



When more of these folders are desired, order them by our stock number:

D3404T²/5

Send your order to our nearest branch or agency or to our main offices.

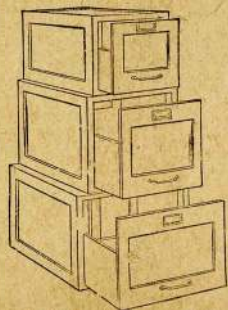
YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.

MAIN FACTORIES AND EXECUTIVE OFFICES
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

OUR OWN FILING EQUIPMENT STORES: Boston, Springfield, Mass., New York, Albany, Newark, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland.

MEMORANDA

Transfer Your Correspondence to **Y and E** Transfer Cases



"Y and E" Drawer Style Wood Transfer Cases

Have easy rolling drawers and patented self-interlocking device. Are strongly built, with brass trim bolted on. Sizes



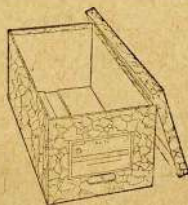
"Y and E" 4-drawer Wood Transfer Cases

An excellent transfer unit. Strong frame construction. Brass trim bolted



"Y and E" Drawer Style Steel Transfer Cases

One drawer units. Particularly strong, protective and easy to operate. May be stacked verti-



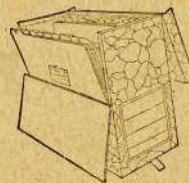
"Y and E" Style "A" Set-up Transfer Cases

"Y and E" Style "A" Set-up Transfer Cases have solid wood ends, sides and bottoms, with an opening in center of bottom for the guide extension. The frames are covered with a special paper.



"Y and E" Style "A" Knock-down Transfer Cases

Style "A" Knock-down Transfer Cases are similar to Set-up, but collapsible, to save storage



"Y and E" Style "E" Vertical Transfer Cases

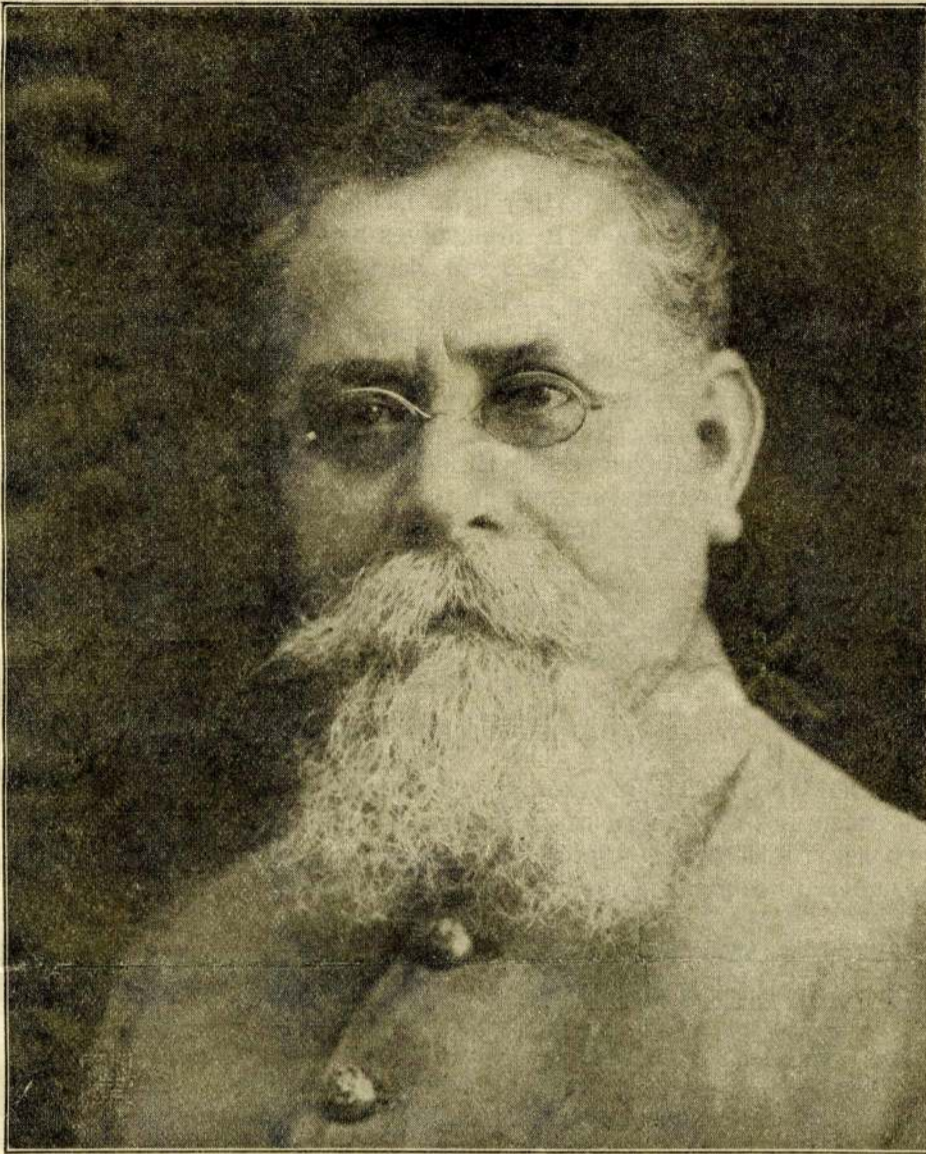
Made of jute board with two solid wooden blocks attached to bottom to take care of the guide extension. Front and flanges are reinforced with tin. For small capacity are unsurpassed. Bill-size No. 80¹/₂; letter-

January 17, 1920

1/24/920 *Noticia de N. York*
el presente RECORTE.

IN THE ARENA: TWO OPPOSITE EXT

Saludo con cariño a nuestros candidatos y a usted.



opportune turns of the wheel of fortune and the effective moral aid of the United States he found himself at the head of a nominal Mexican government so insecure in every element which tends toward stability among normal peoples that his position appeared absolutely untenable. Before him stretched a rough road strewn with the rocks of growing deficits, internal disorders, clamoring claims, and hedged by the endless byways of reconstruction. Behind him was a record of prowess by the grace of luck and, lurking in shadow, the enigmatically smiling faces of half a dozen generals, any one of whom could have pushed the Supreme Chief off his rickety pedestal by the raising of a little finger. What saved him? His difficulties and the echoing emptiness of the national larder. He was heir to a heritage which no one envied him.

The months of grace granted him by that single condition proved a forcing house for elements of greatness in Carranza, wholly unsuspected by his quiescent rivals or the public at large. He had no ardent

Carranza

By GEORGE AGNEW CHAMBERLAIN

THREE years ago Carranza was balanced above a quaking military bog; twelve months later he was a power with the apparent stability of a rock. What is the answer? He had hit upon a formula. He had discovered that by taking one part sophistry, two parts blood money, and three parts hatred of the United States he could coagulate the quagmire under him into synthetic concrete. He did it and from that emplacement he has systematically slapped us with an immunity which has astonished himself, his associates, and the world at large.

Few men have ever enjoyed the peculiar power of this bewhiskered chief. Even the most powerful and bloody-minded despots of the past have been civil (at intervals, anyhow) to citizens of friendly powers. Peter the Great of Russia had a sort of burly good manners; Caligula himself, and Herod, knew the power of fair words; and scowling old King John spoke softly enough to the British barons at Runnymede! But this man Carranza! . . .

A Man of Three Virtues

HE is a tomb, a cave of silence, speaking only by echo. In the two years during which I was consul general of the United States at Mexico City I spoke to him only twice. Nothing remarkable about that. But in the same period of time the ambassador (representing the person of our President) had barely a dozen interviews with Carranza, and if he ever persuaded this Mexican sphinx to express an opinion, the world has yet to learn of it.

Carranza could be genial enough in a casual way with a few cronies, but when it came to talking to the representative of the United States he became a clam and delivered his kicks by proxy. The first of these kicks was handed out tentatively as one who says "Go to blazes!" under his breath to a man twice his size. But the last had the wallop of a Missouri mule. Why? Because we asked for it, got it, and asked for more. That's half the answer. The other half is that Carranza has been growing in power like the green bay tree.

What was his situation three years ago? Through

admirers even among his own people. He was absolutely devoid of the magnetism of a popular leader, he was unsupported by any spectacular achievement, insecure in his hold on imaginations easily fired by eloquence. He lacked, in comparison with certain of his forerunners, the loud-mouthed echoing of grandiloquent ideals from a host of hungry satellites. All expected him to fall as a matter of course; none had a motive for hastening the empty debacle, and as a result he gained time.

To none of his predecessors had time brought anything but disaster, for Mexico is the home country of the coup d'état, of fame born overnight, and of man in breathless and often ridiculous pursuit of the event. But Carranza was different. He had three virtues highly praised among mortals, but seldom exercised because their power is so slow in accumulation: silence, patience, immobility. Behind that triple screen he sat like some hibernating insect and projected his antennae, Luis Cabrera, Alberto Pani, Rafael Nieto, all civilians, into the surrounding atmosphere, feeling out the calm before the storm.

He was at a momentous parting of the ways, but how far he sensed the fact at that stage of the game will never be known, for such words as come from the mouth

(Continued on page 46)

of an established oracle never fit the small beginnings of power. Nevertheless he had a choice more distinctly defined than any granted his many prototypes. Circumstances were blocked out for him in unusually clear masses. The World War was at its height and absorbed the attention of the American people and Government. From the same source, and in the face of a wrecked banking system, had sprung a lusty little trade boom which sufficed to feed the exchequer hand to mouth and day by day. Finally there was an almost totally fresh deal in resident American officials from the ambassador down, men picked for their experience in Latin affairs, unbiased by the trying events which had scarred their predecessors, and trained in a school of effective compromise, friendly by profession.

Every Knock a Boost

CARRANZA had the choice of two roads. He could accept Fletcher's embassy and the revitalizing of our consular establishment throughout Mexico, in the spirit evidenced by the action of the United States in sending a full quota of officers, and by so doing lift his country out of a harassing maze of misunderstandings to a pinnacle of prosperity never before attained. Or he could turn a cold eye on the hand of friendship and build a little edifice of his own on the rubble of internal greed, jealousies, and pride.

The horns of this dilemma were not equal. The road to international friendship was open as far as the eye could see, but there was a gamble at its end. Carranza could hang a policy of *rapprochement* on the peg of our passive resistance to Huerta and consequent aid to himself, open up genuine negotiations for a settlement of all outstanding differences, assume a position of benevolent neutrality toward the World War, reap the full benefits for his country of a tremendous rush in trade, borrow the millions he needed for a funding of every foreign obligation, revivify industry, and substitute for the traditional enrichment of the few by graft a wave of almost universal prosperity. He could do all this. But he could not estimate his chances of holding the replenished resources of the nation against the enigmatically smiling military commanders behind his back once his success should have aroused their cupidity. That was the gamble with honor he refused to face, and for what an alternative!

He turned into the road of opportunism, not suddenly, nor with a blare of trumpets, but with a shrewd and measured calculation. If an epigram can stamp a hall mark on any career, it may be said of Carranza that every knock is a boost. Without power there is no danger. The military were dangerous to him; he knew it, everybody knew it, it was the talk of the streets. He was no soldier. He could not attain to a legitimate share in that power, but by taking thought for a month of morrows he could bend temporarily the whole of it to his own uses.

How did he do it? By looking for the danger behind the danger. What gave strength to the military? Not honesty, nor patriotism, nor enforcement of order, but patronage, hypocrisy in the face of unsettled conditions,

and last, but by no means least, the immemorial right among the family of Mexican generals of every generation to point to the Colossus of the North, and yell "Treason!" at any reasonable arrangement with the United States. Here was his formula—graft, banditry, and international insult in combination; and apparently no gamble at the end of the road.

By selling himself body and soul to the military through emptying into its pockets 60 per cent of the national revenue, it became his ally at least for as long as the exchequer could stand the strain. Hand in hand with that result went one of far-reaching consequences. Mexico was not at war. She was not even threatened with war. Why, then, spend almost two-thirds of her total resources in maintaining an army? The answer was, bandits, internal disorders. While they lasted the army had a reason for existence. The fact that these disorders exist today, even at the doors of the capital, carries on its face the proof that the army has realized from the first the necessity for keeping intact the right-angled triangle with lawlessness for its base, the military as the upright and Carranza in the rôle of chestnut snatcher as the buttressing hypotenuse.

If the results of Carranza's taking the wrong turn were limited to a petty conspiracy for the bleeding of his own country, we could shrug our shoulders and pass on as we have for a century past, but the fatality about any crossroads is that it implies an increasing divergence. If one of those two paths led to mutual benefit for the United States and Mexico, the other led necessarily to estrangement. If one meant pacification, security for both labor and capital, international honor, and reconstruction, the other meant internecine warfare, abandoned fields, rusting industries, the palm of bad faith among nations, penury and despair to all save the military clique and its satellites.

A Woman Among Nations

DO you know Mexico? Have you ever traversed her plains or crossed the superb ranges of her mountains? She is the woman, *par excellence*, among nations, a naturally fruitful vine, mistress of more varieties and changing moods than any other equal territory on the face of the earth. Her feet are dipped in tepid waters, her skirts trail the lush riches of the tropics, she is girdled with fertile though abandoned valleys, bedecked with gold, silver, and irrepressible harvests, and crowned with a diadem of snow-capped peaks. She is forever in travail and, rain or shine, troubled or untroubled, presents to the world's commerce men-children full-grown—bullion, by the carload; hemp, by the million bales; oil, beyond the capacity of any known method of transportation. Look at her as a woman, think of her as a woman, and remember that she has been outraged by apes for a hundred years, ravaged by the alien element that has conquered but never assimilated her.

Just at this point, and to stem the cupidity that may arise from such a picture in the minds of those who look upon any territorial maiden in distress as fair prey, let me say that nothing in this argument of a great issue should be construed as advocating the annexa-

tion by conquest of all or part of Mexico under any conceivable eventuality. We must do something; the time is upon us when we have to do something, whether we like it or not, but to square that something with our own ideals and the demands of humanity we require more than a moment of thought or an outburst of chauvinism. We need to balance the present against the past, review the record of affront and injury, and then turn our minds to the crystallizing of vague desires for a clean-up, any clean-up, into a definite and concise program aimed at a single goal which once reached will insure international peace and internal tranquillity not for a day, a year, or even a dictator's lifetime, but for such a period as blesses only those monuments of human endeavor which are built in wisdom on the lasting foundations of elementary justice, genuine equality, and actual freedom.

Why not state that goal here and now in a paragraph, and be done with it? Because no man can judge a penalty without considering the crime. Because we are not ready for immediate absorption of a conclusion on fragmentary evidence. Because, in spite of the flood of exposures of outrages perpetrated in Mexico and let loose by our daily press, the public still knows nothing of their basic causes.

When an American attempts to visualize Mexico in her relation to the United States, what does he see? A yapping terrier fighting the tail of a snoring St. Bernard? A curious monkey hammering with a rock on the percussion cap of an unexploded shell? A teasing boy experimenting on how far he can go without colliding with a slipper? If these conceptions, all tolerant and unfortunately widespread, were near the truth, we might be justified in balancing the ills of continued indifference, watchful waiting, and subterfuge against the burdens and the annoyance, to a war-weary world, of decisive action.

But Mexico to-day, whatever she may have been in the past, is more than a yapping cur, a teasing boy, or a curious monkey, and it is high time that the man in the street should measure her potential viciousness, revise his misconception, and read the writing on the wall of a hundred years of history and four years of Carranza. Mexico has a continuing policy not invented but innate, sucked in with mother's milk. Among devotees of a certain pastime it can be described as the art of passing the buck; in more dignified language, she blinds us from her pepperbox of high-sounding words and behind that screen resorts with astonishing success and redundancy to actions treacherous to our welfare and disastrous to her own.

As an exponent of this policy Carranza has had no peer, no rival, and scarcely a runner-up, but before considering his masterly command of the foil of subterfuge let us go back to that crossroad of three years ago, follow him along the path of enmity to the United States, which he chose, and measure the gap he has opened between his country and ours, a gap already too wide for bridging and that can only be closed by a crosscut.

This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Chamberlain, recently United States consul general in Mexico. The next article will appear in an early issue.

5

L. V. Navarro tiene la
honra de llamar la
superior atencion del
futuro Presidente Don
Alvaro Obregon. Este asunto
¡No es una FABULA!

New York, May 11.—Is Tampico and its rich oil fields to follow Texas into the United States following a revolt to be staged before the Mexican national elections in July?

Mrs. Huldah Harrold Bain, wife of a U. S. navy captain, today charged that such a plot exists in Tampico and called on friends of freedom to prevent it.

Mrs. Bain returned last month from Mexico and it was on that trip that she says she discovered the plot which aims at the annexation of Mexico's richest oil fields after the fashion in which Texas won its independence and then obtained annexation.

"In Tampico, working as drillers, civil engineers, etc., are over 3000 members of the old Foreign Legion of the French army. These men are adventurers, willing to take any risks and to fight on any side," said Mrs. Bain.

"There are enough similarly disposed Americans there to bring the total number available for a desperate enterprise up to 5000.

"Guns, ammunition, gas tanks,

whippets and other materials of war are buried at Tampico, merely waiting to be used.

"The plot will probably be sprung on the eve of the election, possibly before. The plan is to start a disturbance, use the adventurers to take control of the district, and then to run up the American or a foreign flag and claim protection. This is practically what was done in Texas, and it is what they plan to do at Tampico.

"I do not know exactly who is putting up the money for this adventure, but it is safe to assume that it is the people who have most to gain by it.

"It certainly is not the poor people either of Mexico or the United States.

"The Pan-American Federation of Labor is an organization that may be able to block the plot.

"I was in Tampico myself for 10 days, but the truth about the plot there was discovered by investigators of the Mexican Property Owners' Nonintervention league and the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

"The United States secret service knows what is going on. It has made arrests, but so far has been unable to get at the prime movers of the plot.

"Fortunately for the soul of America, there are a few men and women who have found time to get together for a second national campaign against armed intervention in Mexico."

Vuelta //

Los Angeles, Cal. 5/12/920
#6612 = Nolmes, Ave
General México

Alvaro Obregon
Candidato a la Presidencia.
Inolvidable Señor:—

Hasta estos momentos
me es dable el placer
de comunicarme con Ud.
después de tan largo y
por todos motivos desagradable
tiempo, durante su
peregrinación; tiempo
sin embargo, que nos
trajo a los mexicanos de
verdad, y amigos sinceros.
#

#La gran satisfacción
de sus conquistas y
laureles, Señor Obregon,
¡No me refiero esta vez
a sus victorias militares,
las cuales siempre
lo coronan, sino a
la realización de una
grande mejora hacia
el VERDADERO cumplimiento
de nuestra "Carta Magna"
el Derecho de Elección y
el Respeto de Ciudadanía!
De seguro todos los mexicanos
nos agruparemos ya
para entrar en la
carrera de la FORMALIDAD #

#y concienzuda obligación
de cumplir con nuestros
deberes nacionales.
¡¡ Ya era tiempo de
contener la corriente
de abusos interminables!
El actual MOVIMIENTO,
como lo hice publicar
en este País (En Inglés),
no ha sido ni mucho
menos, una revolución,
sino una EVOLUCION.
Evolucion, no solamente
digna y oportuna,
sino: PERENNE..... #

A Usted Señor Obregon
le debemos los mexicanos
el NO-haber perdido
nuestra: AUTONOMIA,
en esta ocasion con el
rechazo patriótico, ^{oportuno}
energico y peligroso
de la odiosa imposicion
!Borrallas! —
sea mi tutor: —
Ojala y todos nuestros
hombres instruidos, le
llamasen la atencion
a nuestro pobre pueblo,
a fin de que comprendiese
la realidad de #

(2)

la situacion porque
 atravesamos en este
 turbulento desnivel
 mundial, para que
 unisonamente conjuramos
 algun mal, que
 inesperadamente
 pudiera sorprendernos.

Nuestro suelo es muy
 codiciado y hay que
 defenderlo. ¿Mas como
 realizar la obra estando
 divididos? Imitandolo
 a Ud. en su obra de
 regeneracion. Por mi #

parte mi querido y
respetable superior,
incondicionalmente
(Usted lo sabe bien).
puede contar con mi
concurrencia a su lado,
ofreciendo todos mis
esfuerzos de hombre
honrado y mexicano
patriota, para colaborar
leal y sinceramente
en su Administración.

Me di el honor de
escribir varias veces a
Nogales, adjuntándole
algunos DATOS de Prensa.

y además y según ^{me}
lo indicó Ud. tuve
algunas conferencias
con Don Baldomero Alameda
relativas a la tarea
que voluntaria y
agradablemente me
impuse como mi deber
hacia la causa legítima
y simpática: "Oregon".
Después hice un viaje
al Este y Sur, con mi
cometido de PRENSA,
que le ofrecí; habiendo
pasado una bonita
semana en Cuba, adonde

#conquisté valiosas y
honorables amistades
en nuestro favor.

Ya me ocupo del
Estudio de Dos Ramos
importantísimos de la
Administración, los ^{cuales}
serán presentados
oportunamente y de
ser aceptados, de seguro
coadyuvarán a la
BRILLANTES del Gobierno
de mi estimado y digno
Candidato, Oregon, nuestro
futuro Presidente.

Lo abraza su amigo de
Cotazon, Señor. L. P. Navarro.

Los Angeles, Cal. 5/20/920 (10)
#6612 - Nolmes, Ave.

General

Alvaro Obregon, Universal
Candidato a la Presidencia.
México.

Insoludable Señor:-

De ser cierta la Captura
de Don Venustiano Carranza,
tendremos que reconocer
que la prodigiosa obra
de Ud. se ha terminado.
¡Ahora solo resta dar á
conocer la verdad de
los hechos, para merecer
la sancion pública! Me
refiero aqui especialmente
á la atencion que debe ponerse

#para conjurar el mal
que ARTICULOS de intencion
dañada pudiesen
esturbiarnos.

Vease el Admirante Aniso
Núm. - 1. Este queda dementado
si se toma en justa
consideracion el
"Altamente juicioso"
retiro del Grál. Abto. Gonzalez
el cual merece
Admiracion y respeto.

Dichos articulo, que es
es LOCAL deberia de
haberse REFUTADO
y energicamente
por las dos personas #

#aqui autorizadas y
dadas a conocer con
el debido Caracter:-
El Agente del Partido
Liberal y el Agente
Comercial - nombrado
por el Gobierno Provisional
¡Por esta circunstancia
habria parecido
INTRUSO de mi parte
su opinion, habria sido
un FESTINAMIENTO,
maxime, cuando que esta
"Prensa" se muestra algo
resentida conmigo, algo
por haberme dirigido
a la del Este y Sur #

de U. S. A. y a la de
Cuba; habiendonos ^{todas}
ellas ayudado a
"Carta Cabal"; SIEMPRE

Otro asunto importante.
Niño Mm. (2) Pronta ejecución

Un caso análogo tuvo
lugar en tiempos de
Juarez, respecto á Don
Cherco Cortina, quien
fue solicitado por
extradición, la cual
fue denegada más
con el justo fin de
aquella eterna contienda
en la frontera de ^{terminar}
Pamplinas, se le

(2)

Formo un proceso y
 salio sentenciado a
 Prision; dandosele en
 una Unidad-por-Caree
 Ccso que fue Merida,
 adonde la salida es
 impracticable.....
 Con la condicion de
 que al intentar su
 escape, seria conmutada
 en "Ulna" y a perpetuidad.
 !! Asi se termino aquel
 Embrollo!! Demianmos
 Legisladores de peso
 que ayudaban al

entonces #

#Primer Magistrado en sus altas labores.....

Para terminar mi General y es mi opinion muy estudiada, no me Consejo, que Ud. no los necesita: - La ESPERA de Julio a Diciembre no procede en el caso de la EXALTACION de Ud. al Poder, por ser en realidad una "declamacion", comprobada con el reconocimiento Universal manifiesto.

Lo quiere a Ud. de Corazon su respetuoso amigo y sincero partidario L. V. Navarro ANEXOS #

Anexo Num. 1

Mexico's Loss

President Carranza's overthrow by force of arms is a blow to stabilized government in Mexico. The Carranza administration may have been inefficient, and Carranza's arrogant temperament may have worked harm to Mexico's interests. Nevertheless, the Mexican people should have been allowed their redress at the polls.

The militarists have ousted the first chief from power within a few weeks of their presidential election, at which Carranza was not to be a candidate. It is the same old story of militarism's impatience with the peaceful processes of the ballot.

The result must inevitably be a sorry one for Mexico. When the revolution broke out, foreign capital was beginning to return to Mexico after a long absence. Mexico seemed to be entering upon an era of domestic tranquility. The presidential election was about to demonstrate that constitutional processes of law and order had been re-established in the republic.

The Obregon revolt has destroyed this valuable impression of stability which Mexico could have given to the world. The new regime invites further discord. By the sword Obregon has usurped power. By the sword his adversaries may in turn drive him into exile. Meanwhile, foreign assistance, which is so necessary for Mexico's economic development, will naturally be withheld. The Mexican people have been betrayed by the selfish ambitions of their unpatriotic generals. Until Mexico learns that all domestic political rivalries must be settled by the ballot, conditions resulting from despotism must continue south of the Rio Grande.

melita #

Este es asunto
Administrativo
— y quizá Legislativo
No personal

Méjor Him: (2)

By A. L. BRADFORD
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, May 19.—Proposed appointment of Francisco Villa as chief of the Mexican constabulary might cause President Wilson to withhold recognition of the new government indefinitely, it was learned today.

Villa is held responsible for the murders committed during the bandit raid on Columbus, N. M., in 1916.

It was suggested that should the new Mexican government be recognized the United States might demand of it the extradition of Villa for the Columbus raid.

The only possible arrangement is with Villa is for him to quit his activities and retire to private life, said General Calles.

Los Angeles, Cal. 6/8/920
#6612 = Nolmes Ave.

General
Alvaro Obregon
Candidato a la Presidencia
Méjico.
Inolvidable Señor: -

EL IMPORTANTE
Artículo que llegó hoy ^{ad. pnto}
de New York, remitido ^{me}
por mi amigo "Gard."
de quien le había oído
desde antes que dejara
Sonora (Recuérdole su
TARJETA;) llamandome #

la atención, de que: -
APROVECHANDO, la oportunidad
de los escritos de "Inimidad"
que están causando furor en esta Nación, he
hecho que: "The Literary Digest"
que es en la actualidad
el-mas-leido-Magazine
en-el-Mundo, insertase
en un bien coleccionado
GRUPO varias opiniones
de la "Prensa." (Mejores
amigos de Prensa) a fin
de que sean CONOCIDOS,
en comprendio aquellas
PUNTOS, que hablan

justa y eloquentemente ⁽¹⁵⁾
en nuestro favor!! De los
guardelo Usted Sr. y
personalmente, para
futuras OCACIONES, mi
querido General, me
permite suplicárselo, así
fundan dome en ^{mi}
mi experiencia general
en este Pais. Le recomiendo
Ud. que yo fui, en aquella
POCILGUITA, de Oficina
en Philadelphia, quien
contribuyó al RECONOCIMIENTO
de Don Benito, a fin
de mis influencias

pesaron en la Balanza
muchos más que los trabajos
de Arredondo y Amador.

!!! El pago que se
me dió, General. Usted
quizá lo recuerde..... iii
Mis dos únicos amigos
fueron: Sres. Oregon y Julia
Volviendo al ARTICULO

Me satisfago y mucho,
de la sincera y desinteresada
ayuda, que mis
amigos nos prestaron.
En este Ud, con ella
y el cariño puro de sus
Respetuosos Amigos y partidarios
L. V. Navarro.

Los Angeles, Cal. 7/2/920

#6612 = Holmes, Ave.

General

Alvaro Obregon,
Candidato a la Presidencia

México
Mi inolvidable Señor:—

Pengo la honra de
manifestar a Ud. que
hasta hoy me fue entregada
por nuestros ^{gentes} amigos Don Ed. Ruiz
su grata del (31) de Mayo
i Mucho gusto me
dio el oír de Usted #

personalmente despues
de un largo lapso lleno
de tan culminantes
acontecimientos.

Para su estimable
conocimiento le envío
un IMPORTANTE "Editorial"
que debe ser leído
cuidadosamente a
fin de "entrañar" su
VERDAD. i sera reproducido
en el Mundo Entero.
Muy pronto i c. a.

México, siendo mi
primer paso el visitar
a Ud. y darle mi
sincere Abrazo de
todo cariño. Si tiene
Ud. algo que ordenarme
de por aqui, sirvase
hacerlo, mi fino
y respetable señor
y de seguro lo tendré.
Suplico a Ud. que
ordene, sea tomada

#mi dirección Postal y
Telegráfica: # 6612 =
Holmes, Ave. Los Angeles -

Como siempre, me es
gratis el renovar el
Sr. Oregon, las seguridades
de mi sincero cariño.
Tus respetuosos amigos.
L. J. Navarro.

Muy

Importante

A N I M P R O B A B L E A S S U M P T I O N .

The charge brought against Gen. Obregon by Miss Julia Carranza, the daughter of the murdered Mexican President, as published in a San Antonio dispatch, must be attributed by impartial observers to the natural feelings of a daughter in an excess of filial grief and despair more than to any evidence, direct or indirect, that the head of the successful revolution was in any way implicated in the crime.

To The Times the assumption that Obregon had any hand in the death of Carranza or any pre-knowledge that such a deed was in contemplation appears highly improbable when all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration.

In the first place, Obregon had nothing to gain by taking the life of a defeated adversary who was already discredited in the eyes of almost every one of his fellow countrymen. In the second place, he had a great deal to lose by duplicating the deed that in the death of the unfortunate Madero turned the initial success of Huerta into a long era of anarchy and bloodshed for Mexico.

Obregon's struggle has been to bring peace and orderly government to his distracted country. What personal ambitions he may have had for leadership were subsidiary to this main object.

Above all, in the attainment of this regeneration of Mexico, Gen. Obregon was anxious to enlist the sympathies and good offices of the American government and the American people. He, at least, understood how much the lack of this American sympathy contributed to the downfall of Carranza and how much, on the keeping of this sympathy, the success of the new revolution depended. And he knew that to start the new regime with a wanton deed of blood would alienate the United States and the civilized world and deprive him of his surest mainstay in piloting his country through the stormy waters ahead.

An enemy, to damage Obregon in the eyes of the world, might have been guilty of the crime Julia Carranza has charged against the Mexican leader. It is incredible that Obregon would have committed (what Macaulay once called worse than a crime)—such a blunder—at the most critical moment in his career. His whole record as a political leader and a soldier is against this assumption.

A N IMPROBABLE ASSUMPTION.

The charge brought against Gen. Obregon by Miss Julia Carranza, the daughter of the murdered Mexican President, as published in a San Antonio dispatch, must be attributed by impartial observers to the natural feelings of a daughter in an excess of filial grief and despair more than to any evidence, direct or indirect, that the head of the successful revolution was in any way implicated in the crime.

To The Times the assumption that Gen. Obregon had any hand in the death of Carranza or any pre-knowledge that such a deed was in contemplation appears highly improbable when all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration.

In the first place, Obregon had nothing to gain by taking the life of a defeated adversary who was already discredited in the eyes of almost every one of his fellow countrymen. In the second place, he had a great deal to lose by duplicating the deed that in the death of the unfortunate Madero turned the initial success of Huerta into a long era of anarchy and bloodshed for Mexico.

Obregon's struggle has been to bring peace and orderly government to his distracted country. What personal ambitions he may have had for leadership were subsidiary to this main object.

Above all, in the attainment of this regeneration of Mexico, Gen. Obregon was anxious to enlist the sympathies and good offices of the American government and the American people. He, at least, understood how much the lack of this American sympathy contributed to the downfall of Carranza and how much, on the keeping of this sympathy, the success of the new revolution depended. And he knew that to start the new regime with a wanton deed of blood would alienate the United States and the civilized world and deprive him of his surest mainstay in piloting his country through the stormy waters ahead.

An enemy, to damage Obregon in the eyes of the world, might have been guilty of the crime Julia Carranza has charged against the Mexican leader. It is incredible that Obregon would have committed (what Macaulay once called worse than a crime)—such a blunder—at the most critical moment in his career. His whole record as a political leader and a soldier is against this assumption.

Los Angeles, Cal. 7/8/920 (20)
#6612 = Volves, Ave.

General Alvaro Obregon
Candidato a la Presidencia
Nozales.
Inolvidable Señor:

¡Seré breve!

Habiendo continuado
el propósito de ayudar
al Regimen. Nuevo; en
la creencia de que los
reales jefes caminan
de acuerdo con Ud. al
ver que Fernando Iglesias
Calderon, fue elegido
para negociar el reconocimiento
de la guerra #

de maestros actual ^{Epis}
en U. S. A. sin demora
Les escribí a mis
Amigos de la Prensa
para que Me toda
ayudasen maestros asuntos
en esa línea. Fernando
es un antiguo amigo
mío, desde la infancia.
Me ocupé también de
otros puntos importantes,
ya recibí contestaciones.
Una es de quien conoce
a fondo los asuntos con
México, mes por años #

21
se ha ocupado de
ellos en Washington D. C.
conociendo (Persuasmos) E.
a los diversos oficiales
de la Administración
; Su opinión personal
es pues de atenderse !
Enfáticamente me
dice: - No eris que deben
Uds. esperar el
RECONOCIMIENTO, antes
de una "Eleccion-Popular"
Pero esto en nada
los perjudica..... #

Como por el dia 25
del pasado, tiene la
honra de dirigirle a Ud.
una carta a Mexico,
acompañando un

Importantissimo.

EDITORIAL

ii El asunto que expresa
ya está muy bien
DETERMINADO!! Provere

Ud. recóferla pronto.
Lo felicito por su sabio
regreso al Hogar y le
desearé Ud. felicidades.
Suyo leal amigo y admo.
L. N. Navarro.

SITUATION IN MEXICO WATCHED.

*Southern Leaders in Wash-
ington; De la Huerta may
Soon be Recognized.*

[BY A. P. NIGET WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Mexican situation is receiving more careful study by the American government than has any subject since the Paris Peace Conference, it was stated today at the State Department.

This is with a view to according recognition to De la Huerta's provisional government, provided satisfactory assurances are given that he can and will maintain order and live up to its obligations respecting the protection of the lives and property of foreigners.

Iglesias Calderon, the special envoy sent by De la Huerta to ask recognition, will seek another conference with Acting Secretary Davis as soon as he has discussed the situation with the members of his staff, who have just arrived here from Mexico City.

American officials, it is stated authoritatively, are impressed with the evident sincerity of the expression of Provisional President De la Huerta and of the efforts to bring about order in Mexico, but they have taken note that the active workers in the various departments of the Mexican government have not been changed and that the newly-appointed Cabinet officers leave the work of their officials chiefly to the men who conducted the affairs under Carranza.

DIFFICULTIES THE SAME.

Reports reaching Washington from Mexico City state that foreigners who went to the Mexican capital to compose the differences between their companies—agricultural, mining and manufacturing—are forced to deal with the very men with whom they formerly dealt, in some cases the men who conducted the confiscation of their properties under Carranza, and that they are meeting with the same difficulties as before.

Gen. Obregon's desires to reduce the size of the army are believed by officials to be sincere, but it was noted the army has been increased by 30,000 men since the revolution. Official reports received here have told of efforts to moralize the army by stopping the abuses to life and property. Gen. Calles has issued a strong "order of the plaza" on this subject.

The Treasury Department has estimated that the cost of the army at present is 1,000,000 pesos a day. Salvador Alvarado, acting Secretary of the Treasury, officially announced that there were "8000 or 10,000" people living on the nation by the padding of pay rolls.

Julio 15 de 1920.

Sr. L.V. Navarro,
6612 Holmes Ave.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Muy sr. mío y amigo:

Con la debida atención, me he enterado de su grata fecha ξ del que cursa, y en contestación le hago presente mi agradecimiento por su manifestación de simpatía.

Soy de Ud. afmo. atto. amigo y ss.

8/8/20 = Querido Graciano ^{Junior} Pregon: 21

Muy de prisa (Respetuosamente)
Le dirijo estas letras, por
trabarse de urgentisimo
caso. ¡Me acordaria a Pung,
quien siempre demuestra
celo y patriotismo, pero
la circunstancia de encontrarse
rodeado de un positivo
Enjambre. todos heroes
y conoedores, etc. haciéndome
truidos-meritorios, etc.
me obligan a mantenerme
aparte, tanto para no
aumentar-inútiles tareas
#

así como el confusidime
lo cual no me agrada
iii) Los asuntos de la Baja
California, están tomando
un carácter, si no
internacional - por el
momento, si con marcada
tendencia a ellos en
el cercano futuro.
La causa sera "Valores,"
"Reclamaciones" y "Equívocos."
Mucho, muchísimo se
ha desatendido el ^{trabajo}
cesudo y objetivo de
la Prensa en este tan
importante Litoral. #

por mas que a diario
aparecen, en distintos
Periódicos ^{relativos} artículos
formados con los actos
mas culminantes y
en forma de "Censacion"
para atraer su venta.
Esta censacion es de
Simio Peligro para
nuestra Patria, pues al
final de todo embro ^{se}
queda siempre la "Quida".
La tenacidad de Cambria
es la directa e inmediata
responsabilidad ^{presumida}
Lo que lo induce ^{presumido}
a tan criminal #

La acción es el "Suero."

Este está íntimamente
ligado con extranjeros
y tal cadena está atada
en sus extremidades ^{atada}
en dos columnas de
condición "Antípoda".

Una la porción más
"delesnable," de México,
y la otra, el Estado
de la Unión Americana
más "Arbitrario." California
¿Cuál es pues, el ^{resultado}
resultado probable
en caso de una fricción?
#

A no dudarse ^{General} ⁽²⁾
sera el Partido ⁽²⁾
Republicano el que
rifa aqui en la siguiente
Administración y ello
nos es desfavorable.

Del seno de mi última
correspondencia con
mis amigos del Este
haciendo yo mismo
un estudio observativo
bajo mi mas profunda
e interesada observación.
Como se lo exprese al
Consul en mi invitación
al Lunch, hace algun
#

tiempo, se viene á esta
conclusion, que nada
interrumpe y si ayuda;
que, hay-que-dejar;
la-actividad-Canti;
hasta que pase
el día de la Elección
Presidencial (confirmada)
en cuyas fechas remideras
de seguro el
Obstinado-Gobernador;
Retentivo, cederá, sin
mas ni más pues
sus consejeros, saben
bien, que con el #

Presidente Alvaro Obregón ⁽²⁷⁾
esas Bromitas
Políticas, salen
sobrando. Mas
en caso de que iniciásemos
entonces se tomaría
una Acción Drástica,
sin temor de que
ésta suspendiera la
operación de nuestros
actos Constitucionales.
Esta es mi opinión.
Mi muy respetable
y querido señor Amigo,
#

la cual no lleva
ni mucho menos la
menor intencion del
Consejo, sino simplemente
el satisfactorio
cumplimiento de
un deber por
Amos a México.
Amos a la Justicia y
Amos al Amigo
Para concluir: Ud. que
es mas conocido
esta Nacion y su Pueblo
que su partidario leal.
L. D. Navarro

Los Angeles, Cal. 8/17/920 24
6612 - Holmes Ave.

General Alvaro Obregon,
Candidato á la Presidencia.
México.

Muy querido Señor: -

Siendo recomendado
a mis amigos de "Prensa" e
que me informen de todo
cuanto nos sea importante,
tengo la honra de darle
á conocer una opinion que
bien pudiera Ud. utilizar.

Esta vez, la carta
me vino de Washington
y se refiere al General
Alvarado. Traducida #

dice a la letra:—
"Este joven funcionario
es inteligente y práctico,
mas sus ideas democraticas
no son entendidas
por la mayoria. Mas
aun, es honrado, puesto
que desfines de gobernar
en la rica Peninsula
de Yucatan, no es un
millonario, lo cual
podriamos notar, cuando
lo vimos en nuestro
pais, ultimamente.
!Naria un buen Miembro
del Gabinete del
Presidente Obregon. #

Desfines, hace de mi ⁽²⁾
una larga (Bondadosa)
reminiencia, la cual
no me corresponde a
mi el referirla, pues
pareceria intencional
y concluye asi:—No puede
negarse, que Carranza
tuvo el mal tacto de
desprenderse siempre
de lo BUENO! ^{"En general,}
yo no conozco al Gral.
Obvarado ni de vista,
pero entiendo que es
de los Apóstoles de ^{mi}
mi IDEA, "Single Tax"
de cuyo asunto le #

hice á Ud. una ligera
incriminacion asi: Tengo
en estudio (2) asuntos
que presentare á mi
Gobierno á su tiempo.
Este es uno de ellos y
desde que servi en el
Consulado en Philadelphia
me ocupe de ellos y ^{una} ^{relativa}
cambie. correspondencia
relativa con el Sr. ^{Barbarin}
Barbarin! Jamás tuvo
efectos, tan importante
Proyecto! Existia!
Adios Señor, lo quiere
su sincero amigo
y leal partidario
L. V. Navarro

AUMENTO _____ (2) (30)

Muy querido,
Señor General: - Ya
lista mi carta para
el Correo me llegó otra
larguísima de Washington
escrita por un Decano ^{de la} John
de la Prensa, quien se
encuentra identificado
con lo más alto del Gov.
Es miscelánea y entre
otros frmitos toca la
cuestión "Ibáñez". Me
dice: - La mano que
paga sus escritos debe
ser William Randolph Hearst
quien jamás será

#Amigo de Mexicanos.
Sus ESCRITOS tienden
á crear la idea de que
todos son INEPTOS.
Al quedarse callados
Uds. de facto lo demuestran.
No es la Prensa de
México, á la que le
corresponde la defensa,
pues no es leída aquí,
sino á la Americana. La
cual siempre ponemos
con gusto á su disposición
del elemento oficial.
!Mas no podemos
hacernos solidarios! #

#Dese Ud. una esplendida
por estos contornos y
"ABRA" la escuela de
enseñanza entre los
y demas agnates.
pues parece, ma de
los, o que son ignorantes
o que entreven algm.
nuevo cambio y desem
"caer parados". De
todos modos, es precisa
alguna ACCION. No
es preciso pelear para
defenderse y Ud. lo sabe
muy bien por experiencia #

#propiá, bien demostrada
Lea Ud. su último
ataque. — Penétrelos!
También me dice:
El Grande Don Alvaro
tiene innumerables amigos
y simpatía. Aquellos
que no lo pasan están
en las Ciudades de la América
del Paso á Brownsville
y los que lo ENVIDIAN,
seguro en el Oeste y en
su propio Estado. Ayer
mismo hablabamos aqui
de ello, al ver la carta
de Ud. de fecha reciente.
¿Cuándo es por fin la
La urge á Ud. y á sus amigos
el que lo separados, con certeza. #

"ALERTA."

(32)

Mi querido General:—

Usted sabe bien, quien
le escribe esta imprudente
pero importantissima
comunicacion, referente
a la desagradable ^{Cuestion}
de la Paja California,
cuyo amago para nuestra
querida Patria, cubre
su horizonte, siendo hoy
por hoy el punto mas
conspicuo, del cual
quieren sacar el

~~mejor~~

#mejor "partido monetario"
Tal "horizonte" para
ellos, se encuentra a la
distancia del "Bolsillo"
de su Chaleco, mientras
que "Otros" lo vemos en
forma de "Lágrima" regada
con "Lágrimas;" a la distancia
Mi carta - del - Este - de
hoy, me trae dicha
"Comunicación;" comunicación
que debe Ud. conocer
al fin de la "Letra,"
sues reclama una
y adecuada medida
de prevención. Está #

reacion me vino de un ² ³³
amigo en San Antonio
quien lo es de Usted y
y su "Plan;" americano
serio e instruido sin
impresiones ni equívocos
Me dice a la letra:
TRADUCCION - "Con insistencia
se rumora por aquí,
una nueva disposición
en México, que hará cambiar
la elección de Almada
por la de Arturo M. Elias,
para substituir a
"Cantu" "PIEDAD".... Tal acto,
no solamente traería #

#ma-nera - insoportable
fricción, sino que ^{había} había
Ayudar en todo momento ya
seamos predicado. Conozco
á Elias personalmente y
le llamamos; La Rata que
siempre huele el "Dueso"
y siempre se lo come".
Al asesinar á Don Francisco
inmediatamente empecé
á repartir en toda la Frontera
"Botones con el Retrato"
de Felip Diaz. Cayó este y desde
luego se afilió con Suerta
quien lo nombró Consul Gral
aquí. Después este y cesando el
establecimiento aquí un Periodico
en que destrozaba al Regimen
Constitucionalista - Sigües Ca
relaciones con De la Barra y Compañia

Los Angeles Cal. 8/23/920 ⁽³⁴⁾
#6612 - Holmes Ave.

General Alvaro Obregon
Candidato a la Presidencia.
México.

Mi inolvidable Sr. Amigo:
Buenos dias señor.

Loñez sigue dandose
gusto, sin oposicion.

En ultimo escrito ^{habla}
del chocante asunto
con que los enemigos
politicos de Ud. trataron
para empujarlo.

Automovil aplomado
Misterioso. Haciendo

"INGINUACIONES"

muy-directamente
personales que dan
lugar á fcs comentarios
recayendo todos,
en contra de nuestras
personalidades de
Gobierno. Por otra parte
E. L. Doherty está ^{parte} ^{otra vez}
levantando la "POLVAREDA"
que acostumbra,
cuando ve que alguien
quiere negociar ^{quien}
en Tamírico, en que
se refiere en dar al
público noticias—
encontradas, y de #

sensación, siempre ⁽³⁵⁾
que éstas le sirvan
para "ENGRANDECER"
su negociación...
Adelante. Pero, ⁶ para
que sirven mestros
Consules? Una, de
dos General, ¿no saben
¿no les importa
más que el "SUELDO"
ser llamados: Consul.
ii) Ya no por deber en
sus atribuciones, sino
simplemente por "DIGNIDAD"
están obligados
á defender á la #

#Patria y su Pueblo!

Hay algunos bien intimidados
pero ignorantes.

Deme Ud. la oportunidad
de "ENSEÑARLOS".

El servicio Consular
es la "Piedra de Toque"
en cada Nación y tiene
que ser "VALIOSO y DIGNO".

Nuestro primer fraseo,
Señor General sería el
hacer una "visita" en general

y la mejor época es:
Entre la fecha de su
elección y la de su empedimento

al Gobierno, y estoy listo para
ella y no le PESAR utilizar
mis apreciamentos.
L. J. Navarro

MAGNATES BACK OF OIL FIGHT

E. L. Doheny, Heading Great
Mexican Petroleum Interests,
Says J. F. Guffey Aids Obregon

BRITISH SHIPMENTS DENIED

Pennsylvania Man Called 'Claim
Jumper;' Titles Pronounced
Valid by U. S. in Protests

By Universal Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Mexican oil land controversy, which has given the State Department months of trouble springing from the changing governments there, has now developed into a battle between American oil magnates. Edward L. Doheny, heading the great Mexican petroleum interests, and Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, Attorney General Palmer's friend and late campaign manager, are the chief contenders.

Doheny issued a statement here yesterday designating Guffey as a 'claim jumper' and charging that Guffey is secretly aiding the campaign of General Obregon for the Mexican Presidency in the belief that if Obregon wins some of Guffey's claims to title in the oil regions will be made good.

Recently the Guffey interests, struggling along without much support from official agencies despite the leader's affiliations with the Attorney General, charged that the "chief kickers" against the confiscatory character of the Mexican constitution were two companies anxious to ship petroleum to Great Britain.

MAJORITY OPPOSED

Mr. Doheny's reply follows:

"In place of two kickers, those who are opposed to the confiscatory policy of the Carranza decrees are all the companies producing oil in Mexico except two, one of which is Mr. Guffey's. There are more than forty of these companies and they ship between 95 per cent and 98 per cent of all the oil exported from Mexico. Instead of this oil going to Great Britain, as suggested by Mr. Guffey, less than 4½ per cent goes there, the remainder to the United States and its direct markets.

"As to Mr. Guffey's attempt to cast a cloud on titles, all of the oil titles acquired by Americans and other foreigners in Mexico have been pronounced valid by the most eminent attorneys of that republic, many of them by Louis Dedenz, the nestor, as well as the leader of the profession in his lifetime. They are the same kind of titles exactly as the same companies have acquired in the oil regions of the United States.

ELECTION HELP CHARGED

"The validity of the titles was never questioned until Mr. Guffey now chooses to justify his attempt to grab certain properties under Carranzista decrees, which are just as unwarranted and as great an outrage as any similar attack which might be made by any State or national authority. The decrees, by which Mr. Guffey is attempting to benefit at the expense of his fellow countrymen, have been characterized by the Government of the United States in formal protests as a confiscation and a denial of justice."

Statements have been published to the effect that the Doheny interests were instrumental in promoting General Obregon's candidacy upon the understanding that Obregon as President would be inclined to "recognize rights lawfully acquired prior to May, 1917," when the Carranza decrees were put into effect. The Doheny interests charge the reverse is true, that they are taking no part in the election contest and that the Guffey interests, aided by scores of United States officials, are giving Obregon a helping hand.

8/27/920.

Mi querido General. (37)

¡Nada ocioso será el que sepa Ud. de este asunto. Seré breve, pues, en visperas de nuestro grande y simpático "SUCESO", un simple minuto de su tiempo cuenta.....! Vea Usted el adjunto Recorte. Epil. N.º I = Acandada ^{americana} influente Americana en Tampico, cuya meta es la esposa de uno de mis dos hijos. Vino a visitarme con su hijo #

Mrs. Mason - N^o II - y el #
Martes-17, nos reunimos
en su casa y á la hora
de la mesa, el estimable
nombre de Ud. fue
el "TÓPICO," de la recepción.
Mucho aplaudieron
todos saber de mi
carino y altísima estima
por el Gral. Alvaro Obregón
de quien todo el mundo espera
y de ahí brotó
la idea de introducir
con la familia
Mc-Grath de Michigan

la cual, además de
sus vastos intereses en
nuestro País, tienen
por (el) verdadero cariño.
Concertamos al fin
otra TERTULIA, á la
cual se refiere el "Recorte"
adjunto, y amén de
ciertos errores del Ref.
respecto al viaje de
Ud. hacia México y
su nombre, que es
y no George, todo
como lo deseé y planteé.
Dicha familia N^o III

Es íntima amiga del
Presidente, y muy ^{claramente}
sin declinar en ^{ni en} ^{ningún} ^{modo}
del ORDEN-PRIVADO,
mestros les hace saber
WHO is WHO, y cambian
enteramente de la
opinión que tenían y
la cual se ha estado
creando maliciosa y
torpemente por nuestros
oponentes. Dvidándose
de que son Mexicanos
iii Meos amigos General,
que irán muy pronto a
Washington. Soy de cotas
amigo y partidario. L. J. Navarro

Outlook
August 19, 1920

39

KEEPS AT PEOPLE ON THE BAY

Honorees Named at Smart Function Tues.

Lovely Hospitality Extended Friends

A decidedly charming affair of recent date, was the hospitality extended by Mrs. D. K. Johnson, of Santa Monica, Mrs. L. M. McCrocklin of Tampico, Mexico, and Mrs. Maude Mason, also of Tampico, a daughter of Mrs. McCrocklin, to a number of friends at the attractive residence, 909 Wilshire boulevard.

An informal but decidedly enjoyable program was rendered by the guests, which included readings by Mrs. Maude Mason, whose versatile talent is recognized, solos, duets and instrumental numbers by Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson included a number of French songs in her repertoire, much to the delight of those present. Senor George V. Navarro, closely related to Obregon, of Mexican fame, who soon leaves for his native land, to assist in the settlement of the turbulent conditions of that country, gave an interesting talk on present conditions in Mexico. Reverend Clarence S. McClellan Jr., the Episcopal Missionary from the Big Bend portion of west Texas, whose sojourn in Santa Monica has been so thoroughly enjoyable, was prevailed upon to give a talk on his work among the big hearted men and women living in the God's Country of his adoption. Reverend McClellan also gave several delightful song numbers.

Noted among those included in this charming affair were Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath of Grand Rapids, Mich., their daughter, Mrs. Fannis Coon of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. L. M. McCrocklin, of Tampico; Mrs. Maude Mason of Tampico; Reverend Clarence S. McClellan of Maria, Texas; Messrs J. V. Price of Santa Monica and Coon of Kansas City.

N^o I.
N^o II.

Nostris:

N^o III.

Importante.

SUPPLICANDO:

Darse cuenta del
Impreso á nuestro
Candidato. —

Los Angeles, Cal. 9/ (40)

#6612 - Holmes Ave 7/920

General Alvaro Obregón
Presidente Constitucional
Electo. Méjico.

Muy querido General,
ayer fue día
festivo y no habieron
el Consulado. Hoy
ocurri temprano y
y no obtuve la Noticia
oficial de las Elecciones
que tanto deseaba.
Hasta que a las #

9 ³⁰ A.M. supe por
un Mensaje de la
Prensa asociada que
fue Ud. victorioso.
Inmediatamente
me di' la honra de
dirigirle á Ud. el
siguiente Telegrama:

:- FELICITO A MI PATRIA -
QUERIDA POR SU ACERTADA
ELECCION PRESIDENCIAL-

Al confirmarlo Sr. ^{Presidente}
me permito suplicar
á Ud. se sirva, con #

mi más alto respeto ⁴¹
expresarle á miestra
"Primera-Dama-Mexicana"
mis congratulaciones
personales, pues
debe sentirse muy
feliz. ¡Dios se la guarde!

A otros asuntos:-
La cuestion culminante
del dia, Chismografía
es que este Gobierno
no nos reconozca
sino desfuere de
que los asuntos del
Petroles sean apostados #

#al dictado de sus
"MAGNATES....." Usted
sabe bien, que no hay
tal improcedencia
ni por que esperarla
ii El Reconocimiento
vendrá a su tiempo,
aunque algunos lo

"CONJUREN!" Han sido
otros los motivos hasta
hoy. Es asunto complicado

Remítese Ud. mucho
pues nos pertenezca...

Siyo de Corazon Sr. Presidente
y como siempre dispuesto
a cooperar en el gran "EXITO"
de su "ADMINISTRACION." L. J. Navarro

42

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.—172921.

ESQ. AV. INDEPENDENCIA Y SAN JUAN DE LETRAN.

VERACRUZ, CALLE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA No. 1.

289

Fecha.....

LOSANGELES CALIF 10 08

1-SETIAN

GENL AVARO OBREGON MEXICOCITY

FELICITO A MI PATRIA QUERIDA POR TAN ACERTADA ELECCION PRESIDENCIAL

L V NAVARRO

Handwritten notes and scribbles in the lower right quadrant of the page.



5.18 P FS

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

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA para transmitir por estas líneas con absoluta sujeción a las condiciones que al reverso se expresan y son aceptadas por el que suscribe:

INDICACIONES DE SERVICIO

Núm.	PALABRAS	Valores.....	H. D.
-----------	----------------	--------------	------------

De México el 18 de septiembre de 1920 de 19

Para LOS ANGELES. CAL. Vía

Sr. L. V. NAVARRO. Domicilio

AGRADEZCO FELICITACION QUE ME ENVIA POR EL TRIUNFO

DE MI CANDIDATURA EN LAS ULTIMAS ELECCIONES PRESIDENCIALES. A

MI VEZ FELICITOLO POR LA PARTICIPACION QUE TOMO USTED EN LA

CAMPANA POLITICA DENTRO DE SU ESFERA DE ACCION.

ALVARO OBREGON.

PASE 851

Domicilio del signatario, únicamente para casos de aclaración.



44

FORMA M-2

REPUBLICA MEXICANA

TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. 48 De Mexico el 9 de Sep de 1920

Recibido en Nida el 10

Via of

H. D.	H. R.	T.
7	9-20	5m
		R

Sr. pal a Obregon

L. H. Navarro de los Angeles Cal con fecha 7 del

actual dirije siguiente Mensaje felicitis a mi patria querida por tan acertada eleccion presidencial Resp

J. H. Perez F

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.

Navarro Publishing Co.

L. V. NAVARRO, GEN'L MGR.

#6612 - Holmes Ave.

Los Angeles, California

9/15/920

General

Alvaro Obregon, Presidente Electo
Méjico

Inolvidable señor: -

Habiendo notado en un Periódico de la
"Localidad" un artículo de la Prensa Asociada
que se dice ser mera conversación

personal de Usted, relativo al asunto
de la creación de una "Zona-Seca" de
80 a 100 millas a lo largo de nuestra
Frontera; siendo la idea tan simpática
para esta Nación y su Annunciación
de oportunidad diplomática, desde
luego formule' mi adecuado comentario
y lo remití al Este, adonde todos
nuestros amigos de Prensa nos han
ayudado siempre con celo y talento.

De seguro será visto por allá.

He vuelto á hacerme cargo de mis asuntos, que abandoné en los últimos 6 meses, en que puse todas mis energías y ahorros, en favor de nuestra Causa, y querida Patria.

El (7) del actual tuve la honra de dirigirla á Ud, mi mensaje de Complacencia y en seguida le escribí, confirmándola.

Quisiera Ud, Señor Presidente y acepte como siempre el cariño de su sincero y respetuoso amigo, que me da darle un fuerte abrazo. Prontito.

L. J. Navarro

6612-Holmes Ave

Los Angeles, Cal.

Nota: - Involuntariamente, se me pasó y quedó la antigua carta adyuntada, más el "ARTICULO" le fue remitido, según me asegura mi dependiente. Urge - !! Procurelo Usted General!!

#6612 - Nolmes Ave.

Navarro Publishing Co.
L.V. NAVARRO, GEN'L MGR.

General

Los Angeles, California

11/4/920

Alvaro Obregon,

Presidente Constitucional, Electo

Muy Querido Sr. Presidente: México

Ayer fui llamado a la oficina de Mr. Allen, por solicitud de su hermana Mrs. Learn; él está en Sud America; a fin de consultarme acerca de algunos puntos, en un "Artículo" de "Reacion" que saldrá en el próximo Num. de "Los Vecinos." Con gusto la serviré y bueno sería, el que recomendase Usted a su Secretario, la vigilancia de algunos números que le irán por mi encargo; en esos días en que se verá Usted muy ocupado. ¡Va ilustrado con su

estimable Retrato, Sr. Presidente, y
contiene algo de utilidad!
Otro asunto: El que tanto nos
preocupa. Al fin pasó el ^{Martes} 2
y como era de esperarse
así resultaron las Elecciones.

Ofala, y no tengamos que esperar
hasta que tome el mando el
nuevo Presidente. Por fortuna, en
el Senado, actuarán (55) Republicanos
en contra de (39). Los primeros
representan a los "CAPITALISTAS",
estos "EMPUJARÁN" el Reconocimiento
pues les sirven las transacciones.

Time is Money! Vendrá Señor.....

Saldré mañana Viernes. para
El Paso y pronto iré a darle el abrazo.
Adios hasta la vista Sr. Presidente
con mi cariño y adhesión de siempre.
Suyo respetuoso amigo
L. V. Navarro.

47

Los Vecinos

Union y Armonía

AÑO 6

OCTUBRE DE 1920

NÚMERO 72

Los Angeles, California, E. U. de A.

Argentina — Bolivia — Brasil — Chile — Colombia — Costa Rica — Ecuador — Estados Unidos — Guatemala

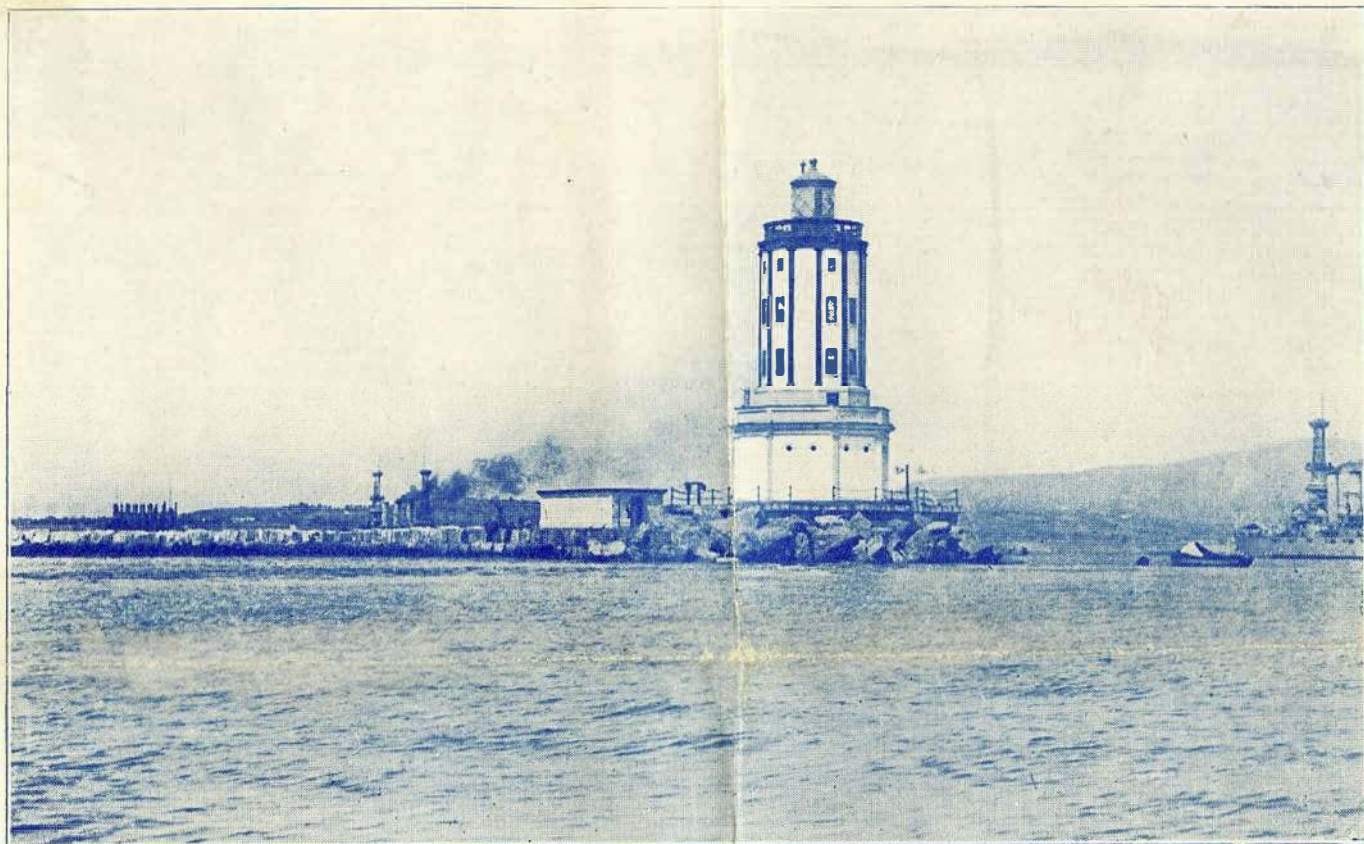
Honduras — Mexico — Nicaragua — Panamá — Paraguay — Peru — Salvador — Uruguay — Venezuela



Hartsook

Señor Don John C. Allen
Fundador, Editor y Propietario de "LOS VECINOS"
Actualmente Visitando la América Latina

EL PUERTO DE LOS ANGELES



El Faro, Puerto de Los Angeles

Los Angeles es la Ciudad más grande sobre la Costa del Pacífico. Su población es de 600.000 habitantes. Rápidamente está viniendo a ser el natural Puerto Americano para una gran porción de la región del Pan-Pacífico.

Los Angeles es la Ciudad Más Favorablemente Situada:

Para llegar a todas partes de la América Latina, Australia, Oceanía y a muchos lugares del Oriente. Por ferrocarril está también más cerca de la mayor parte de las grandes secciones productoras de los Estados Unidos que partiendo de cualquier otro Puerto del Pacífico.

Las Mejores Facilidades de Puerto

El Puerto tiene aproximadamente siete millas de muelles, de los cuales 13.000 pies lineales pertenecen a y son manejados por la Municipalidad. La Ciudad tiene también siete barracas de carga sumando aproximadamente una milla en su longitud. Una de estas barracas mide 1.800 pies de largo y 100 pies de ancho. La Ciudad tiene también un almacén construido de concreto ocupando una superficie mayor de diez acres.

El Comercio está Creciendo Rápidamente:

Sin embargo de la escasez de barcos de transporte el comercio del Puerto de Los Angeles está creciendo con gran rapidez. Alcanza hoy a cerca de 2.300.000 toneladas al año con un valor aproximado de \$100.000.000.

Tremendas Oportunidades Industriales:

Las condiciones de Clima y Trabajo no tienen igual para empresas industriales. Durante los dos últimos años la industria constructora de barcos estuvo empleando permanentemente más de 5.000 hombres y sus contratos con valor de más de \$100.000.000 han sido llenados. La Ciudad tiene grandes áreas de terreno para arrendamientos a industrias que requieran facilidades estableciéndose frente al Océano.

Para mayores informes dirigirse a

THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

Suite 33, City Hall, Los Angeles, California.

E. U. de A.