: 'You get the uniforms, balls, bats and bases and I'll do the rest.' I got together the old Metropolitan team. Each of them got a salary of $10 a week, and we started playing league games for thirteen weeks.

"In 1883 we got into the National League as the New Yorks. Mr. Day was President and I was manager. That was the time money got into baseball and we had a good year. We got up the idea of a World's Series. We won the world championship in 1888 and 1889.

"People turned out and escorted us to the railroad station. Every station we passed was jammed with welcomers. We had a large sign on the side of the train: 'We Are the People.'"

Rain Again Halts Motor Boat Races

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—Rain again interrupted the programme of the Gold Cup-Harmsworth Trophy Regatta here today, only two events being run off.

The first heat of the Detroit News handicap race for displacement runabouts was won by Roamer, owned by C. Stanley Morgan of Detroit. Bee of Detroit was second and Sialia jr., also of Detroit, was third.

The one-mile rowing race for the crews of the six naval vessels here for the regatta was won by the training ship Yantic, stationed at Detroit, by three boat lengths. Second and third places went respectively to the crews of the Essex from Duluth and the Wolverine from Erie, Pa.

It was announced to-day that Col. Arthur Tate, pilot of the Maple Leaf VII., challenger for the Harmsworth Trophy, expected to have his boat ready for the first heat of the international race to-morrow. A burned-out bearing caused postponement of the first heat yesterday.

NEWARK, 5; READING, 4.

At Reading:

NEWARK (I).	abr	h	po	a	e	READING (I).	abr	h	po	a	e
Shields,rf	2	0	0	1	0	Burns,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Shannon,ss	4	1	2	3	4	Thomas,3b	4	1	1	2	0
Walsh,cf	3	1	1	2	0	Hoblitzel,1b	3	1	2	11	1
Webb,2b	3	0	0	2	0	Goebel,lf	4	0	1	1	0
McGowan,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Polan,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Kinaker,1b	4	0	0	10	0	Mills,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Benes,2b	4	1	1	2	1	Cavanaugh,ss	3	0	0	4	3
Manning,c	3	0	1	4	1	Smith,c	4	0	1	5	1
Singleton,p	3	0	0	0	0	Shannon,p	4	0	0	0	0
Withrow,c	0	0	0	2	1	Carts,p	1	1	0	1	0
*Barnhart	0	1	0	0	0	*Peters	1	0	0	0	0
						†Obers	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	5	6	27	11	Totals	34	4	9	27	14

*Ran for Manning in eighth inning.
*Batted for Mills in ninth inning.
†Batted for Cavanaugh in ninth inning.

Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—	5
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—	4

Two-Base Hits—Thomas, Smith, Polan (2). Hoblitzel. Stolen Bases—Shannon, Manning, McGowan. Sacrifice Hits—Shields, Singleton. Double Plays—Benes and Shannon; Carts, Hoblitzel and Smith. Left on Bases—Newark, 4; Reading, 4. First Base on Balls—Off Brown, 3; off Singleton, 1; off Carts, 1. Struck Out—By Brown, 3; by Singleton, 6; by Carts, 1. Wild Pitch—Singleton. Passed Ball—Smith. Losing Pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Messrs. Gaston and Stockdale.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 10; St. Paul, 7.
Kansas City, 8; Milwaukee, 8 (first game).
Kansas City, 6; Milwaukee, 0 (second game).
Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 1.
Toledo, 4; Columbus, 3 (14 innings).

Belmont Park Selections

FIRST RACE—Tody, Last Straw, Ruddles.

SECOND RACE—Joyful, Lytle, Flying Scout.

THIRD RACE—Fanfare, Bellatrix, Miriam Cooper.

FOURTH RACE—Rancocas entry (Dominique or Krewer), Gladiator, Crocus.

FIFTH RACE—Sunnyland, Charlie Summy, War Note.

SIXTH RACE—Yankee Star, Harrigan, Rib Grass.

Bohling Double Winner on Track

John Bohling, the Morningside A. C. veteran, easily accounted for individual honors at the annual games of the Park End A. C., Roxbury, L. I. yesterday afternoon, capturing first places in both the quarter and half mile races. The local runner's times was in .52 1-5 and 2.05 respectively.

Walter Crunden of the Knights of St. Antony created a new track record for the one mile run, winning that event in 4.28. Johnny Bell, a clubmate was second, and Irving Lehman, Morningside A. C. third.

Willie Plant, national one mile champion, captured the one mile walk from a big field in 6.45. All events were scratch and fast time was recorded in all of the fifteen races.

Belmont Park Entries

FIRST RACE—Conditions: for three-year-olds; six furlongs; main course.

Index	Horse	Wt.	Index	Horse	Wt.
(577)	Val. of Moon	110	555	Aiken	115
	Davis	101		Good Bye	101
581²	Frigate	113	572	Mercury	113
577⁸	Last Straw	115		—Ruddles	101
577	Light Rose	104	554	Asuncion	101
523	Transient	110	480	Curfew	113
581³	Tody	110			

SECOND RACE—The Broadhollow Handicap; steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles.

Index	Horse	Wt.	Index	Horse	Wt.
608²	Lytle	138	(608)	Joyful	144
296	Frank B.	136	584	Flying Scout	142

The weight on Joyful includes penalty of five pounds.

THIRD RACE—Claiming; for maiden fillies; two-year olds; five furlongs, straight.

Index	Horse	Wt.	Index	Horse	Wt.
	Calonga	104	427	Furious	104
588	Lucky Girl	104	552	Dispute	104
548	Last Girl	104	483³	Fair Virginia	109
552²	Oolong	107	552	Bayonne	107
552	Oolong Cooper	112	552	Belatrix	107
552	Forest Queen	111	483²	Fanfare	107

FOURTH RACE—The Fall Highweight Handicap; for all ages; six furlongs; main course.

Index	Horse	Wt.	Index	Horse	Wt.
526²	Idle Doll	111	581²	Frigate	103
406	Knobbie	122	591²	Seraphis	104
(552)	Dominique	122	552	Crocus	124
(467)	Krewer	123	484	Dry Moon	107
468³	Step Lightly	107	381²	Gladiator	123

FIFTH RACE—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Index	Horse	Wt.	Index	Horse	Wt.
	*Charlie Summ'y	102	307	Super	112
602³	War Note	112	(587)	Tuffer	114
438⁵	Chas. O'Dawn	102	602²	Servitor	114
(467)	*Knight Heath	104	536	Rep	107
611²	Sunnyland	114	—	L'Effare	104
441²	*Whish	107	577	Light Rose	104
589	St. Isidore	112	351	Courtship	112

SIXTH RACE—Conditions: for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs; main course.

Index	Horse	Wt.	Index	Horse	Wt.
456	Harridan	104	558	All Over	104
405	Rib Grass	107	(612)	Yankee Star	107
	Herry Tree	104			

*Apprentice allowance claimed. Weather clear, Track fast.

COCKLE WINS IN ALL-NIGHT RACE

Mongolia, However, Leads Fleet in Fixture of Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 4.—Notwithstanding the fact that the yachtsmen who are gathered here for the fall race week of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club were well battered by wind and wave yesterday, seven of the craft started in the annual overnight race to Stratford Shoal Light and return. The start originally was set for 2 P. M. At that hour several of the yachtsmen were busy making repairs to their craft, so the fleet did not get away until 11.30 P. M.

After sailing all night in variable breezes, the Victory yacht Mongolia crossed the finish line at 9.45.15 A. M. to-day. Although the first home, the boat was not the winner. On corrected time first prize went to Cockle, one of the little Fish Class, which is the property of Outerbridge and Harvey. The yacht's corrected time for the course was 8.00.30.

When the fleet started last night the wind was light and from the south. There was practically no airs, and had it not been for the tide the boats would have made little headway. As the wind came it was a reach down the Sound to Stratford Shoal Light, the turning point of the contest. The Mongolia, the property of H. M. Curtis, soon slipped away from the balance of the fleet. She kept to the middle of the Sound, where she got the full advantage of the tide.

About 3.30 A. M. to-day the wind moved into the north and then into the east. It grew stronger as it settled into the east, giving the craft a beat to the mark. Most of the boats made the beat in a long and short hitch. At 5.28.45 A. M. Mongolia turned the light and with a fair breeze of a good whole-sail character began to foot for Oyster Bay.

The east breeze kept freshening and at dawn the little fellows all were footing along in splendid style. A following breeze always helps the yachts astern, and, as a result, Mongolia, although she always was in the lead, could not increase her advantage enough to save her time to Cockle.

The summary follows:

STRATFORD SHOAL HANDICAP RACE—Start 11.30 P. M., Sept. 3, finish in A. M. of Sept. 4.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed time.	Corrected time.
Mongolia, H. M. Curtis	9 45 15	10 15 15	
Ace, A. Iselin jr.	9 47 25	10 17 28	
Cockle, Outerbridge & Harvey	11 01 30	11 31 30	8 00 30
Alerte, R. R. Martin	10 36 20	11 06 20	
Scalpin, Franklin Remington	11 12 10	11 42 10	
Snapper, W. E. Roosevelt	11 21 55	11 51 55	
Sylvia, J. A. Physic	Time not taken.		

Corrected time on Cockle, 8.00.30; Scalpin, 8.10.10; Snapper, 8.20.55; Mongolia, 9.14.15; Ace, 9.15.25; Alerte, 10.05.20.

Arrow Class Yachts In a Close Finish

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 4.—Not since the yachting season began here this year has there been such close competition at the finish among the Arrow class yachts off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club as the race which took place this morning, when H. N. Whittelsey's Salomy II. nosed out the Snapper, owned by F. S. Page, at the finish line by the close margin of three seconds.

Ralph E. Slavin's Hawk was only two seconds behind the Snapper and the Jack o' Lantern, belonging to J. D. Bradish, was fourth, only a few seconds in the rear of the Hawk.

The Indian Harbor one-legin knockabout class in which the six crafts entered by a fe seconds apart had one of the fastest and best races of the season. Guy Carleton's Minnehaha was the winner, with C. H. Martin's Yaqui a close second.

A strong breeze from the southwest made weather conditions ideal for racing.

MORE A. A. U. AQUATIC EVENTS AT THE GARD

The World.
ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER.
Published every day in the year by The Press Publishing Company, 53 to 63 Park Row, New York.
RALPH PULITZER, President, 63 Park Row.
J. ANGUS SHAW, Treasurer, 63 Park Row.
JOSEPH PULITZER, JR., Secretary, 63 Park Row.

Address all communications to THE WORLD; PULITZER BUILDING, Park Row, New York City. Remit by Express Money Order, Draft, Post Office Order or Registered Letter.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1921.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.
TERMS (Postage Free) United States, outside of Greater New York.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Year.....$13.20
Six Months.....6.60
Three Months.....3.30
One Month.....1.10

SUNDAY, One Year.....$5.20
DAILY ONLY:
One Year.....8.00
Six Months.....4.25
One Month.....75

EVENING:
One Year.....$3.00
One Month.....25

TRICE A WEEK:
One Year, $1.00.

WORLD Almanac for 1921.....50
By Mail.....65

BRANCH OFFICES.
TOWN, 1303 B'way, cor. 38th.
ARLEM, 155 W. 125th St.
ONX, 610 E. 149th St., near 3d Ave.
ROOKLYN, 203 Washington St. nd 318 Fulton St.
WASHINGTON, Wyatt Bldg., 14th and F Sts.
DETROIT, 521 Ford Bldg.
CHICAGO, 1636 Mallers Bldg.
PARIS, 47 Avenue de l'Opera.
LONDON, 20 Cockspur St.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news despatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

THE WORLD, as established by JOSEPH PULITZER, May 10, 1883:—

"An institution that should always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."

STILL NAGGING THE LEAGUE.

If Messrs. Harding and Hughes were in business and needed a carload of hardware they would wire the factory, instead of telegraphing to half a dozen non-resident directors at their homes.

Government business is different. Waste in table tolls is a trifle in a billion-dollar deficit. The coding clerks in the State Department must be kept at work or some busybody might ask why the force is not reduced. An affront to our recent associates in war and present customers in commerce is risking nothing worth mention, in comparison with the placating of influential politicians at home.

This last consideration is the ruling reason why Secretary Hughes has sent separate messages of protest and warning upon the question of mandates to the nations comprising the Supreme Council of the League of Nations instead of addressing the League itself.

The Assembly of the League is to meet in Geneva to-day for its second session. The very Ministries to which Mr. Hughes has given notice that the United States must not be ignored in giving mandates must draw up a programme of action for the Assembly, through the Council of which they are members. The Harding "association" of nations, having served its purpose last November, is and will indefinitely remain in limbo. The League is, except for the United States, the final authority upon mandates. Yet to be consistent with election pledges which the event proved to have been needless, we persist in slighting the League we refused to enter.

In so doing we run into a maze of absurdities. We have accepted the Versailles Treaty by basing upon it the treaty with Germany. Mr. Root, the Nestor of the G. O. P., has drawn the framework of the world court, under the League, and would have been its first President but for his declination to serve because of age. We have designated Ambassador Harvey to sit in the Supreme Council. Yet, confronted with the fact that the League exists to do what we demand, we balk and boggle and bungle at the necessity of recognizing even its existence.

The League needs to be a model of patience in dealing with the delicate situation which our sacrifices to partisan politics have created. It is to consider a modification of the famous Article X., which our Senate attacked. It will doubtless, bowing to the wish of Great Britain, France and Japan, defer action upon disarmament until the result of President Harding's Washington meeting is known. Even as to mandated territory, it will strive to reach an agreement with Mr. Hughes by the roundabout method he has chosen to adopt.

Yet is it not a tragedy of errors that drives us still to persist in nagging the League which is the stay and hope of peace in a war-weary world?

EAST AND WEST ON THE COURTS.

Those who saw the first three Davis Cup matches at Forest Hills are aware that though the cup stays in the United States it might have gone to Japan. There was a time when Shimidzu was within a few strokes of victory over Tilden. On Saturday, Shimidzu and Kumagae played a game against Williams and Washburn that made it look like anybody's match through the last three sets. An extra ounce of energy and an extra flash of brilliant placing when points were desperately needed made all the difference.

The West won over the East, but not before the East had proved it knew the game of tennis and could give the best America produces a strenuous run for the honors.

BASELY DESERTED.

It looks as though the State Department were the victim of a conspiracy and American oil interests in Mexico were at the bottom of the plot.

It had barely assumed the solemn responsibilities of office before it undertook to instruct President Obregon, as head of a backward nation, that he must modify the Constitution of Mexico on prescribed lines in order to obtain recognition of his Government. On no other terms could he gain the good-will of American oil companies in Mexico, which exercised a powerful influence in Washington. Being an unenlightened person, given to obstinacy, he was disposed to argue the matter instead of rendering instant obedience.

It was the Supreme Court of Mexico that first betrayed the wicked conspiracy. In a suit brought by one of the leading American oil companies it announced that article 27 of the Mexican Constitution was non-retroactive. That was precisely what the American oil interests in Mexico had persuaded the State Department to demand of President Obregon by treaty.

It was a treacherous trick on the part of the oil people. In company with the Mexicans, they have spoiled the State Department's whole case after inducing it to enlist in their service. By settling their own grievances they have left it without any grievances against the Obregon Government. It all looks like a prearranged scheme to attend to their own business in the usual way and leave the State Department in the embarrassing position of being obliged to devise new pretexts for refusing to recognize the Obregon Government, as sixteen American nations, six European and two Asiatic have already done.

To follow their example would free the Administration from the awkward dilemma in which it has been placed by demanding a treaty that is now seen to be quite unnecessary. The American oil interests anyhow have got what they wanted.

DE VALERA'S REPLY.

In substance De Valera's reply to Premier Lloyd George is along the lines of the Dáil Eireann's previous rejection of the British proposals. In the circumstances nothing else was to be expected. The terms of the British offer, so far as it goes, are fairly clear and precise. In protesting that it does not concede to Ireland a dominion status, De Valera seems to imply that Ireland might be satisfied with that status. That is a question, however, to be settled only after fuller discussion of the conditions of self-government to be extended to Ireland.

What really matters in De Valera's reply is that it keeps the door open for further negotiations. He appears to be as reluctant to break off parleys in the name of Sinn Féin as Lloyd George is, on the part of the British Government, to force a deadlock. On neither side are the extremists in the saddle. Conciliation on some middle ground must always seem practicable so long as the truce of Dublin is observed.

It is at the conference table, at close range, that the settlement of the Irish question, if ever, is to be effected. There representatives of the two parties must sit down face to face and discuss not vague generalities but the actual powers, clearly defined, that Ireland will enjoy under a form of self-government that will satisfy the needs and aspirations of its people. In that respect De Valera and Sinn Féin are still rather misty, though plainly disinclined to abandon in haste the hope of concluding a lasting peace. If they are not wanting in practical statesmanship they will find means and opportunity to renew the London conferences with Lloyd George, where in July Ireland won more than any except the wildest visionary would have thought possible two years ago.

1,000,000 EXCURSIONISTS.

Traffic experts were calculating yesterday that close to 1,000,000 people had left the city within about thirty-six hours for the Labor Day outing. This is a very large number of people to move out from a city's limits within so short a time and all travelling in high-powered vehicles of various descriptions. It is wonderful, and the wonder of it grows with the years, but it is perhaps less wonderful than will be the return flow, to include additionally many thousands of persons employed by the schools and the courts and otherwise who have been away all summer.

These outgoers alone of a few hours numbered more than the whole population of Manhattan Island at the outbreak of the Civil War. They numbered three times that population when the yellow-fever epidemic appeared in 1832 and everybody fled who could get away, and that meant only a few hundred whose means of transit were so limited as to give the movement the appearance of a great exodus. They numbered nearly a third of the whole population of the United States in 1790, when no city existed larger than New York with its 33,000 people, and no city much larger than that could have existed and been fed, so feeble were the means of transportation.

The mastery of man over the powers of nature is nowhere so impressive as in this field of locomotion. Nor does human achievement there ever anywhere show forth in more spectacular measure than in this ability of the world's greatest city to empty itself of a sixth of its population within a few hours in ease and comfort and then to recover its loss in an equal space of time.

AUSTIN DOBSON.

It is nearly half a century since Stedman in his "Victorian Poets" dismissed Calverley and Dobson in a part of a paragraph as "the best of the new farceurs." However it may be as respects Calverley, a much more honorable place must now be accorded Austin Dobson, who rounded out fourscore years of a quiet life, forty-five years of which were spent as a clerk in the Board of Trade, from which he retired in 1901 with a civil pension and the commendation by his sovereign of "his services to literature and his eminence as a poet."

When Alfred Austin passed, it was thought that the laureateship might go to Dobson. But the English people are serious and conservative, and the choice fell instead upon the present occupant, who has seriousness to spare but who never achieved the grace and delicacy of Dobson either in prose or verse. Of Dobson it was said, "He has only one fault; he has not a single enemy."

Dobson may be said to belong to the eighteenth century rather than to the nineteenth or twentieth. His own loves and likings are described in his own lines:

Old books, old wine, old Nankin blue,
All things, in short, to which belong
The charm, the grace, that Time makes strong.
All these I prize, but (entre nous)
Old friends are best.

He found the themes for his exquisite verses and scarcely less exquisite prose in the past, and he selected as subjects in that past not its great, stirring events but those that appealed to his Mayfair muse. It is unnecessary to attempt to define Dobson's place in literature, but those who have once come under his spell sometimes drop with relief the deeper poetry of his time and turn to him—

As when one shuts a serious book
To hear the thrushes singing.

THE DEATH-CAR.

According to the report of the National Highways Protective Society, 1,072 persons have been killed by automobiles in New York State since Jan. 1. Thus in eight months the motor-car in this one State has slain a number of persons equal to one-eleventh of all those who met their death from this cause in the entire country in 1920. If the slaughter continues at a proportionate rate for the remaining four months of the current year, New York this year will have killed one-seventh as many persons by reckless motoring as were killed in the whole United States last year.

Life is cheap, but has it come to be as cheap as this? The conception of motoring as a state of war is no idle fancy; it is a theory that accords with the grim conditions of automobile slaughter. A machine which preys on society to the extent of killing 134 persons every month and increases the total number of the slain with every year that passes is a death-car. It may be a triumph of civilization but it is also the scandal of a civilization which boasts its regard for human safety and makes a mock of it with the automobile.

IF LOGAN COUNTY WERE NEARER HOME.

If the landlords of Putnam County had subsidized the local Sheriff and induced him to swear in an army of deputies to prevent agitation for lower rents; if the tenants of adjacent counties had taken up arms and attempted to break into Putnam to disperse the landlords' army, and if a party of newspaper men, preceding a detachment of Federal troops, had tried to cross from Westchester into Putnam, only to be driven back, carrying off their wounded, by a withering fire from the hired gunmen, New York would perhaps be able to understand the conditions obtaining at present in West Virginia. These conditions are impossible in New York, which has a State Government, but they are not impossible in West Virginia, as Boyden Sparkes of the Tribune will bear the scars to witness.

Logan County is a feudal barony, defended by soldiers of fortune in the pay of the mine-owners, and the attack of miners and other citizens from the surrounding region was inspired by the mistaken belief that the gunmen could be driven out and democracy reintroduced by force of arms. The welcome given by the besieging army to the Federal troops and the prompt response to the order to surrender are due to a more logical faith in the power of the Federal Government to restore some semblance of republican institutions.

Much depends on this faith in the impartiality of Gen. Bandholtz and his officers. To retain it they must bring freedom of speech and assembly back to Mingo and Logan. To quell the disorder and then leave without doing more would merely add bitterness to a growing industrial feud.

AMERICA IN THE FAR EAST.

To the Editor of The World:

Referring to the letter of Myron M. Johnson which you published on Sept. 2, I might suggest to that gentleman that America's policy in the Far East is nothing for this Nation to be ashamed of.

Far more open to dispute is the policy of Japan in that quarter. What normal and fair-minded person can justify her course of action in China and Corea? Who will deny that the Government of Japan is militaristic in the extreme and that her course of action is far fa ce daring than that of the German Empire ever was!

If America has no right to protest against Japan's policy in the Far East, then this country did wrong to interfere in Cuba and to hold Germany's seizing of Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein and Belgium as barbarous wrong-doing. Besides, America's interests in the Far East are every bit as great as those of Japan. Our possessions in the Far East must be made secure, and for American citizens this Government must secure equal rights in China and Corea—the right to deal directly with the Governments of these nations and not with a Japanese régime that the natives do not recognize and which has been forced upon them. FREDERICK F. GULLY.

GROWING DISTRUST OF PARLIAMENTS.

To the Editor of The World:

An interesting discussion has been started in the columns of The World on the subject of the decline of Parliamentary government. One of your correspondents ascribes the low estate of the American Congress to the aggressive and dominating personalities of Roosevelt and Wilson, affirming that since each of these two men "ran" the country the people lost interest in the doings and talkfests of Congress.

This explanation, however, seems quite inadequate and superficial. In Great Britain, we learn from able and progressive men like Mr. Gardiner, former editor of a Liberal journal, Parliament is even less popular than our National Legislature is with us. In France too the prestige and authority of the Chamber of Deputies have declined considerably in recent years.

Now, neither England nor France has been ruled by dominating personalities since the days of Disraeli and Gladstone and Salisbury in the case of the former and of Gambetta in the case of the latter country. A world phenomenon requires an explanation applicable to all Parliaments. What is the explanation?

Thoughtful men are arriving at the conclusion that the root of the trouble under consideration is to be found in the way in which members of Parliament are nominated and elected and in the whole scheme of representation as we know it. Whom do we elect, as a rule, to make laws for us? Not trained, experienced, disciplined, educated men, but professional politicians, glib talkers, demagogues and third-rate lawyers. Well, what output can we expect from such a factory? If we elected farmers, manufacturers, merchants, skilled workmen, economists, bankers, financiers, men of science and of the constructive and truly learned profession our Legislatures would give a very different account of themselves and their debates would be followed with real and deep interest.

There is an important soul of truth in the Soviet idea of democratic government, the idea of "functional representation"—the selection by social and industrial groups of representatives fitted and competent to discuss and deal with scientific and business questions. Why should not at least one of the two chambers of a Legislature be composed of functional representatives, of men and women who have "done things" and grappled with actual and serious problems, instead of talkers and chronic seekers of office?

The Russian Bolshevik dictators have discredited even the one sound idea they hit upon, but surely intelligent men should be able to distinguish between the fake Russian Soviet under compulsory Communism and proletarian tyranny and the genuine form of the Soviet, or Council, elected under a democratic suffrage and functioning in a free political atmosphere.

We shall have to modify our representational system. It is antiquated and obsolete. Besides, owing to the increase of population the average legislative body is too unwieldy, noisy and confused. Mass-meetings cannot legislate or even deliberate and debate. Caucus rule, closure, arbitrary limitation of discussion, government by inner cliques and conference committees—all these modern features so often denounced by young or radical members of Parliamentary bodies are simply unavoidable means of preventing obstruction, time-killing oratory and interminable delays. The public's business must be done and business requires certain methods, methods that are out of the question in large and heterogeneous assemblies.

Democracy has come to stay, no doubt, for, as Bryce asks, what alternative is offered by its opponents? But democracy must learn to value efficiency and knowledge and moral courage and must elect men and women to legislate and govern whose private, business and public records proclaim them fit to serve and guide modern societies.

The question raised by your correspondents is thus in reality part of a much broader and more complex problem—that of reconstruction and modernization of democratic government in all its branches.

VICTOR . YARROS.

Hull-House, Chicago, Aug. 26.



LABOR DAY.

BOOKS AND THINGS.

By Heywood Broun.

Copyright, 1921, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World.)

George Kibbe Turner was born in 1869 and shortly after that he began to write for the magazines. You have seen his pleasant stories in the Saturday Evening Post and elsewhere and not one of them has ever done anybody a bit of harm. The last one which we remember was called "The Autobiography of a Million Dollars." It was an excellent story of that sort, fully as good as any one of fifty American writers of to-day could turn out upon order.

But during all these years of agreeable fiction-making another yarn was seething inside Mr. Turner. It was the story of the coming of yellow fever to a Mississippi River town. The fires which burned in front of the houses where the plague had struck, the death wagon of Make Haste Mose, the shouting of the sanctified negroes in their little chapel, sick sounds at night—all these were in the plan of Mr. Turner's novel. It contained no note of service and no parlay tips for men with shoe-strings. In fact, it was a most unusual and striking theme for a novel.

Some ten months ago Mr. Turner wrote his book and called it "Hagar's Hoard." To us it seems one of the most notable pieces of work by any living American. Eleven hundred persons have bought the book, and all the rest have fled from it in panic even as the inhabitants of Memphis ran from the fever in the story. Something of the curious irony of the business of making books is in all this. "Money!" says the heroine of "Hagar's Hoard" on the last page. "What's money?" Mr. Turner knows, for up to date, according to the publisher's figures, the author has made just $311.10 from "Hagar's Hoard."

This is none of our business, but some readers ought to stop running, because there is a magnificent thrill in "Hagar's Hoard." It is the thrill of a gripping terror graphically presented. For our part, there is something inspiriting in the not too optimistic type of story. Life seems a little lighter afterward. Ty Cobb has the right idea. He swings three bats before he takes his turn at the plate with one.

"Hagar's Hoard" deals with a household composed of four persons living in a huge old house on the outskirts of Memphis. One is an old man, a miser; then there is his young daughter; our hero, who is a poor relation, and Arabella, a negro servant. The fever comes from the south up the Mississippi. As it nears the town, Hagar, the miser, gives orders that all the windows in the house shall be shut tight at night. The fever, he says, comes only through a poison in the night air. We watch the Hagar household, then, shut within the great house and watching and waiting as the fever comes nearer and nearer, creeping up to its very gates. Most of the white people in the town run away, but Hagar will not go, because he insists on watching his property. The horror of the situation is increased by Arabella, the old negro woman, who believes that the coming of the fever is a sign of the impending doom of the world. She believes herself to be sanctified and accordingly each new onrush of the plague inspires her to wild religious rhapsodies of rejoicing.

"And right yere, a-comin' up the streets—a-comin' up the streets," she said, pointing, "who'll yuh see? Who'll yuh see a-comin'? Right yere before your eyes? Him! Him! Him! He'll be comin'—the Lamb! The Lamb in his white garment—and the chayiot, and his great chayiot.

"And them great horses, them great white horses, comin' and a-comin' and a-comin', a-drawin' him up this hill! A-comin' and a-comin' and a-comin' on—and a-hollerin' Vict'ry! Vict'ry! Vict'ry! A-hollerin' it at the top of they voices."

It must be admitted that Mr. Turner is not quite fine enough as an artist to know just when an effect has been achieved. He returns sometimes to do things already done. He has also provided a somewhat perfunctory and conventional happy ending. "Hagar's Hoard" has many faults and it remains one of the finest novels of our day.

One shrewd piece of theatrical observation has crept into the novel. In speaking of a certain story told by the heroine the hero says: "She told them like a child—a nervous, serious child that makes you see a thing almost, because it believes it so. Half like a child, half like a great actress, I sometimes thought, who knows exactly what she is doing—but yet believes it too with her feelings."

This is an excellent description of the mental process of a fine player. The actor must have one foot in his part and one foot out. He cannot lose himself in feeling, because he must be able to calculate and plan his effects. John Barrymore in "The Jest" was able to carry on a love scene with all the passion at his command and during the pauses between his lines curse wandering stage hands in a low voice. Well, sometimes it was low.

He could even take an emotion directed against something outside the play and incorporate it into his rôle. In the last scene of "Redemption" he killed himself with a pistol and he used to leap high in the air, like a wounded animal, and fall writhing upon his side. One night a front-row spectator did not quite understand the tragic intent of the actor. He thought he had seen a comic fall such as the Dooleys practise, and accordingly he put back his head and exclaimed, "Ha! ha!" Barrymore's leading woman leaned over him for his dying words. As written, his speech should have been merely the repetition of her name, "Marscha, Marscha." This night Barrymore departed from the script. In a voice much louder than that which he generally used for dying, he said: "Oh, death is sweet! It is better to die than to live in a world of damn fools." The regulars at the theatre say it was one of the most touching of all the Barrymore performances.

A Film Comedian.

(From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)

"Any suggestion for the scenario?"

"My star can wiggle his ears."

"Well?"

"Write me a five-reel comedy around that."

Supply Without Demand.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

The crop of blooming idiots is one that doesn't seem regulated by the law of supply and demand.

THE SOLDIERS' BONUS.

To the Editor of The World:

Your editorial "The Soldiers' Bonus Decision" expressed in a measure the opinion held by a vast majority of this State's voters, as was proved by a record vote, and you are indeed to be congratulated for this stand.

Would it be possible, I wonder, to raise sufficient funds among our maimed veterans in order to have an engraved copy of your editorial sent to the five "able" Judges who voted the amendment unconstitutional? Their opinion plainly indicates their associations, social and otherwise, and while sharp criticism might be a manifestation of heresy or anarchy, whatever you wish to call it (probably ignorance on the part of that poor doughboy), nothing seems to be left undone to make it harder for the men who suffered and fought and ever so much easier for the "gentlemen" who remained up around Albany "discussing the European situation" for a couple of years, probably with William Barnes of Guilderland and the like.

How any right-thinking man can allow a legal technicality to stand in the way of a small compensation justly due our soldiers during these trying days is beyond quite a few narrow-minded voters. J. E. K.,
82d Division, two years one month abroad during the fighting.

New York, Sept. 2.

To the Editor of The World:

Now that the Court of Appeals has decided that the State bonus is unconstitutional, and in view of the fact that President Harding took it upon himself to go before the Senate and request that the Government bonus be set aside, I was wondering if it would not be the proper thing for the American Legion to draw up resolutions congratulating Bergdoll and others of his ilk for the rare judgment they displayed in evading the draft.

By all means let the Government continue to feed starving Europe, hand over $500,000,000 to the railroads, but block every effort to help the veterans; and I venture the remark that should another war start there would not be enough jails in the country to hold the men who would rightfully evade the draft, as this will be the only means left to the Government. Not a corporal's guard would volunteer, after the way the veterans of this last war have been treated.

If the State Constitution has not been amended since the close of the Civil War, the State should take steps at once to recover with interest the State bonus paid the veterans of the Civil War. This, of course, would be constitutional. CHAS. J. SHEERAN.

New York, Sept. 1.

To the Editor of The World:

The World is to be commended for its editorial calling the attention of the Attorney General to sec. 3, article 7, of the Constitution.

There should be no distinction between a Civil War bounty and a World War bonus, especially since such a measure was put to a referendum and approved by the people at the last November election. J. F. GOWLAN.

New York, Sept. 2.

Quick Results.

(From Life.)

"Did that ad. you put in the paper yesterday get quick results?"

"I should say it did. I advertised for a night watchman and last night our place was robbed."

THE PEOPLE'S FORU

Bowery Tests of Unemplo

To the Editor of The World:

At the end of your article i issue under the heading of Shows No Unemployment P say (page 3, column 4): "E it serves about the same served during the war, when ment was at its peak."

If that statement goes unco will do us incalculable harm in peal for funds.

If you will reread our letter terday you will see that it si absolute contrary—viz., that tw sponding weeks in August, 1920 showed meals issued in the for while in the latter we gave an increase of nearly 200 per ce

ANSON C. BA
Secretary the Bowery M

Wine for Sacramental Us

To the Editor of The World:

If, as the dry advocates all wine that the Lord made fro was not the intoxicating kin known to us, what reason un sun can be advanced for allow use of any kind of intoxicating for sacramental use? Would n be commonly and correctly term religious and deceitful? T.

Aiding a Needy Ex-Soldier

To the Editor of The World:

I want to thank you for a shoes that are not broken and shirt that is not frayed.

Mike Hickey, street evangelist Bowery Branch of the Y. M. noticed my broken shoes and my shirt and he fixed me up, and went to thank him he said, "No to me; thank the editor of The for publishing our appeal for the poor fellows out of work." the clothing is coming in fast a are able to help lots of poor m can't buy any.

And so I write, Mr. Editor, t you for my shirt and shoes.

AN OLD VETERAN OF THE ISH-AMERICAN WAR.
Bowery Branch Y. M. C. A. York, Sept. 2.

Dirigibles and Idle Soldiers

To the Editor of The World:

Would it not be more to the c the country to devote the mon in building dirigibles and air the unemployed war veteran starvation or death—like the co day's World?

New York, Aug. 28.

"Repealing" the Fourth Amend

To the Editor of The World:

I note that you are having deal to say about the Fourth A ment to the Constitution. It seem from what you say that y this will prove a barrier to Pro enforcement.

But a little reflection should le a different conclusion. The Prohi Amendment gives Congress full to enforce the Prohibition decree must therefore be held that this is without limit. If the Fourth A ment is found to be in conflict wi then the Fourth Amendment mu construed as inoperative in so fa affects Prohibition, the Eigh Amendment having repealed the F Amendment to this extent. This is law and will be upheld by the Su Court. (REV.) FRANCIS MU

Jersey City, Sept. 1.

E. C. DAVISON,
General Secretary-Treasurer

25

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

International Association of Machinists

DEPARTMENT OF THE
GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER
Sixth Floor, Machinists' Building
Ninth Street and Mt. Vernon Place N. W.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 10, 1921.

Sr. Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles,
Secretario de Gobermacion,
Mexico, D. F.

Muy Senor mio:

Le adjunto un articulo mio que salio en el NATION de hoy, y que sera republicado por los Mecanicos en sueltos para distribucion en todo los E. U. Tambien le adjunto una copia de una carta que envio hoy a Don Adolfo con la seguridad que usted vera que el camino indicado es el mejor para conseguir resultados verdaderos y duraderos.

He regresado a esta por algunos dias porque he side llamado por algunos amigos nuestros en el Senado. El lunes tengo que verlos. Ya tienen listo el trabajo para pedir el reconocimiento, y lo tenian cuando se cerro el Congreso; siguiendo mi consejo han obtenido muchos datos del Sr. Tellez.

Gompers esta fuera de la ciudad, pero he visto a Chester Wright quien esta escribiendo un editorial pidiendo el reconocimiento para el proximo numero del FEDERATIONIST,

UNION MADE PAPER

FAIR COPY

el mensual de la A. F. of L. y que sera republicado en toda la prensa laborista.

Despues de la entrevista con los senadores determinaremos si es necesario empezar una campania activa entre el elemento obrero para que escriba al Presidente, y todos los legisladores pidiendo el reconocimiento. Debido al cambio de la situacion por la decicion de la Suprema Corte y el convenio de los petroleros no hemos querido empezar esta campana sin estar seguros de las intenciones de la administracion.

Los periodistas representantaes de toda la prensa de los E. U. se reune en The National Press Club. A mi se me ha dado una tarjeta como huesped y como alli diariamente, y no he encontrando a un solo periodista que no tenga la opinion que el reconocimiento es solamente una cuestion de dias.

Por correo separado le he enviado algunos de los centenares de periodicos laboristas con articulos sobre Mexico.

Le avisare oportunadamente del resultado de la conferencia de lunes.

Esperando que usted se encuentra en buena salud,

Respetusosamente, Samuel Salcedo —

FAPECFT

10 de Septiembre de 1921.

Señor Don Adolfo de la Huerta,
Secretaría de Hacienda,
Palacio Nacional,
Mexico, D. F.

Mi querido Don Adolfo:

En el New York Times de ayer aparece la noticia de que Rodolfo Garduño, Director de la Impresora de Timbres, ha venido a los Estados Unidos con el propósito de comprar mucha maquinaria.

El Sr. Davidson, de la Unión Internacional de Mecánicos, ha telegrafiado al Sr. J. W. Kelly, su representante en México, diciéndole que se entreviste con usted para el fin de que se le den instrucciones a Garduño de que antes de acercar las mencionadas compras consulte a la Unión Internacional de Mecánicos para mayor seguridad de que los productos procedan de talleres unionados.

Usted ya está enterado de la actitud del New York World con referencia a México, al igual que la de los periódicos controlados por el World. Estos son los periódicos que están formando en gran parte la opinión pública en los Estados Unidos. Los dos editoriales del World, del día primero y día cinco de Septiembre fueron escritos después de una conferencia que tuve con los redactores, y lo que les causó mejor impresión es la determinación del Gobierno de México de proteger al trabajo organizado de otros países.

A últimas fechas he estado dando algunas conferencias sobre México y es la determinación antes mencionada la que causa mayor y mejor impresión entre la audiencia, como resultado de lo cual muy a menudo recibo ofertas de ayuda de parte de personas prominentes identificadas con el movimiento liberal y progresista de los Estados Unidos.

En el New York World de mañana aparecerá un largo artículo mío sobre México. Por las últimas cuatro semanas toda la prensa obrera y la de los agricultores han estado publicando artículos sobre México. He tenido tres conferencias con Samuel Gompers, y una vez se ha puesto incondicionalmente al servicio de México. Los Senadores de criterio progresista aquí en Washington han hecho igual cosa. Creo innecesario llamarle la atención a usted al hecho de que el reconocimiento no soluciona el problema mexicano, pues mientras México sea un país rico, la pandilla de imperialistas

que dirigen los destinos de este país, algunos de los cuales ahora andan en México, tratarán siempre de imperar y hacer que prevalezcan sus particulares designios. Es por esta razón que México tiene la necesidad de siempre mantener un sistema de publicidad bien organizado en este país para formar una opinión popular favorable a México, lo cual se puede conseguir si ostos trabajos se hacen de común acuerdo y con la cooperación del pueblo trabajador de los Estados Unidos.

Abrigo la confianza de que usted recibirá al compañero Kelly tantas veces como él crea necesario ver a usted, y que llevará al terreno de la práctica la promesa que usted le hizo al Sr. Davidson de hacer sus trahsacciones por el conducto de las uniones obreras.

Respetuosamente,

SALUD Y REVOLUCION SOCIAL,

P. S. Me permito llamarle la atención al hecho de que los fondos de la Embajada Mexicana están depositados en el Riggs National Bank, banco de la Standard Oil, y que la Unión Internacional de Mecánicos tiene dos bancos en esta ciudad, el Mount Vernon Savings Bank y el Commercial National Bank.

R.H.

FAPECFT

The CIVIC CLUB

14 WEST 12 STREET
Telephone, Watkins 4797

NOTICE

The serving of Sunday Dinners will be resumed September 18 at 6 o'clock.

THE FIRST DINNER CONFERENCE
of the season will be held

Wednesday, September 14, at 8 o'clock.

Subject: Social Evolution in Mexico.

Speaker: Mr. Roberto Haberman, of the University of Mexico.

Chairman: Dr. Arthur Livingston.
Speaking in the Auditorium.
Reservations may be made for dinner but will not be kept after 6:30.

The Arts Committee announces the sculpture of Mr. Stanislas Szukalski, the Polish artist, as the first exhibition of the season. The exhibition is on view in the club gallery daily including Sundays from 10 A. M. to 11 P.M.

Civic Club Canoe Trip, Sunday, Sept. 18

Meet at ticket office Erie Railroad Station (Hudson Tube entrance) Jersey City at 9 A.M. Daylight Saving Time. Train to Mountain View.

Bring lunch.

Reservations must be made through Mr. Leo before Friday, September 16.

Cost of trip about $3.00.

If you can't paddle bring a paddler.

The Lessons of the War

THE reports of the public addresses delivered by the distinguished lecturers at the Institute of Politics, recently convened at Williamstown, create an impression of hopelessness and baffled confusion as to the future of international relations. Forebodings, warnings, deprecation of the war, dissatisfaction with its results permeate the addresses. In none has this spirit of depression and pessimism been more forcibly expressed than in the lectures of Viscount Bryce. Denouncing the Treaty of Versailles in terms which heretofore had been deemed reserved to the radicals, and predicting the most serious consequences, he paid the negotiators of the treaty a sorry compliment by observing that the negotiators of the Treaty of Vienna of a century ago at least knew what they were doing. Viscount Bryce sounded the final note of despair in his last address by deploring that the war had apparently not taught any lessons, and praying that some alliance of strong nations, perhaps the League of Nations, might yet save the world from impending disaster.

We venture to believe that the barrenness of lessons from the war and the confusion of the popular mind today have very sound and practical justifications. It could hardly be expected that lessons would be learned from any phenomenon until the phenomenon itself is understood. How can lessons be learned from the war, when the great object of national policy during and since the war has been to give it a purely one-sided and shallow explanation and interpretation, the truth of which the scholars, who should have been the first, have in reality been the last to challenge? Who has contributed more to the popular myth of a guilty nation plotting the war against a peaceful Europe than the so-called historians who occupy distinguished chairs in our universities? How many of them knew enough about the diplomatic background of the war to present a reasoned conclusion of its development and outbreak, even had they the impartiality, intellectual honesty, and courage to seek the truth alone? Many, if not most of them, on the contrary, placed such learning as they had at the service of their emotions, and consciously contributed to that fog of propaganda and confusion which served their Foreign Offices but not science and enlightenment. We will not now too severely criticize the political leaders who, in the face of the secret treaties, could continue to fulminate in terms of idealism. But the psychology of scholars who threw themselves unquestioningly and unembarrassed into the arms of a professional propaganda and made themselves its willing tools is more difficult to justify or palliate.

The consequences are now with us. The despondent group at Williamstown, many of whom had early abdicated their intellectual equilibrium, are practically estopped by their vociferous pronouncements during the war from taking up the thread of scientific research. They have lost that impartiality which must be the scholar's, like the judge's, indispensable qualification. How many among them are in a position frankly to assert that the militaristic policy of France on the continent of Europe is today one of the great dangers to the peace we have—unstable as it is—and that it is economically suicidal? The doubts, fears, and prayers voiced at Williamstown strike a note of futility which seems pitiful and yet fails to arouse real sympathy.

Not alone in their own lives, but in the popular mind, too, their disservice to the world is now reaping its rewards. Having given utterance to the most childish explanations of the war, they now have a vested interest either in foreclosing further research or in sustaining their original conclusions, once announced with such certainty; but the soporific and subversive effects of their propaganda have robbed the general public of its interest in or its willingness to discover any more satisfying explanation than that with which it has been supplied. A great crime has been punished, and "there's an end of it"! Having no background, and their governments themselves having by the very necessities of self-justification been lulled into indifference as to the true causes of the war, the peoples are now treading the same paths and making the same mistakes as those which led to the past war. And they are almost without intellectual leadership. Only the man who did not close his mind or who preserved his intellectual balance and reserved his utterances can now afford fearlessly to investigate and render judgment on the true nature of international relations. And in the United States, even more than in Europe, these men are very few, though fortunately they number some of those most competent to speak in the sphere of international relations.

Well may the speakers at Williamstown deplore the results of the war and the present confusion. They themselves are largely responsible for both. By their easy and confident judgment on the war and its causes, they have filtered away any public appreciation of the nature of that phenomenon and of similar ones that are now in the making. They have thereby contributed to the unintelligence as to cause and effect in international relations at the very time when popular understanding is so greatly needed to give any form of international cooperation, such, for example, as the Conference on Disarmament, any concrete or permanent results. Before they can again claim to share responsibility for leadership in opinion they must seek to undo the mischief they have wrought, and the number who can do that without stultification is not great.

Is It Un-American to Be Fair?

THE Government of Mexico is a government that believes in being fair to organized labor, and acts upon its belief. When it orders supplies in the United States it is very likely to write to the appropriate labor union and ask for a list of fair firms. It has discovered that the workmen, appreciating the action of the Mexican Government, act as self-appointed inspectors. Antonio Villareal, Minister of Agriculture, recently wrote to William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, thus:

> The Department of Agriculture of Mexico is purchasing quantities of farm machinery and implements, well-drilling machinery, automobiles, and tractors to the extent of several millions of dollars worth a year. It is our intention to purchase these supplies henceforth from factories fair to organized labor. We shall be very grateful to you if you will submit to us a list of the names of such manufacturers in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Johnston supplied the names of manufacturers who were "fair to organized labor," and orders were accordingly placed with them. Later Celestino Gasca, Governor of the Federal District, similarly obtained from Mr. Johnston a list of manufacturers of fire engines who were "fair to

organized labor," and accordingly placed an order amounting to $49,589.11 with the American-La France Fire Engine Company of Elmira, N. Y. He recommended it as a fair firm also to the governor of the state of Puebla, Mexico. In all this the Mexican authorities were not going far beyond the stand of the American Government. Contractors manufacturing for the American Government are obliged by law to maintain an eight-hour day for their workers, and during the war the railroad employees were almost compelled by the Government to organize. But after all, the war is over; the American Government, though it still maintains the eight-hour law, has rather lost interest in organizing labor and is cool even to Mr. Samuel Gompers; and Mexico is Mexico, a foreign country and a small one at that.

Now, it may be guessed that all this did not go unnoticed by those American manufacturers who are fighting organized labor tooth and nail. And for those who have sometimes wondered just why the Open Shoppers invented the name of American Plan for their particular brand of non-union shop we quote the following resolutions, adopted recently by the American Plan or Open Shop Conference of Connecticut:

WHEREAS, In a letter dated January 28, 1921, written by Antonio I. Villareal, Secretary of Agriculture for the Government of Mexico, addressed to William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists of the United States, in which letter it is stated that the Government of Mexico proposes to purchase several million dollars' worth of farm machinery and implements, and

WHEREAS, In said letter it is further stated that it is the intention of the Government of Mexico to purchase these supplies from manufacturers in the United States fair to organized labor, and requests said Johnston to submit a list of such manufacturers, and

WHEREAS, Such request and proposed action is a discrimination by a foreign government in favor of a principle inimical to the best interests of the industrial life of the United States and should be looked upon with disfavor and as an act unfriendly to the people of a nation whose good graces it is seeking, therefore

Be it Resolved, That the American Plan or Open Shop Conference of the State of Connecticut in meeting assembled, in the name of and for American industry protests against any interference by a foreign government with the industrial problems of the United States, particularly when such interference tends to discriminate in favor of a principle un-American in character and contrary to the best interests of American industry;

Be it Resolved, That the secretary of the Conference transmit a copy of these resolutions to the senators and members of Congress from Connecticut, with the request that they do all that may be in the premises to protect American industry from this proposed unfair discrimination.

Read those resolutions again, and carefully. The Government of Mexico proposes to purchase "from manufacturers fair to organized labor"; and the Connecticut manufacturers protest because this "tends to discriminate in favor of a principle un-American in character." Out of their own mouths be they then explained and condemned: What they mean by "American" must be, unfair to organized labor, by "American Shop," a shop which is unfair to organized labor; and any manufacturer who treats labor squarely, and any person or government who prefers to deal with firms which are square, is un-American! If that be un-American, we wish there were more persons, firms, and governments which would make such un-American discrimination. Viva Mexico!

Pause

FALL comes and the tempo of life begins to race. The schools and colleges are about to open; the theaters flare and hum; publishers clamor for attention to their innumerable wares. It is like a deliberate attack, sudden and staggering, upon one's equilibrium and peace of mind. We are the more open to the attack since, like the Athenians, we are avid of new things and dread to let pass, even while we shrink from it, any enlargement of our horizon or stimulus to our nerves.

It takes some self-discipline to be the master of things and not their slave. The counsel to reread an old book every time a new one is published is, as things are today, but a foolish one if taken literally. Creative participation in the immediate cultural process is our obvious duty. It cannot be achieved by the gentleman who dozes over his Thucydides and is unacquainted with "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." Not to be on friendly terms with "Tom Jones" is a calamity, but not to be acquainted with one or two American novels of the past year argues insensibility to the qualities and character of the life we actually live. We must be of our time. But we must neither run nor drift with it. To govern and direct the amount and nature of our participation in that rushing, swirling current—that is the problem each individual must decide for himself.

It is not a sum in mathematics. You cannot chart your proposed reading and seeing and hearing. Extremes are easiest to achieve. You may, like Mrs. Katherine Fullerton Gerould, consider the present vulgar and feed on your own sense of superiority; or you may, like the professional first-nighter in New York, get your intellectual sustenance from the mere sense of being on the spot. You may affect the classical and consider no man a gentleman who has not read Horace with his feet on the fender, or, like some of our ultra-moderns, you may consider that nothing which appeared before the year of your birth has significance in the world of art and letters. A more fruitful and discriminating attitude requires a pause not only at this moment but recurrently during the months to come.

That pause should be not one of hard thinking or planning or anticipatory selecting. It is enough to stand an hour by a river, inertly watching the eternal change of its eddies, or to sit in your study without even opening a book, listening, not distinguishing one sound from another, to the eternal, unintelligible hum of life. A sense comes to one, in such hours, of the quality of that sum of things in which there is neither rest nor haste, which sweeps on steadily but without fever. The best among us are too often without that background of the enduring and inevitable. We are terribly anxious either to have things congeal, like the New England critics, or to have them "pick up speed" at our bidding. But the "eternal, iron laws" of which Goethe reminds us hem us in. That hemming in is restful rather than cruel. We must travel with the universe, and neither pulling nor goading will avail us much. Thus to pause oft and recover a sense of the ultimate process of which we are a part will cleanse and strengthen the inner guide to action. This is no mystic counsel nor one to quietism. But it will help us to lay hold upon the relativity of values and ever and free us from the indignity of over-eagerness upon whatever path we travel.

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

International Association of Machinists

FOUNDED IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA., MAY 5, 1888

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: MACHINISTS' BLDG., NINTH ST. AND MT. VERNON PLACE N. W.

WM. H. JOHNSTON, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

20

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, 1921.

Sr. Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles,
Secretario de Gobernacion,
Mexico, D. F.

Querido y estimado Senor:

Le adjunto copia del editorial que saldra en el proximo FEDERATIONIST, la revista mensual de la A. F. of L. con un tiro de 3/4 million. Ademas este editorial ha sido enviado a toda la prensa labvorista para republicacion. He convencido a nuestros amigos, Gompers y Wright de la ~~xxx~~ necesidad de publicarlo y lo han hecho sin discusion ninguna.

Ayer tuve una conferencia de una hora y media con el Senador LaFollette, esta muy agredecido de las atenciones de usted y me dijo que le escribira una carta personal. Siente mucho en poder aceptar la invitacion de visitarle porque las sesiones de la Camara y Senado se abren el 24 del presente.

Me dijo el que todas las rumores indiquen un pronto reconocimiento, pero el no ha dejado de trabajar en este asunto. Ha convencido al Senador Watson de Georgia de su error en atacar al Gen. Obregon, y Watson le prometio retirar su ataque tan publicamente como lo hizo.

NO HA RECIBIDO HASTA AHORA LOS DOCUMENTOS QUE SE LE PEDI Y LAS NECESITA COMO BASE DE LUCHA. LOS DOCUMENTOS NO HAN LLEGADO NI A LA EMBAJADA. ES MUY NEGESARIO QUE LLEGEN ANTES DE LA APERTURA DEL CONGRESO.

El Senador me dijo tambien que ~~xxx~~ es muy amigo del consejero de Hearst y que en las ultimas platicas con el le indico que Hearst ha prometido nunca atacar a Mexico.

En el proximo numero de la revista de LaFollette saldran eleditorial de Hearst, mi "interview" en el World y el articulo del Nation.

Tengo que estar aqui el24 para dar mi conferencia a los legisladores y tambien para intrevistar a los que son un poco tibios hacia Mexico.

Respectuosamente,

Samuel Gompers

PROOF

With the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Mexico apparently making it certain that certain sub-soil provisions of the Mexican constitution cannot be made retroactive the whole tone of the American press on the question of recognition has changed.

Publications which have neglected no opportunity to publish "news" unfriendly to Mexico and untrue to truth have seen a great light and concede that now the oil interests are safeguarded there is no reason why the government of Mexico should not be recognized.

As a matter of fact there is no reason why Mexico should not enter into the family of nations through official recognition of its government.

The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly expressed the opinion-- and backed it with proof-- that the oil interests were the prime cause of difficulties between the American and Mexican nations.

The newspapers which customarily reflect oil opinion now finally clinch the case by their declarations that oil, having got what it wanted, recognition may as well follow.

The American state department, let it be devoutly hoped , does not operate to please oil, though the state department has been far from free from the influence of the oil interests at various times.

A peculiar situation has existed with regard to Mexico in the manner in which the American people have been systematically misinformed.

Hearstism has frankly colored much of the Mexican news, just as it has colored Japanese news and Irish news and British news and just as it would have colored more of the world war news had it dared.

In addition to this the popular American conception of Central American Republics as places where comedy was the rule and seriousness and ability not to be expected has had its influence on most American correspondents.

In addition to this it is a sorry fact to record, but with a certain few notable exceptions the American newspaper representatives sent to the Mexican capital have been men of small ability and less initiative and capacity for understanding.

Had men of the integrity and intellectual capacity possessed by some of the American newspaper representatives stationed in Paris and London been the sources of American information regarding Mexico it is safe to assume that the American understanding of Mexico would have been much different than it has been.

One more fact remains to be chronicled in this connection. It has been possible for predatory interests to influence either directly or indirectly the work of certain of the correspondents dealing with Mexican news and propaganda directed by these predatory interests, chiefly oil, has found its way into print in liberal quantities. The boasts of the American Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, now less active than formerly, may it be recorded happily, are sufficient evidence of the justice of this contention.

That there should have been this taint is unfortunate for those men of capacity and integrity who have tried to picture fairly the trials and the hopes and the difficulties of our sister Republic.

Now that the oil interests are more inclined to give it as their verdict that Mexico is "a good country" the picture has begun to change (how ready and rapid is the response!) and the opportunity as

well as the reason will diminish.

The American State Department has before it an opportunity to do a great justice by extending recognition to a government properly elected by the suffrage of the people.

It is probable that from time to time opportunity still will be found to hurl a shaft at Mexico and Mexico may deserve some, but the paramount fact is that there is in Mexico a government elected in proper manner, functioning properly as a government and by all signs endeavoring to deal justly with all people and to work toward a better and brighter future along constructive lines.

There has been some recent comment upon the fact that the Mexican government favors American business firms which employ union workers, that the government of Mexico wishes to assure itself that its purchases are made under fair and proper working conditions which have been fixed by agreement between employment and workers.

One chamber of commerce even went so far, in its astonishment at this, as to adopt resolutions which it sent to officials of the United States government. This chamber of commerce was highly incensed because the Mexican government took such a position. It was set down as an interference in American internal policies.

In the first place, so far as is known, America as a nation has no internal policy which says that is is wrong to purchase goods from employers whose workmen are organized. In the second place it is perfectly proper for any purchaser of goods, government or non-government, to fix conditions under which those goods are to be manufactured. Our own government makes certain definite stipulations, and properly so.

DRAFT

35

It will be difficult, however, for the enemies of peace and progress to build much of a case on matters such as this. The main question over which propagandists have waxed fearful is evidently a closed chapter, or nearly so.

The road to recognition is clear enough so that it is proper for hope to run high. Here are two republics destined to be neighbors, striving together for the advancement of human freedom and the development of a higher concept of life for the peoples of both countries.

The workers of the United States await with eagerness the moment when congratulations may be extended by reason of the complete resumption of international relations.

Chester M. Wright

FAPECIT

FORMA M.—3

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina

Telegrama recibido en el de de 19

38New York N Y 21 Sept 1921
15-30 pd d 3.55 pm

Gral Plutarco Elias Calles.
Nogales, Son.-

Importantisimo Usted esté presente Mexico llegada Lamont Tengo tratar asuntos importantes puedo verlo en Sonora.

Samuel Salcedo

Copia "O"4.15 pm

FAPECFT

POR

NOGALES. SON., sep. 22/1921.

SECRETARIA DE Gobernación
MEXICO, D. F.
SEP 23 1921
OFICINA TELEGRAFICA

Samuel Salcedo, C/o. Consulado Gral. de
NEW YORK. E.U.A.

Hoy salgo para Rochester atender mi salud.

GRAL. P. ELIAS CALLES.

FARECT

P. S.

38

COMPAÑIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA

VIA GALVESTON.

Comunicación rápida entre oficinas de la Compañía, Centro y Sud América, Los Estados Unidos y todas partes de Europa, etc.

B. & S. Sucr.—182671.

POR COBRAR

ESQ. AV. INDEPENDENCIA Y SAN JUAN DE LETRAN.

VERACRUZ, CALLE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA No. 1.

320 NEWYORK 39 CLCT NF

Fecha 21 SEP 1921

PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES SECRETARIA GOBERNACION MEXICO

IMPORTANTISIMO PRESENCIA GENERAL CIUDAD MEXICO CUANDO LLEGUE LAMONT ENVIADO BANQUEROS TAMBIEN ADMINISTRACION ACTUAL STOP AMIGOS MUTUOS INFORMANME HOMBRE FRANCO PROGRESISTA MEJORES DESEOS PARA MEXICO FUERA DELOS NEGOCIOS STOP DESEA CONOCER GENERAL SALE VEINTENUEVE ACTUAL TRATESELE MAYOR CONFIANZA CORTESTA

SAMUEL SALCEDO

Z 3.48PM.

CIA. TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA * SET 21 19?? * MEXICO

POR COBRAR

LA RECTIFICACION DE PALABRAS DUDOSAS, DEBERA SOLICITARSE POR MEDIACION DE LA COMPAÑIA, QUIEN SE ENCARGARA DE OBTENERLA SIN ESTIPENDIO ALGUNO.

FAPECFT

PODER EJECUTIVO FEDERAL
ESTADOS-UNIDOS-MEXICANOS
MEXICO

SECRETARIA
DE
ESTADO Y DEL DESPACHO
DE

Núm.

TELEGRAMA

CABLE.

De México, D. F., a Nueva York.

SUBSECRETARIA, septiembre 23 de 1921.

Sr. Samuel Salcedo .
C/o. Consulado Mexicano .

Su cable fecha 21 General Galles llegará próximamente a Rochester objeto curarse enfermedades aquéjanlo .- Atentamente .

EL SUBSECRETARIO,
J.I.Lugo .

JIL/ ac .

SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION
MEXICO, D. F.
SET 28 1921
OFICINA TELEGRAFICA

Talleres Gráficos de la Nación.—México.

FAPECFT

THE CIVIC CLUB

14 WEST 12 STREET

NEW YORK

Abril 27 de 1922.

Sr. Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles,
Secretario de Gobernación,
México, D. F.

Mi querido y estimado General:

Le adjunto copia de una carta que acabo de enviar al Lic. Vasconcelos.

Yo creo que es muy preciso el que se haga todo lo posible para que el citado señor esté en Chicago a esa fecha.

Respetuosamente,

SALUD Y REVOLUCION SOCIAL.

Samuel Salcedo

Cuando Ezequiel Salcedo regresa, le dará más informaciones.

FAPECFT

Abril 27 de 1922.

Sr.don José Vasconcelos,
Secretario de Educación Pública,
México, D.F.

My dear Don Pepe:

Acabo de arreglar, por medio de Frank Bohn, que usted hable en Chicago el día 13 de Septiembre, la misma fecha y en el mismo lugar con President Harding. El tópico de discusión será "La Opinión Pública y la Paz Mundial. Usted naturalmente tendrá que hablar desde el punto de vista de México. También habrá un banquete y usted tendrá la oportunidad de hablar una vez más, también siguiendo al Presidente Harding. La ocasión de esta bola es la Convención Anual de todos los Oradores de la Chataqua International Association que tomará lugar en Chicago del 13 al 16 de Septiembre. Además de ustedes dos, habrán otras notabilidades internacionales.

Tenga la bondad de avisarme lo más pronto posible si usted estará de regreso de Brasil a la fecha arriba mencionada. Sería por demás llamar su atención sobre la importancia de este asunto.

Afectuosamente,

SALUD Y REVOLUCION SOCIAL

FAKE

Secretario
de Relaciones Exteriores.
México.

ALBERTO J. PANI,

saluda a su estimado y fino amigo el señor General don Plutarco Elías Calles, Secretario de Gobernación, y se complace en manifestarle que dió ordenes telegráficas al Consulado en New York, N.Y., para que sean entregados al señor Samuel Salcedo, los Dls.300.00 que su enviado puso a disposición de esta Secretaría.

México, 13 de mayo de 1922.

FAPECFT

FAPECFT

F. 5

COMPAÑIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA

VIA GALVESTON.

Comunicación rápida entre oficinas de la Compañía, Centro y Sud América, Los Estados Unidos y todas partes de Europa, etc.

R. & S. Sucr.—178406

ESQ. AV. INDEPENDENCIA Y SAN JUAN DE LETRAN.

VERACRUZ, CALLE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA No. 1.

Fecha 24AGO1922

507 NEWYORK 19 mm CLCT WF

GEN PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES SECRETARIA GOBERNACION MEXICO.

DENTRO OCHO SEMANAS MEJORARA DEMANDA Y PRECIO HENEQUIEN STOP DEBESE ESTUDIAR SITUACION PARA VENDER STOCK MONETARIA EVITANDO PERDIDAS RESPECTUOSAMENTE

SAMUEL SALCEDO

9.48. PM RRA

POR COBRAR

CIA. TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA AGO 1922 MEXICO

LA RECTIFICACION DE PALABRAS DUDOSAS, DEBERA SOLICITARSE POR MEDIACION DE LA COMPAÑIA, QUIEN SE ENCARGARA DE OBTENERLA SIN ESTIPENDIO ALGUNO.

FAPECFT

45

PODER EJECUTIVO FEDERAL · ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS · MEXICO

SECRETARIA

DE

Núm. 214

TELEGRAMA

De México, D. F., a Ciudad.

Ago.26.922. de 192

Sr. A. De la Huerta, Srio. de Hacienda.

De Nueva York dícenme:

"DENTRO OCHO SEMANAS MEJORA DEMANDA Y PRECIO HENEQUEN. DEBESE ESTUDIAR SITUACION PARA VENDER STOCK MONETARIA EVITANDO PERDIDAS."

Salúdote cariñosamente.

Gral.P.Elías Calles.
Srio.de Gobernación.

SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION
MEXICO, D. F.
AGO 26 1922
OFICINA TELEGRAFICA

SG/jna.

Talleres Gráficos de la Nación.—México.

FAPECFT

Forma M. 3

ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION
MEXICO, D. F.
AGO 29 1922
OFICINA TELEGRAFICA

Telegrama recibido en México, D. F.

1014 Sria de Hacienda Mex 29 Agosto rb rv x 14 lo
of pdd 15 3o rec 17

P E Calles

Enterado tu mensaje ayer transcribiendome noticias nueva York sobre Stock Monetaria.-Saludote cariñosamente.-

Adolfo de la Huerta

FAPECFT

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la oficina

47

PODER EJECUTIVO FEDERAL
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
MEXICO

SECRETARIA
DE
ESTADO Y DEL DESPACHO
DE
GOBERNACION.

Núm. 124

CABLEGRAMA.

TELEGRAMA

De México, D. F., a New York, City, E.U.A.

el 25 de Agosto de 1921.

Sr. Samuel Salcedo.- C/o. Consulado Gral. de México.

OFICINA TELEGRAFICA
AGO 25 1921
MEXICO, D. F.
SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION

Hace tres semanas encuéntrome enfermo, pronto contestaréle.
Salúdolo.

GRAL.P.ELIAS CALLES.
SRIO.DE GOBERNACION.

SG/jna.

Talleres Gráficos de la Nación.—México.

FAPECFT

F 5.

48

COMPAÑIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA

VIA GALVESTON.

Comunicación rápida entre oficinas de la Compañía, Centro y Sud América, Los Estados Unidos y todas partes de Europa, etc.

B. & S. Sucr.—182671

ESQ. AV. INDEPENDENCIA Y SAN JUAN DE LETRAN.

VERACRUZ, CALLE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA No. 1.

POR COBRAR

Fecha 9-NOV 1922

347

SANDIEGOCAL 19 COLLECT Q

GENL PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES SECY GOBERNACION MEXICO

TELEGRAMA DE NEWYORK INDICAME IMPORTANCIA NOMBRAR VASCOUCELOS

REPRESENTANTE DE MEXICO PARA CONFERENCIAS WASHINGTON DIRRECCION

MIA ATHLETIC CLUB LOSANGELES

SAMUEL SALCEDO

MR 4.43PM

CIA. TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA NOV 9 1922 MEXICO

LA RECTIFICACION DE PALABRAS DUDOSAS, DEBERA SOLICITARSE POR MEDIACION DE LA COMPAÑIA, QUIEN SE ENCARGARA DE OBTENERLA SIN ESTIPENDIO ALGUNO.

POR COBRAR

FAPECFT

Forma M. 3

ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA RECIBIDO EN

X df rm Numero 78 New York via Mexico D.F. 10 marzo 924 Torreón

41/87 oro pdd 11.46.

Gral Plutarco Elias Calles,
Torreón coah.

Telegrafase Morones hace dias que aprovechando investigaciones Petroleros abrirase asunto envio barcos Guerra Have dos años Tampico amigo Washington ansiosos acabar para siempre futuras maquinanaciones intervencionistas tambien propaganda hacese tachandole Bolchevique ayer estallo cohete favor enviarme quinientos dollars conducto consulado. Respetuosamente.

Samuel Salcedo.

(19-15)

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la oficina

FAPECFT

FAPESP

SALCEDO SAMPAIO

35