

MEXICO SE INDIGNA CON NUESTRA ACUSACION

México, D.F., Dic. 6 - Se están desvaneciendo rápidamente las esperanzas que había de que mejoraran las tirantes relaciones entre México y los Estados Unidos. El sentimiento optimista creado por la reciente declaración del Embajador Téllez acerca de que se modificarían las leyes de modo que no causaran dificultades para las compañías norteamericanas, recibió un rudo golpe hoy al publicar "Excelsior" informes de Washington, diciendo que el Departamento de Estado seguía preocupado por las actividades de los agentes soviéticos en México, así como por el tamaño de la Legación Soviet aquí, cuando aparentemente no hay necesidad para un gran personal, ya que prácticamente no existen relaciones entre México y Rusia.

La actividad del Sr. Petkosky, durante su estancia aquí, causó muchos ratos desagradables al Gobierno, y los mexicanos recuerdan que este enviado soviético, en un desfile del día del Trabajo, hizo a un lado su actitud diplomática y pronunció discursos en la calle principal. Por algún tiempo se rumoró que el Gobierno pediría el retiro de Petkosky; pero las autoridades soviéticas, al parecer, lograron arreglar el asunto.

Los despachos de "Excelsior" indican también que el Departamento de Estado se encuentra muy preocupado por la situación nicaragüense; pues se cree que Petkosky tiene muchos agentes en Centro América, que usan a la ciudad de México como una base para atacar y minar la política norteamericana en la América Latina, y al mismo tiempo predicar las doctrinas soviéticas.

Pregunta hecha a Calles.

Un reportero de "Excelsior" hizo la siguiente pregunta al

Presidente Calles:

"Los cables que llegan de los Estados Unidos han venido insistiendo en que allá existe cierta propaganda que se dice organizada por el propio Departamento de Estado, y aun se llegaron a atribuir solapadas declaraciones al Subsecretario Olds acerca de que uno de los puntos determinantes del conflicto con el Gobierno de México, aun cuando esto no ha llegado a declararse oficialmente, sino por trasmano, es el bolchevismo que se atribuye a nuestro propio Gobierno y el temor de que tal bolchevismo, propagándose hacia los países del Sur, llegue a amenazar las defensas del Canal de Panamá.

"Ya en nuestros periódicos, altas personalidades del país han comentado este asunto, pero "Excelsior" estima de mayor interés conocer la opinión presidencial."

El Presidente Niega el Bolchevismo.

La contestación del Presidente dice:

"No tengo inconveniente en dar a conocer a ustedes mi opinión. Podría resumirse en una palabra: propaganda. Es simplemente una propaganda que si no fuera calumniosa sería ridícula. ¿En qué cerebro equilibrado puede caber la idea de que México, país en organización, sin ejército de conquista, sin un remedo de escuadra, quiera amenazar las defensas del Canal de Panamá o cualesquiera defensas de otros países? ¿Es siquiera lógico suponer que nosotros, que luchamos con sacrificios por arreglar nuestra propia casa, salgamos fuera a ejercer apostolados, utilizando doctrinas absolutamente exóticas? La propaganda del bolchevismo mexicano es una nueva patraña para desacreditar cómodamente a este país.

"Ya en otra ocasión declaré que el problema de México no es el problema de ningún otro país; que mi Gobierno no trata de inspirarse en teorías extrañas, sino en hechos propios; y en consecuencia, los

problemas políticos de Rusia son ajenos para nosotros, como pueden serlo para los Estados Unidos. Mi Gobierno tiene relaciones oficiales con la administración soviética, de la misma manera que las tienen los grandes países europeos, como probablemente las tendrán otras naciones, por intereses comerciales y, en una palabra, porque las relaciones de los pueblos deben estar basadas en un respeto profundo para las opiniones de la humanidad.

"El ideal de mi Gobierno, que es el ideal de mi pueblo, es el sacar de la miseria y de la ignorancia a la gran masa subyugada del país; elevar su condición social; enseñarla a alimentarse mejor; dotarla de escuelas y elementos de cultura; elevarla a un mayor grado de civilización; hacer más homogénea la nación, suprimiendo ese profundo abismo que existe de un corto número de mexicanos dotados de comodidad, conocedores del bienestar y el refinamiento, y una gran población de mexicanos también, expoliados por todas las tiranías, olvidados por todos los gobiernos, hundidos en la miseria, en el dolor y en la sombra. Por eso soy amigo de los humildes y de los pobres de mi país, no por recrearme en su mísera condición, no por solazarme morbosamente en la plástica de su color local, sino precisamente por el anhelo de sacarlos de esa condición, mejorándolos hasta establecer los cimientos de su elevación económica, social e intelectual. A este programa, que mirándolo con una mínima simpatía es un programa profundamente cristiano, se le llama bolchevismo por nuestros gratuitos propagandistas. Yo estoy seguro que si en lugar de alimentar tales ideales me cambiara a la fácil tarea de continuar la obra del general Díaz, patrocinando solamente a los ricachones de mi patria, despreciando a los proletarios, fusilando a los obreros, dilapidando en el extranjero los productos de esta tierra, manteniendo periódicos que me

incensaran y cultivando la cortesanía estéril, obtendría sin tardanza los falsos títulos de pacificador de la patria y reconstructor de la nación; pero prefiero quedarme sin ellos para hacer honda labor de humanidad, aunque en el trueque resulte mi Gobierno calumniado con cualquier mote de bolchevismo que le otorga la propaganda. Dejo al tiempo la ardua sentencia. P. E. CALLES."

Se Dice que hay Radicales Pagados por México.

Se dice que algunos norteamericanos radicales que se encuentran actualmente en los Estados Unidos, están pagados por el Gobierno de México, aunque esto lo niegan los funcionarios mexicanos. Pero no se puede desmentir el hecho de que estos individuos, que son bien conocidos en Nueva York por sus actividades radicales, sigan viviendo sin trabajar, y ellos mismos se jactan de laborar en pro de los intereses mexicanos. Cuando Petkosky estuvo en la ciudad de México, dichos individuos eran sus íntimos amigos y todavía tienen relaciones con un número de radicales extranjeros. Se dice que el hecho de que dependan del Gobierno de México ha sido llamado a la atención del Presidente Calles, quien, según se cree, ordenará que se les desocupe inmediatamente.

Los políticos que están haciendo un estudio cuidadoso de la situación, manifiestan que el triunfo del Secretario Kellogg en las negociaciones de Tacna y Arica y de otros delicados asuntos internacionales, acerca de los cuales será pronto informado el público, permitirán que el Secretario de Estado mantenga una actitud firme hacia México, una vez que muestre su habilidad en asuntos internacionales a los miembros del Partido Republicano, que no han favorecido su acción decisiva, y que entonces éstos acudirán en su ayuda. Se considera aquí de significación la entrevista que tuvo con el Senador Borah; pues aunque se sabe que el último es amante de la publi-

cidad, se cree que apoyará la actitud del señor Kellogg para con México.

"Kellogg Resentido con México."

Se dice que el señor Kellogg se encuentra resentido con México porque el Gobierno de este país ha permitido que Rusia cuente con un centro de actividad en la república, el cual está disfrazado con el nombre de representación diplomática; y que si México se deshiciere de los radicales que viven aquí, y diera los pasos necesarios para impedir que la Legación Soviet continuara sus actividades, podrían arreglarse fácilmente las dificultades que existen actualmente con el Departamento de Estado.

Los petroleros en México rehusan hacer comentarios sobre las leyes que los afectan y han manifestado que esperan recibir instrucciones de sus oficinas principales en los Estados Unidos. Se cree que ninguna empresa norteamericana aceptará cumplir con tales leyes, ya que el asunto se halla en manos del señor Kellogg y tienen confianza en la manera de obrar del Departamento de Estado.

Por medio de la prensa, el Secretario de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo ha estado notificando a las negociaciones petroleras que el plazo que expira el 31 de Diciembre, para la confirmación de títulos, no será prorrogado, lo cual viene a contradecir la declaración que hizo el Embajador en Washington.

Aunque en los círculos españoles se habla de que el Gobierno de España no presentará ningunas reclamaciones por daños sufridos por sus súbditos durante los últimos diez años de revolución mexicana, no se ha dicho nada oficialmente sobre el particular.

Los comunistas del puerto de Veracruz se están preparando para recibir a la nueva Ministra rusa, señora Kollontay, y tienen pensado hacer un desfile y obsequiarla con un banquete.

"Washington Vigila a de la Huerta".

Washington, Dic. 6. Según una declaración del Departamento de Estado, autorizada por el Secretario Kellogg, en relación con los reportazgos publicados en la prensa acerca de los planes del señor de la Huerta, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos no permitirá que se violen las leyes de neutralidad por Adolfo de la Huerta, antiguo Presidente Provisional de México, o por cualquier otro mexicano que viva actualmente en los Estados Unidos.

"Las Compañías Petroleras Permanecen Firmes".

Las inversiones norteamericanas que montan de \$6000,000,000 a \$750,000,000, en propiedades petrolíferas en México, serán confiscadas si las empresas interesadas no se someten a las nuevas leyes expedidas por el Gobierno de Calles sobre petróleo, que exigen que antes del 31 de Diciembre se haga el cambio de títulos por las llamadas "concesiones confirmatorias".

Hasta la fecha, ninguna de las principales compañías norteamericanas o británicas han aceptado acatar tales disposiciones. Juzgando por los despachos recibidos de la Capital, la impresión en México parece ser que las empresas están tratando de "ganar tiempo"; pero en las oficinas neoyorkinas se ha indicado que no hay intenciones de ceder. Según informes recibidos aquí, se sabe que las compañías británicas seguirán la misma línea de conducta que las estadounidenses en el particular.

Las leyes mexicanas, a las cuales se oponen las compañías norteamericanas, ordenan que todas las empresas petrolíferas que hayan adquirido propiedades antes del 1° de Mayo de 1917, deberán hacer aplicación al Gobierno de México, antes de que expire el 31 de Diciembre, para que se les extiendan "concesiones confirmatorias". Los intereses

norteamericanos alegan que las leyes mexicanas, al exigir que "se confirmen" los derechos adquiridos antes del 1º de Mayo de 1917, ofrecen "concesiones que no son confirmaciones, sino confiscaciones".

El representante de una importante asociación petrolera norteamericana describió las leyes mexicanas como una amenaza de parte del Gobierno de México para hacer que las compañías norteamericanas "cometieran suicidio o fueran aniquiladas"; agregando que era la única manera como se podían interpretar las disposiciones mexicanas, ya que éstas demandaban que se hiciera el cambio de títulos en toda regla por una "concesión" de dudoso valor y duración, aunque esta última fuera válida por cincuenta años.

La noticia transmitida de la ciudad de México, ayer, acerca de que el Gobierno había avisado a las compañías petroleras norteamericanas que pronto expiraría el plazo para la aceptación de las nuevas disposiciones, se ha interpretado aquí como un signo de inquietud de parte del Gobierno de México. Parece ser que éste confía en que la Administración norteamericana no apoyará la actitud de las empresas estadounidenses, y cree que serán dejadas a su propia suerte, si no cumplen con lo que ordenan las leyes en cuestión.

"Se Introduce a los Estados Unidos en las Elecciones Mexicanas"

"Se toma un artículo que apareció en un periódico neoyorkino para acusar a un candidato a la Presidencia Municipal de que es Pro-Americano."

México, D.F., Dic. 6. Mediante la publicación de un artículo publicado en un periódico de Nueva York, describiendo a Gustavo Salinas, que es el oponente de Arturo Saracho para la Presidencia Municipal, como un mexicano educado en los Estados Unidos, que desea atraer el capital norteamericano a este país, se ha introducido a los

Estados Unidos en la campaña electoral.

El domingo desfilaron varios miles de hombres, en honor del señor Saracho, a quien apoya el Partido Laborista, habiendo llevado la mayoría de los manifestantes banderas rojo y negras, y viéndose centenares de banderolas con inscripciones como "México para los Mexicanos", "No Queremos un Agente de la Casa Blanca", y "El Trabajador no Necesita Ayuda de la Casa Blanca".

Los manifestantes desfilaron por la ciudad, deteniéndose varias veces para escuchar a los oradores que atacaban a los norteamericanos "por inmiscuirse en los asuntos mexicanos" y demandaban libertad "de la tutela" de Washington.

Durante la última semana, los periódicos de la Ciudad de México han estado atacando al escritor del artículo y al señor Salinas, diciendo que Salinas no es mexicano, sino norteamericano, y se acusaba a este último de que estaba recibiendo ayuda de los Estados Unidos.

Los políticos dicen que si Salinas es derrotado será porque los jefes laboristas se han aprovechado ingeniosamente del artículo de referencia, atribuyendo a la candidatura de Salinas un tinte proamericano, ahora que existe un sentimiento en contra de todo lo que es norteamericano.

MEXICO IS STIRRED BY OUR ACCUSATION

Calles Declares Charges of Bolshevism Mere Propaganda by Our State Department.

HOPE OF AN ACCORD FAILS

Mexicans Think Kellogg Will Gain Support Even of Borah on Nicaraguan Situation.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 6.—Mexican hope that the strained relations with the United States would be improved soon are rapidly fading away. The feeling of optimism engendered by the recent statement of Secretary Tellez that Mexican laws would be regulated in a manner to cause no difficulties for American companies received a rude shock when the Excelsior published Washington dispatches saying the State Department there continued to be upset by the activities of Soviet agents in Mexico and the size of the Soviet Legation here, when there appeared no need for a large staff, as practically no relations exist between Mexico and Russia.

The activity of M. Petkosky when he was Minister here caused many unpleasant moments for the Government, and Mexicans remember that this Soviet envoy at one May Day parade dropped his diplomatic pose and made speeches to the marchers along the main street. For some time it was rumored that the Government would request Petkosky's recall, but the Soviet authorities managed to quiet matters.

The Excelsior dispatches add that the State Department is very much worried over the Nicaraguan situation, as it believes Petkosky has many agents in Central America, using Mexico City as a base to attack and undermine American policy in Latin-America and at the same time preach Soviet doctrines.

Question Put to Calles.

A reporter for the Excelsior put to President Calles the following question today:

"Cablegrams from the United States insistently assert that there is in that country a certain propaganda; that it is supposed to be organized by the Department of State itself; certain veiled statements have been attributed to Assistant Secretary Olds, endeavoring to show that one of the determining factors in the conflict with the Government of Mexico is the Bolshevism attributed to our Government and the fear that such Bolshevism, spreading southward, would threaten the defenses of the Panama Canal.

"The Mexican press and several high officials have commented upon it, but it would be of the greatest interest to know the opinion of the President himself."

President Denies Bolshevism.

The President's reply reads:

"I have no objection to giving you my opinion. It can be summarized in one word, propaganda. It is merely a propaganda which if it was not slanderous would be ridiculous.

"What sound mind could shelter the idea that Mexico, a country in process of organization, without an army for conquest, without even a shadow of a navy, would plan to threaten the defenses of the Panama Canal or the defenses of other countries?

"Is it even logical to think that we, who fight with sacrifice to put our house in order, would become apostles of exotic doctrines? The propaganda about Mexican Bolshevism is a new lie to discredit Mexico. Once I have stated that the problem of Mexico was the problem of no other country; that my Government did not wish to govern itself by foreign theories but by domestic facts, and therefore the political problems of Russia are as strange to us as they are to the United States.

"My Government maintains official relations with the Soviet Government, just as other great countries in Europe maintain relations with it, and just as other nations, on account of commercial interests, probably, will have to maintain, because relations between countries have to be based on a profound respect for the opinions of mankind.

"The ideal of my Government, which is the same as the ideal of my people, is to save the great mass of the population from misery and ignorance, to raise their social standards, to teach them a better system of food, to give them schools and culture, to raise them to a higher degree of civilization, to make the nation more homogeneous, fill the great gap that stands between a small group of Mexicans who have had all the comfort and enjoy refinement and well-being, and the great population of Mexicans, exploited by all tyrannies, neglected by all Administrations, sunk in misery, sorrow and shadows.

"I am the friend of the humble and the poor of my country, and not because I may want to amuse myself with their wretched conditions or morbidly to enjoy the plasticity of their local color. I am their friend precisely because I wish to take them out of that condition and better them to the point of establishing the foundations of their economical, social and intellectual elevation.

"This program, when seen even with a minimum of sympathy, is a soundly

Christian program, but it is branded as Bolshevism by our gratuitous propagandists. I am sure that if instead of holding such ideals I would devote myself to the easy task of continuing the work of Porfirio Diaz, backing only the rich of my country, scorning the poor, shooting the workingmen, squandering abroad the products of this land, paying newspapers to praise me and cultivating sterile flattery I would obtain the false titles of pacifier of this country and rebuilder of the nation.

"I prefer to be without these titles, and carry on this humanitarian task even if by doing it my Government is marked with the name of Bolshevist which the propaganda is giving it. I leave to time to pass the difficult final judgment. P. E. CALLES."

Say Radicals Are in Mexican Pay.

Several American radicals now in the United States are said to be in the pay of the Mexican Government, although this is denied by Mexican officials. But the fact remains that these men, who are well known in New York for their radical activities, continue to exist without working, and always claim to be acting in the interests of Mexico. They were intimate friends of Petkosky when in Mexico City, and still have connections with a number of foreign radicals. It is said that the fact that they are on the Government payroll here has recently been brought to the attention of President Calles, who, it is believed, will order immediate dismissal.

Politicians who are making a careful study of the situation say that the success of Secretary Kellogg in the Tacna-Arica negotiations and other delicate international affairs which will soon be brought to the attention of the public, will enable the Secretary of State to maintain a firm attitude toward Mexico, as once his ability in international affairs is shown to members of the Republican Party who have not favored his decisive action, they will swing to his support. His conference with Senator Borah is regarded here as significant, for though Mr. Borah is believed to be a publicity seeker, it is thought that he will back Mr. Kellogg's attitude toward Mexico on protecting American plans for a future Nicaraguan Canal and for the protection of the Panama Canal against Soviet machinations in Central America.

"Kellogg Bitter Against Mexico."

Mr. Kellogg is said to be particularly bitter against the Mexican Government for permitting Russia to have a centre of activity in Mexico under the guise of diplomatic representation. It is said that if Mexico would make a clean sweep of the radicals now here and take measures to prevent the Soviet Legation from continuing its activities, the present difficulties with the State Department could be smoothed over.

Oil operators in Mexico refuse to comment on the present regulations, and say they are waiting instructions from home. It is intimated that no American company will accept the regulations of denouncement, as they have placed their case in Mr. Kellogg's hands and have confidence in the judgment of the State Department.

The Secretary of Labor, Industry and Commerce, through the local press, notifies all oil companies that the time limit for denouncements expires Dec. 31, and will not be extended. This flatly contradicts the statement of the Ambassador in Washington.

It is said in Spanish circles that the Spanish Government will not make claims for damages suffered by Spanish subjects during the past ten years of revolution in Mexico. No official data are available.

Communists in the Port of Vera Cruz are making preparations to meet the new Russian Minister, Mme. Kollantai, and they plan a street parade and a banquet.

Washington Watches de la Huerta.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The United States Government will not countenance any violation of American neutrality laws by Adolfo de la Huerta, former Provisional President of Mexico, or any other Mexican now living in the United States, it was asserted at the State Department today on behalf of Secretary Kellogg, in connection with press reports concerning Señor de la Huerta's plans.

OIL COMPANIES STAND FIRM.

Neither American Nor British Concerns Heed Mexican Notices.

American investments of between \$600,000,000 and \$750,000,000 in Mexican petroleum properties will be confiscated unless the companies interested submit to the Calles Government's new oil laws and surrender their titles for the so-called "confirmatory concessions" before Dec. 31.

Thus far none of the major companies—either American or British—has accepted the provisions of the Mexican laws. The impression in Mexico seems to be that the companies are "stalling for time," judging by dispatches from there, but officials of the American companies with headquarters in New York intimate that they have no intention of yielding. The British companies, according to information received here, are determined to stand by the American companies in the controversy.

The Mexican laws which the American companies are resisting provide that all oil companies, so far as their properties acquired before May 1, 1917, are concerned, shall, on or before Dec. 31 apply to the Mexican Government for the so-called "confirmatory concessions." The American interests contend that the Mexican laws, in requiring that rights acquired before May 1, 1917, be "confirmed," are offering "concessions which are not a confirmation but a confiscation."

A representative of important American oil investments in Mexico yesterday described the Mexican law as a threat on the part of the Mexican Government to make the American companies "commit suicide or be killed." This, he said, is the only construction that can be placed upon the Mexican requirements. The American

companies are required, he said, to surrender their good titles to properties for a "concession" of questionable value and duration, although the law stipulates that it shall run for fifty years.

The statement in dispatches from Mexico City yesterday that the Mexican Government has warned the American oil companies that the limit allowed for their acceptance of the new provisions is soon to expire was construed here as a reflection of uneasiness on the part of that Government. The Mexican Government seems to be certain, these dispatches indicate, that the American Government will not support the American oil companies in their stand and that they will be left to their fate if they do not comply with the new laws.

AMERICA IS INJECTED INTO MEXICAN ELECTION

New York Article on Candidate for Mayor Used in Charge That He Is Pro-American.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 6.—America has been injected into the mayoralty campaign here through the publication of an article in a New York paper describing Gustavo Salinas, Mayor Arturo Zerracho's opponent for re-election, as a Mexican educated in the United States, who is desirous of attracting American capital to this country.

The Labor Party, which is backing Mayor Zerracho, held a big demonstration on Sunday, when several thousand men paraded. The majority carried red and black flags. In the parade were hundreds of banners with such phrases as "Mexico for Mexicans," "We Do Not Want an Agent of the White House" and "Labor Does Not Need the Help of the White House."

The paraders marched through the city, stopping several times to hear speeches by members of the union attacking Americans for "interference" and demanding freedom from the "tutelage" of Washington.

During the last week Mexico City papers have been attacking the writer of the article and Salinas himself, saying that Salinas is not a Mexican, but an American. It was charged that Salinas was getting backing from the United States.

Politicians say that if Salinas is beaten his defeat can be attributed directly to the skillful handling by labor leaders of the article in the New York paper and taking advantage of the present feeling against things American to ascribe a pro-American tinge to Salinas's candidacy.



NUESTRA POSICION EN MEXICO

¿Estamos dispuestos a tolerar un ultimátum si no se aceptan nuestras opiniones?

Lo delicado de las relaciones entre México y los Estados Unidos se deja ver por la nota publicada últimamente por el Secretario Kellogg, de fecha 30 de Octubre, en la que habla de "la situación tan crítica de las relaciones entre los dos países, que inevitablemente se crearía si las leyes de extranjería y petróleo que entrarán en vigor el día 1º de Enero, resultaran de tal manera que violaran los principios fundamentales de la ley internacional y de equidad, y las condiciones estipuladas en el pacto de 1923."

Desde la publicación del cambio de notas mexicanas, han aparecido editoriales y noticias en un número de periódicos, hasta de los de tendencias conservadoras, en los que se habla de la posibilidad de una guerra, si México rehusa ceder. Es un hecho que México, en su nota en que contesta la del Secretario Kellogg, asegura que "está dispuesto a hacer reparaciones" en todos los casos en que se violen los derechos americanos "en los que los principios de ley internacional hayan sido violados o puedan ser violados", y a esta nota el Gobierno americano no ha dado contestación. Apparently el Secretario Kellogg ha publicado el cambio de notas para dar una oportunidad a la opinión pública norteamericana para que forme su opinión sobre el curso que deberían tomar los Estados Unidos, al no acceder México a las demandas norteamericanas para el 1º de Enero. ¿Es esta una cuestión por la que la opinión pública tolerara una guerra? Si no es así, ahora es la oportunidad para que la opinión pública se imponga; pues

después del 1º de Enero será demasiado tarde.

¿En qué, pues, consiste esta cuestión? Los norteamericanos y otros extranjeros han adquirido títulos de ciertas propiedades valiosas petrolíferas en México. Según la ley mexicana de petróleo, los propietarios que tienen títulos adquiridos antes de que entrara en vigor la Constitución, en Mayo 1º de 1917, tienen la obligación, a menos que prefieran renunciar a sus derechos, a solicitar "confirmación" de sus títulos y a aceptar en cambio concesiones por no más de cincuenta años, contados desde el tiempo en que se principió el trabajo de explotación. Dice el señor Kellogg que de ese modo "el Gobierno mexicano reclama el derecho de convertir las propiedades sin restricciones a posesión por cierto número de años, por el sencillo método de que se cambien los títulos que actualmente existen por concesiones de duración limitada."

¿Qué la transformación compulsoria de un dominio absoluto a cierto número de años constituye tal violación de la ley internacional que tienen los extranjeros derecho a objetar, y hubo un acuerdo durante el curso de las negociaciones de 1923 que tenga la fuerza de un tratado?

La verdadera cuestión no consiste en que los Estados Unidos tengan razón, según el punto de vista del Secretario Kellogg, o que México la tenga. ¿Qué sucederá si la diplomacia falla y México rehusa aceptar el punto de vista norteamericano? ¿Tolerará el pueblo norteamericano que se dé un ultimátum?

Una cosa es clara, que no es el método norteamericano valerse de un ultimátum para salirse con la suya. Hasta 1914 los Estados Unidos habían siempre abogado por el arbitraje y habían por que las naciones del resto del mundo siguieran también

en esa dirección. Por ejemplo, en los límites de Alaska, en la famosa controversia de Alabama, en la disputa de las pescaderías en el Norte del Atlántico, y en otros conflictos, los Estados Unidos han sometido el asunto a arbitraje. Si alguna vez ha existido una cuestión de justicia y de una naturaleza legal, sin duda que ésta es una de ellas, la cual pertenece a la clase de cuestiones que los tribunales pueden perfectamente decidir. Se trata de un asunto de "ley internacional" y es precisamente el tipo de problema para el que se creó la Corte Permanente de Justicia Internacional, y la que se conoce generalmente con el nombre de Corte Mundial.

Si los Estados Unidos han de ser fieles a sus tradiciones, el pueblo norteamericano debe hacer saber al Secretario Kellogg, antes del 1º de Enero, en términos enfáticos que jamás toleraré que se arregle tal cuestión por medio de una lucha armada, en vez de someterse a los tribunales internacionales.

Francis B. Sayre,
Cambridge, Mass.
2 de Diciembre de 1926.

OUR POSITION IN MEXICO.

Are We Willing to Tolerate an Ultimatum if Our Views Are Not Met?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How perilous have become the relations between Mexico and the United States is indicated in the recently published note of Secretary Kellogg dated Oct. 30, in which he speaks of "the extremely critical situation affecting the relations between the two countries which would inevitably be created" if the Mexican land and petroleum laws, to become effective on Jan. 1, should be enforced "in such manner as to violate the fundamental principles of international law and of equity and the terms and conditions of the understanding arrived at in 1923."

Since the publication of the Mexican exchange of notes, editorials and news items have appeared in a number of papers, even of conservative hue, talking of war possibilities if Mexico refuses to back down. As a matter of fact Mexico, in her note in reply to Secretary Kellogg's, has given the assurance that she "will be disposed to repair" violations of American rights in all cases "in which recognized principles of international law may have been violated or may be violated," and to this note America has made no published reply. Apparently Secretary Kellogg has published the exchange of notes to give American public opinion an opportunity to crystallize on the question of what should be America's course if Mexico by Jan. 1 refuses to accede to the American demands. Is this an issue on which American public opinion will tolerate war? If not, now is the time for public opinion actively to assert itself. After Jan. 1 it may be too late.

What, then, is the issue? Americans and other foreigners have acquired title to certain valuable oil properties in Mexico. Under the Mexican oil law owners who acquired titles prior to the enforcement of the Constitution of May 1, 1917, are required under penalty of forfeiture to apply within one year for "confirmation" of their titles and to accept concessions for not more than fifty years from the time exploitation work began. Thus, "the Mexican Government," declares Mr. Kellogg, "claims the right to convert unqualified ownerships into terms of years by the simple device of requiring existing titles to be exchanged for concessions of limited duration."

Is the compulsory transformation of a freehold interest into a term of years such a violation of international law that foreigners have a right to object, and has there been such an agreement during the course of the 1923 negotiations as has the binding force of a treaty?

The real question is not whether America is right in the stand which Secretary Kellogg has taken or whether Mexico is right. Granting that America is, if diplomacy fails and Mexico refuses to accept the American view, what then? Will the American people tolerate an ultimatum?

One thing is clear. Gaining one's way by ultimatum process is not the American way. Until 1914 America had always stood strongly for arbitration and led the nations of the world in that direction. In the Alaskan boundary question, in the famous Alabama claims controversy, in the North Atlantic fisheries dispute, in other instances of vexed and heated controversy, America has submitted the issue to arbitration. If ever a question was justiciable and of a legal nature, surely this one is. It is the kind of question courts are pre-eminently fitted to decide. It is a "question of international law" and precisely the type of problem which the Permanent Court of International Justice, popularly known as the World Court, was created to decide.

If America stands true to her traditions, the American people before Jan. 1 will make it known to Secretary Kellogg in emphatic terms that settlement of such an issue by war or by sabre rattling rather than by an international tribunal of law will never be tolerated.

FRANCIS B. SAYRE.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 2, 1926.



"THE NEW YORK TIMES",
Dbre. 14 de 1926.

PIDEN QUE NO HAYA RUPTURA CON MÉXICO.

La Sociedad Berlinesa Pro-Paz Dirige una petición a Coolidge y a Borah.

Un cablegrama, apadrinado por la Liga Gegan Koloniale-Unterdrueckung, sociedad pacifista de Berlín, expresando --- alarma ante la probabilidad de una ruptura de las relaciones diplomáticas entre los Estados Unidos y México, fue recibido aquí ayer por José Miguel Bejarano, Secretario Ejecutivo y - Tesorero de la Cámara de Comercio mexicana en Estados Unidos.

El mensaje estaba firmado por miembros de los Parlamen-
tos Alemán, Francés y Británico, como también por alemanes -
que no están relacionados con el Gobierno de su país.

El cablegrama expresaba que el mensaje adjunto se en-
viaba al Presidente Coolidge y al Senador Borah. Algunos ex-
tractos del mensaje son como sigue:

"Respetuosamente pero con toda energía protestamos ---
contra cualquiera medida agresiva que se tome en contra del-
pueblo mexicano, cuya justa causa está universalmente recono-
cida por eminentes intelectuales y organizaciones progresis-
tas obreras, y esperamos que el Gobierno de los Estados Uni-
dos ejerza una política de moderación."

En un discurso pronunciado ayer ante la Congregational
Minister's Association, en 237 Fourth Avenue, el señor Beja-
rano hizo instancias para que se enviaran a México delegacio-
nes amistosas, que se dieran cuenta allí mismo de la actual-
situación.

Y declaró que tales delegaciones servirían como un medio --
para aumentar la cooperación entre este país y México.

El doctor Henry Lewis presidió en el mítin.

Trad.:MCM.

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E-D-I-T-O-R-I-A-L

D-E

"THE NEW YORK TIMES"
Enero 11 de 1927.

LA VERDADERA CRISIS ES LA MEXICANA

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Trad.:MCM.

LA VERDADERA CRISIS ES LA MEXICANA.

El mensaje del Presidente, dirigido al Congreso, en -
que se refiere a Nicaragua, evidentemente va dedicado con es-
pecialidad al Gobierno mexicano. No se esperaba, pero, sin-
embargo, ha causado agrado. Del Secretario KELLOGG era de -
quien esperaba el Comité del Senado, el miércoles, una acla-
ración completa, pero parece que las críticas que han estado
azotando a la Administración, tanto en el país como en el ex-
tranjero, obligaron por fin al Presidente a asir la ocasión-
por los cabellos, y en vez de las declaraciones fragmenta---
rias y un tanto cuanto confusas que se habían venido publi--
cando con carácter semi-oficial en Washington, hoy tenemos -
la medida completa dada por el señor COOLIDGE, respecto a --
los recientes acontecimientos en Nicaragua, con las complica-
ciones emanadas de ellos. Ya era tiempo de que todo el asun-
to fuera conocido del público en todo el país, y el Presiden-
te es digno de encomio por haber hablado con sinceridad.

Tiene que haber conformidad con la mayoría de los prin-
cipios que guiaron sus actos, y que el señor COOLIDGE ha acla-
rado ya; era un deber de nuestro Gobierno el tomar algunas
medidas precautorias si las vidas y propiedades de los ameri-
canos corrían peligro en Nicaragua, y que el Gobierno actual
que nosotros reconocimos, protestó que se sentía imposibili-
tado para proteger a los extranjeros. Nuestro país no solo-
tenía la obligación moral y general en aquel lugar, sino que
contaba también con una garantía especial, concedida por tra-
tado, para dar los pasos que juzgara convenientes inmediata-

mente. El principio de las dificultades fué cuando nosotros comenzamos a excedernos y a exagerar nuestros derechos. El Presidente COOLIDGE declaró que era necesario que "apoyáramos al Presidente nicaraguense cuando hubiera peligro de revolución, pero si ese apoyo ha de ser por medio de la intervención armada, creemos que en esa doctrina se ocultan miles de riesgos, ya sea en Nicaragua o en cualquiera otra parte de Centro América, y Mr. COOLIDGE está pisando terreno resbaladizo, cuando intenta decidir entre dos rivales que se disputan la Presidencia de Nicaragua, siendo uno de ellos el -- Presidente "constitucional." Parece que él se ha dado cuenta de esto cuando dice que la elección de Díaz "puede considerarse constitucional." En el estado de revolución crónica en -- que ha vivido Nicaragua durante años, sus hombres públicos -- han hecho la Constitución de su país como nariz de cera, la que pueden cambiar según las conveniencias, y no es bien visto que los de afuera sean los que decidan los puntos constitucionales serios, los que los mismos nicaragüenses han convertido desde hace tiempo casi en una burla.

Del mensaje del Presidente se desprende que la verdadera gravedad del caso, según su manera de ver las cosas, no está en Nicaragua sino en México. Nuestros barcos y marinos pueden facilmente cuidar de los intereses americanos en Nicaragua; y pueden, si el Presidente así lo ordena, echar abajo un gobierno y poner otro; pero la fricción con el Gobierno -- mexicano es asunto mucho más serio. Inevitablemente, los -- cargos y quejas del Presidente sobre la intervención de México en la política interna de Nicaragua, se considerarán relacionadas con nuestra controversia anterior con México, en lo

relativo a la legislación de aquel país, y que amenaza los - intereses americanos allí. El señor COOLIDGE no asegura que el envío de armas de México a los revolucionarios de Nicaragua sea ilegal, pero evidentemente cree que esta acción es - altamente provocativa. Si el Gobierno de México se hubiera - puesto de acuerdo con Washington para unirse a las cuatro re - públicas Centro Americanas en su reconocimiento de Díaz como Presidente de Nicaragua, el levantamiento dirigido por SACA - sa no habría ocurrido; no habría sido necesario el envío de - barcos americanos a aguas de Nicaragua, y los planes para re - organizar las finanzas de aquel país se habrían llevado a ca - bo pacíficamente. Así como así, el propósito evidente del -- mensaje del Presidente es acusar a México de ser el princi -- pal causante de todos los perjuicios.

Esta acusación va a causar con seguridad una gran exi - tación en México. Esto fortalecerá probablemente al Presiden - te CALLES temporalmente, permitiéndole que aparezca una vez - más como el denodado patriota que no vacila en salir en de -- fensa de México y sus derechos contra el "Coloso del Norte," - pero al final puede convertirse en una gran fuente de debili - dad para su Gobierno. La situación mexicana, aparte de toda - disputa exterior, ha sido infortunada por largo tiempo. Las - señales de descontento y aun de levantamientos rebeldes se - han multiplicado últimamente, y no es difícil que las seve -- ras palabras del Presidente COOLIDGE respecto a la conducta - del Gobierno mexicano puedan con el tiempo ocasionar la caí - da de aquel Gobierno, y entonces tendríamos el raro espéc -- táculo de un Gobierno americano, promoviendo una revolución, al mismo tiempo que está denunciando las revoluciones.

No es de creerse que esta sea la intención del Presidente. Tanto el señor COOLIDGE como el señor KELLOGG están muy lejos de ser "jingoes" (agresivos), y nunca se precipitarían en una guerra con ligereza; pero en las declaraciones que han hecho y en las órdenes que han dado se notan probabilidades de consecuencias desagradables, las que, de ser necesario, el país está preparado para hacerles frente, pero por ahora tiene la firme esperanza de que la Administración de Washington sabrá combinar la moderación y la equidad con su ostentación de fuerza, de manera que los arreglos, tanto con México como con Nicaragua se lleven a cabo pacífica y satisfactoriamente.

Trad.: MCM.

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DESCRIPCIÓN: Ejemplar del periódico *The New York Times* en donde se publica la visión del presidente Coolidge acerca del conflicto en Nicaragua (en inglés).

President Explains the Nicaraguan Situation

General Diaz's Reply.

By The Associated Press.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 10.

General Adolfo Diaz, head of the

Conservative Government, today issued

a statement characterizing Dr. Juan

Saca as a "pretender" to a Pres-

idency he never occupied. Dr. Saca

heads the Liberal Government set

up in Puerto Cabezas, a town in

the north, and is recognized by the

United States.

Replying to the statement given by

Dr. Saca to the New York Times in

which the Liberal chief referred to

himself as the constitutional President

of Nicaragua, General Diaz said, in

part:

"History records many cases of royal

pretenses and thrones which never

existed. Dr. Saca's pretense is a

pathetic and a pathetic example of a

pretender to a Presidency which he never

exercised, who, unwilling patient to

seek in the field of peaceful negotia-

tion, has been reduced to a mere

and serious political problem, rushed

off to Mexico to obtain funds and

arms with which to bring upon his

native land the horrors of fratricidal

war. He has no right to demand

to vindicate a personal claim to the

Presidency.

"Wars for the restoration of kings

have no value. Foreign aided wars

for the installation of Presidents

tenders should be no less so."

SACA CHARGES DENIED.

Kellogg Says Liberals Lost Some

Ammunition in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The charge

of Dr. Saca, published in the New

York Times today, that Admiral Lat-

imer had dumped into the Rio Grande

200,000 rounds of ammunition was

denied by Secretary Kellogg.

Between 300,000 and 320,000 rounds

of ammunition had been found in

Puerto Cabezas, the Liberal capital, when

Admiral Latimer established a naval

zone there, it was added, and this

was all stamped with the mark of the

Mexican national arsenal. This was

delivered to General Morales, the

Liberal chief, it was said.

A report was received, it was ex-

plained, of the loss of 200,000 rounds

of ammunition when it was being

carried across the Rio Grande.

It had nothing to do with that.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER

BRINGS SECRET DATA

New Envoy Arrives Here, Bearing

Confidential Information for

President Coolidge.

Alejandro Cesar, the new Nicaraguan

Minister to the United States, arrived

here yesterday morning on the Pan-

ama Mail Line. He was

accompanied by his wife and two

daughters and by Joaquin Cuadra

Zavala, counselor to the legation. He

will be in the city for a few days

in conference with President Coolidge

regarding the latest developments of

the Nicaraguan situation. He said he

was the bearer of confidential infor-

mation of great importance.

"For that reason," he told reporters,

"I do not, at the moment, wish to

say very much for publication. All I

can say is that the situation is

serious and that the Government

is doing its best to maintain the

peace and stability of the country."

NEW NICARAGUAN ENVOY.

Alejandro Cesar, Who Arrived Yesterday

With Confidential Data for

Washington.

say is that all good Nicaraguans

are supporting the Diaz Government

and are in sympathy with the work

done for peace by the American

Legation and by Dr. Eberhart and Mr.

Dennis. The Diaz Government is the

true and constitutional Government. It

has recognized the rights of the

people and has not allowed itself to

be misled by the Liberal cause,"

he said, "has no deep roots in the

country, and if it were not for

Mexico support it would die quickly.

But Mexico has been continuously

supplying arms and munitions to

the Liberals and has been making

money in the bank. I am sure

that the Liberal cause is a

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MANIFIESTA QUE SE VALEN DE LA ASOCIACION DE LOS CABALLEROS DE COLÓN
PARA FINES POLITICOS

Monseñor Belford Asegura que Abandonó esta Agrupación cuando los Miembros Trataron de Dar Rienda Suelta a sus Ambiciones.

Los Caballeros de Colón niegan tal imputación.

La acusación del Ilustrísimo Monseñor John L. Belford, de Brooklyn, de que algunos individuos hacen uso de los Caballeros de Colón como palanca para conseguir sus ambiciones políticas, dió origen para que hicieran una protesta, ayer, en Brooklyn, miembros prominentes de dicha asociación. Monseñor Belford hizo dicha acusación durante una reunión reciente del Foro de los Caballeros de Colón, celebrada en el salón de sesiones, en Brooklyn.

El Gran Caballero de uno de los Consejos más importantes de los Caballeros de Colón, en el Estado, manifestó ayer que la declaración de Monseñor Belford es "una calumnia injustificada"; del mismo modo opinaron otros, pero todos se rehusaron a que sus nombres aparecieran en una controversia con un dignatario de la Iglesia Católica.

Monseñor Belford, en una entrevista en que explicó su actitud, dijo: "Debido a "este método detestable", hace años que me retiré de los Caballeros de Colón; pues la situación, al parecer, no dejaba otro camino abierto. Sabía con certeza que uno de los funcionarios prominentes de la organización se estaba valiendo de su puesto para ascender políticamente y tuve que exigir que se le llevara a jurado. Se reunió éste y yo disponía de dos testigos; pero el individuo a quien se iba a juzgar se hallaba tan bien "parapetado" que indujo a los patrones de mis dos testigos para que amenazaran a estos últimos con desocuparlos si llegaban a testificar. Naturalmente, en vista de esto, presenté mi renuncia."

Monseñor Belford agregó que no estaba dentro de la competencia de

la Iglesia intervenir en los asuntos de una agrupación de la índole de la de los Caballeros de Colón; añadiendo, sin embargo, que opinaba que durante los últimos años habían mejorado las condiciones de dicha organización. También manifestó que "tenía el más alto concepto de muchos hombres dignos que pertenecían a ella".

Un Caballero distinguido, refiriéndose a lo expresado por Monseñor Belford, dijo: "Desde hace once o doce años que pertenezco a la asociación y no recuerdo que Monseñor Belford haya sido miembro de ella; ni he llegado a ver en todo ese tiempo una sola indicación de las condiciones que dice él existen. Por supuesto que hay individuos de todas las razas y credos que tratan de subir a costa de los demás; pero es una calumnia que se hace a los Caballeros de Colón al asegurar que tal procedimiento es una práctica común con ellos."

A instancias que se le hicieron para que comentara sobre su declaración de que "muchos católicos llegan a ser prominentes Caballeros de Colón con el fin de llevar a cabo sus ambiciones políticas", Monseñor Belford dijo: "Creo que eso es cierto, y opino que si se les llega a descubrir se les debe expulsar de la orden, pues violan su juramento como Caballeros y merecen que no se les admita más en el seno de la agrupación."

Durante la misma reunión también atacó al Alcalde Walker, diciendo: "El Alcalde que no llega al Palacio del Ayuntamiento antes de las dos de la tarde, no puede ser un buen Alcalde. El Alcalde Walker con tanto talento como tiene, debería suspender sus actividades sociales y dedicar su tiempo a sus funciones oficiales." Denunció a Wayne B. Wheeler, consejero general de la Liga Anti-alcohólica, como "el diablillo más presumido que hasta ahora ha logrado escaparse de las regiones infernales."

SE DECLARA LA REVOLUCION

En un Manifiesto Expedido en El Paso se Designa como Presidente
a René Capistrán Garza

El Paso, Texas, 10 de Enero. Habiendo logrado eludir ser capturado, mientras conferenciaba en varios Estados de la República Mexicana con los jefes de la "novísima" revolución en contra del Gobierno de Calles, llegó hoy aquí José P. Gándara, un joven negociante de El Paso, quien ha sorprendido a la frontera con un manifiesto en que hace un llamamiento al pueblo mexicano para que se levante en armas.

En el manifiesto se nombra a René Capistrán Garza como jefe ejecutivo provisional del Gobierno revolucionario y a Gándara como jefe director militar, mientras que se forma un Gabinete y se designan Gobernadores y jefes del ejército.

El manifiesto aparece firmado "en las montañas de Chihuahua", por tres "Generales": Juan B. Galindo, Nicolás Fernández y Agustín Escobar. La declaración profesa ser aprobada por hombres prominentes de La Liga Mexicana para la Defensa de la Libertad Religiosa.

El señor Garza es el Vice-Presidente de la Liga y se halla refugiado, habiendo sido encarcelado tres veces en la ciudad de México por sus actividades en la controversia religiosa.

Gándara es conocido como un activo católico y Caballero de Colón. Hace trece años que llegó aquí de Chihuahua, en calidad de refugiado. Hoy negó que la Iglesia Católica estuviera interesada directamente en la revolución y declaró que la persecución religiosa había unido a muchos mexicanos en su modo de pensar, que en otras circunstancias no lo hubieran hecho. Según dijo Gándara, este movimiento no tiene relación con los planes anunciados por Adolfo de la Huerta, según el programa que dió a conocer en Tucson, Arizona, antes de regresar a Los Angeles.

Tanto Fernández como Galindo pertenecieron al antiguo ejército de Pancho Villa. Galindo es conocido entre los mineros norteamericanos de Durango, pues durante los últimos tres años se ha dedicado a plagiar gente para obtener rescate.

Aunque ya se tiene formado un plan para los movimientos militares, éstos se iniciarán en México y no habrá violaciones de la neutralidad a lo largo de la frontera, dijo Gándara.

Se anunció que dentro de poco será capturada una de las ciudades fronterizas; aunque no se cree aquí que se trate de Juárez, que se encuentra frente a El Paso.

El General Raymundo López, jefe del destacamento federal en Juárez ridiculiza la noticia de la revolución y promete que ejecutará a Gándara y a Garza, en caso de que lleguen a caer en sus manos.

Atacando a la Administración de Calles por sus llamados principios destructores y subversivos, "que han convertido a México en un lugar donde se hace una explotación brutal y donde sus ciudadanos son una catterva de esclavos," el manifiesto asegura que habrá libertad religiosa y de conciencia, basada en una separación completa y absoluta de la Iglesia y el Estado, libertad de enseñanza, de prensa, de asamblea, de petición y de palabra.

Promete garantías para el trabajador, para el capital e inversiones tanto mexicanas como extranjeras, la no retroactividad de las leyes, el respeto a los derechos privados, y el estímulo para los pequeños terratenientes, sin violar los derechos de los legítimos propietarios.

Se incita al pueblo mexicano para que desconozca a las autoridades de la Federación, de los Estados y de los Municipios, mientras que se designan los nuevos mandatarios. Se aseguran las garantías individuales, según la Constitución de 1917, con modificación de algunos artículos.

PLAN MEXICAN MEETING TO DENOUNCE KELLOGG

Central Americans Will Ask Coolidge to Withdraw Marines From Nicaragua.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 10.—In protest against the policies of Secretary of State Kellogg there will be formed in Mexico City a group of Central Americans who plan to hold a demonstration here against the head of the American State Department.

The organizing committees include Casper Leon of Venezuela, Gaspar Mora of Chile, Jacob Hurtwiz of Peru, Alexander Sus of Argentina, Francisco Davila of Colombia and Julio Mella of Cuba.

Mella is the Cuban student who headed the group which launched a bitter attack against the Washington Government in front of the American Consulate here.

The committee plans to send telegrams to President Coolidge protesting his action in landing Marines in Nicaragua and demanding their immediate withdrawal.

It will also send telegrams to Senators Borah, Wheeler, Norris, Reed, Copeland and Heflin and Representative Huddleston congratulating them on their attitude.

The committee will also appeal to the press of Europe and Asia to raise its voice in protest against the American activity in Nicaragua.

6 CATHOLIC BISHOPS ARRESTED IN MEXICO

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

nent Catholic leader and one of the officials of the League for the Defense of Religious Liberty, who recently was in New York, had crossed the border at the head of a revolutionary group and had issued a manifesto proclaiming himself head of a revolutionary movement.

Duboise went to the episcopate building to seek information regarding the reported revolution. There was an unusual commotion in the courtyard and an attempt was made to prevent the entrance of the correspondent.

He made his way inside, however, and handed a message he had received from New York headquarters of The Associated Press regarding the reported revolt to Archbishop Ruiz, asking the Archbishop if there was any truth in it.

Immediately a man in civilian dress, who proved to be a secret agent of the Department of the Interior, asked to see the message and it was shown to him. It was then learned that Bishop Diaz had been arrested and ordered deported and that all the others were under arrest.

Four Priests Are Arrested.

MERIDA, Yucatan, Mexico, Jan. 10 (P).—Four priests were taken into custody today by order of General Berlanga, Federal Chief of Military Operations. They were charged with violation of the new religious laws by celebrating masses.

The authorities also seized the priests' robes, chalices and prayer books.

The priests denied all charges.

Leader in Strife With Calles.

Bishop Pascual Diaz, arrested yesterday in Mexico City, has been the virtual leader of the Catholic Church in Mexico during the past months of conflict with the Mexican Government.

The Mexican episcopate is headed by the aged Archbishop José Mora y del Rio, and Bishop Diaz is the episcopate's Secretary. Because of the poor health of the Archbishop, Bishop Diaz has acted as spokesman for the Catholics and as their chief negotiator in the abortive conferences on the religious laws between the Mexican Government and the Bishops.

Bishop Diaz is a full-blooded Jalisco

can Indian and is 50 years old. He is tall, muscular, black-haired, distinguished in appearance and in conversation, and is considered one of the most powerful clerical orators in Mexico.

He is characteristically smiling and genial, but he has the reputation of being a fighter when necessary who says what he wishes to say, whatever may be the consequences to himself.

Months before the Catholic crisis in Mexico Bishop Diaz left his diocese of Tabasco with a group of priests because of what they termed the persecution of the Mexican Governor. Since going to Mexico City the Bishop has occupied a private home in the fashionable residence section.

From the beginning of the difficulties Bishop Diaz has been unshaken in his insistence that the Catholic Church must have the rights of religious liberty, but he also has consistently opposed every suggestion of a revolt against the Mexican Government. He repeatedly has given out statements, through THE NEW YORK TIMES and other agencies, detailing the position of the Catholic Church in its dispute with the Calles Government.

Last August Bishop Diaz and other Bishops engaged in conferences with President Calles and his advisers at Chapultepec Palace and for a time it appeared the differences might be composed. The negotiations were broken off, however, because the Government would not suspend the regulations of the penal code affecting religion and the order for the registration of priests.

REVOLUTION IS DECLARED.

Rene Capistran Garza Named President in El Paso Manifesto.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 10.—Successfully eluding capture while conferring in several Mexican States with leaders of the newest revolution against the Calles Government, formally announced here today, Joseph P. Gandara, young business man of El Paso, arrived here to startle the border with a manifesto calling the Mexican people to arms.

The manifesto names Rene Capistran Garza as provisional executive head of the revolutionary Government and Gandara himself as military control chief, pending the formation of a Cabinet and the appointment of Governors and field officers.

The manifesto is signed by three "Generals," Juan B. Galindo, Nicolas Fernandez and Agustin Escobar, "in the mountains of Chihuahua." The declaration professes to bear the ap-

proval of men prominent in the Mexican League for the Defense of Religious Liberty.

Señor Garza is the refugee Vice President of the League, thrice jailed in Mexico City because of his activities in the religious controversy.

Gandara is known as an active Catholic and Knight of Columbus. He came here from Chihuahua thirteen years ago, a refugee. He denied today that the Catholic Church was directly interested in the revolt and declared that religious persecution had united in sentiment Mexicans who would have hesitated under other conditions.

Neither had this movement any connection with the announced plans of Adolfo de la Huerta, who recently gave out a program at Tucson, Ariz., before returning to Los Angeles, Gandara said.

Fernandez and Galindo are former chiefs in the old Pancho Villa army. Galindo has been noted among American mining men in Durango as a ransom snatcher during the past three years.

While a military plan had been laid out by the revolutionaries, movements would be started inside of Mexico, and there would be no violations of neutrality along the border, Gandara said.

A border town would be captured by the revolutionists soon, it was announced. It is not believed here that they will attempt to take Juarez, across the river from El Paso.

General Raymon Lopez, Federal commander in Juarez, ridicules the news of the revolt and promises quick execution for Gandara and Garza, should they fall into the hands of his troops.

Scorning the Calles Administration for its alleged destructive and subversive principles, "which have converted Mexico into an area of brutal exploitation and its citizens into a throng of slaves," the manifesto declares for freedom of religion and conscience, based on a complete and absolute separation of church and State, freedom of education, of the press, of political assembly, petition and speech.

It declares for guarantees for the working man, native and foreign capital and investments, the non-retroactivity of all laws, respect for private rights and the encouragement of small land holdings without violating the rights of legitimate owners.

Withdrawal of recognition by the Mexican people of their present Federal, State and municipal authorities, pending appointment of new officials of the revolt, is urged. Individual guarantees are assured under the 1917 Constitution, with modification of some articles.

AYS K. OF C. IS USED FOR POLITICAL AIMS

Mgr. Belford Asserts He Quit
Order When Members Tried
to Further Ambitions.

KNIGHTS DENY CHARGES

Call Statement "an Unwarranted
Asperson"—Clergyman Also Hits
Walker and Wayne Wheeler.

Charges by the Right Rev. Mgr. John L. Belford of Brooklyn that the Knights of Columbus is used by some men as a lever to advance their political ambitions elicited protest from prominent members of that body in Brooklyn yesterday. Mgr. Belford brought this accusation out at a recent meeting of the Forum of the Knights of Columbus at their auditorium in Brooklyn.

The Grand Knight of one of the largest Knights of Columbus Councils in the State retorted yesterday that Mgr. Belford's statement "is an unwarranted aspersion." Others joined him in this attitude, but none wanted his name to appear as in controversy with a dignitary of the Catholic Church.

"I withdrew from the Knights of Columbus many years ago because of this obnoxious practice," said Mgr. Belford in an interview in which he explained his position. "This situation was one which seemed to leave no other course open. I knew for a certainty that a prominent officer of the organization was using his position to advance himself politically and demanded that he be brought to trial.

"The trial was ordered. I had two witnesses, but this man was so strongly entrenched that he induced the employers of both these witnesses to threaten to discharge them if they testified. Thereupon I tendered my resignation."

Mgr. Belford said that it was not within the province of the Church to interfere in the affairs of a lay organization such as the Knights of Columbus. He added, however, that he believed that the conditions in this organization had improved in the last few years. "I have the greatest respect for many fine men in it," he said.

Replying to Mgr. Belford, a prominent Knight said: "I have been in the organization eleven or twelve years and I don't remember Mgr. Belford ever having been a member. I have not seen in that time one single indication of the conditions he says exist. Of course there are individuals of all races and creeds who will seek to advance themselves at others' expense, but the charge that it is common practice in the Knights of Columbus is an entirely unwarranted aspersion on that

to a request for comment on the statement "that many Catholics become prominent Knights of Columbus to further their own political ambitions." He was quoted as replying, "I think it is true. As soon as they are detected they should be put out of the order. He violates his oath as a Knight and deserves to be thrown out."

During the same meeting he also attacked Mayor Walker, saying, "Any Mayor who does not arrive at City Hall before 2 P. M. cannot be a good Mayor. Mayor Walker, with such great ability as he has, should indeed cut out his social functions and devote his time to the work of the city." He denounced Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, as "the most conceited imp that ever escaped from the infernal regions."

THE REAL CRISIS MEXICAN.

The President's Nicaraguan message to Congress is evidently intended mainly for the Mexican Government. It was not expected, but is none the less welcome. Secretary KELLOGG was looked to for a full explanation to the Senate committee on Wednesday, but apparently the criticism which has beated upon the Administration both at home and abroad finally impelled the President to take time by the forelock. In place of the fragmentary and somewhat confused statements that have been given out semi-officially in Washington, we now have a full survey by Mr. COOLIDGE of recent events in Nicaragua with the complications that have grown out of them. It was high time that the whole case was laid before the country, and the President is to be commended for having made a clean breast of it.

With most of the guiding principles of his action which Mr. COOLIDGE sets forth, there will be agreement. It was the duty of our Government to act, if American life and property in Nicaragua were endangered, and if the existing Government, which we had recognized, protested that it was unable to protect foreigners. This country had not only a general obligation in the premises, but a special warrant, through treaty agreement and otherwise, for taking prompt steps. The trouble arose only when we seemingly began to stretch or exceed our rights. President COOLIDGE declares that it was necessary for us to "support" the Nicaraguan President when endangered by a revolution. But if that means support by armed intervention, it is a doctrine in which a thousand perils lie hidden, whether in Nicaragua or other parts of Central America. And Mr. COOLIDGE is standing on slippery ground when he undertakes to decide between two rivals for the Presidency of Nicaragua which one is "constitutional." He seems aware of this when he remarks that the election of President DIAZ "may be considered constitutional." In a state of chronic revolution for years, Nicaraguan public men have made the Constitution of their country a nose of wax to suit their convenience, and it is hardly becoming to outsiders to decide gravely constitutional points which the Nicaraguans themselves have long made almost a joke.

It is plain from the President's message that the true gravity of the case, as he sees it, lies not in Nicaragua but in Mexico. Our ships and marines can easily take care of American interests in Nicaragua; can even, if the President so directs, set up one Government and pull down another; but the friction with the Mexican Government is a much more serious affair. Inevitably, the President's charges and complaints about Mexican

Central American republics in recognizing President DIAZ of Nicaragua, the uprising under SACASA would not have occurred, it would not have been necessary to send American warships to Nicaraguan waters, and the plans for reorganizing Nicaraguan finance might have been peacefully carried out. As it is, the plain effect of the President's message is to arraign Mexico as the chief mischief-maker.

This charge is certain to cause great excitement in Mexico. It may strengthen President CALLES temporarily, by enabling him to pose once more as the undaunted patriot who does not hesitate to stand up for Mexican rights against the "Colossus of the North," but in the end it is apt to prove a great source of weakness to his Government. Mexican conditions, without respect to any foreign dispute, have long been unhappy. Signs of discontent and even of revolutionary outbreaks have been multiplying of late. It is not impossible that President COOLIDGE's severe words about the conduct of the Mexican Government may eventually lead to its fall. Then we should have the strange spectacle of an American Government, while in the very act of denouncing revolutions, promoting one.

That this is the President's intention is not to be believed. Both Mr. COOLIDGE and Secretary KELLOGG are as far as possible from being Jingoists. They would never rush light-heartedly into a war. But in the statements which they have made and in the acts which they have ordered are evident the possibilities of unpleasant consequences. These the country will be prepared to face if it must, but for the present it will strongly hope that the Administration at Washington will know how to combine reasonableness with its display of strength, so as to find satisfactory and peaceful adjustments whether in Nicaragua or Mexico.

MEXICAN PAPER HITS PAYMENT ON DEBT

**Universal Asks if Government
Has Right to Impose Such a
Sacrifice on the Nation.**

SHE PAID IN FULL FOR 1926

**Bankers' International Committee
Here Reports the Receipt of
\$10,692,845 for Year.**

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2.—The Government is criticized adversely for continuing payments on the foreign debt in spite of the difficult state of its own finances in an editorial in The Universal today.

Referring to the remittance last week to the International Committee of Bankers in New York, the editorial begins:

"A New York dispatch published in Mexico City states that the financial press makes no comment on the payments made on the Mexican debt. The favorable impression we expected to make has failed to appear, although we have paid at the cost of much sacrifice the sum of 13,000,000 pesos.

"It was announced at the time the agreement to pay the debt was made that when capitalists saw that Mexico wished to pay and could pay, currents of gold would flow into the country to develop our natural riches," the Universal continues. "But we are still waiting.

"We are suffering to satisfy a small group of bankers who neither in the

present international difficulties nor in any others have done anything that would recognize this credit which we foolishly believed would be re-established.

"Now is the time to ask whether a Government has the right to impose tremendous sacrifices on the people, no matter what the conditions, in order to pay a group of powerful gentlemen who, in the idleness which they enjoy, have not felt or learned the suffering which the desire to be well thought of by them has cost us."

Settled In Full for 1926.

The Mexican Government has paid in full its obligations for 1926 under the agreement covering its external debt, it was announced officially yesterday by the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico, of which Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. is Chairman. The committee's statement was, in part, as follows:

"The committee is gratified to announce that the Mexican Government has completed the remittance to the committee for the benefit of the holders of the Government's direct obligations of the sum of \$10,692,845, being the total amount due for interest and payable by the Government for the year 1926 under the terms of the modified agreement of October, 1925, between the Government and the committee.

"The Government has also paid to the committee for the benefit of the holders of such obligations of the National Railways of Mexico or its subsidiaries as bear the guaranty of the Government, the sum of \$2,674,097, sufficient to cover a year's requirements of such issues.

"The National Railways of Mexico has remitted to the committee, for the benefit of the railways' obligations not guaranteed by the Government, a sum sufficient to enable the committee to pay cash warrants due to and including July 1, 1924, upon that class of railway debt.

"The International Committee is pleased to express publicly its satisfaction that, despite a somewhat complex situation, the Government has at this time so fully carried out its obligations to its bondholders."

The committee announced payments on cash warrants on the deposit of bonds as follows: Warrants maturing

up to and including Jan. 1, 1925, on the direct debt; warrants maturing up to and including Jan. 1, 1925, on the National Railways of Mexico 4s, Vera Cruz & Pacific Railway guaranteed 4½s and Tehuantepec National Railway guaranteed 5s and 4½s, and warrants maturing up to and including July 1, 1924, on the railway debt other than those items above mentioned.

MEXICO LICENSES CLERGY.

**She Permits Foreign Protestant
Ministers to Hold Services.**

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2 (AP).—Government permits to perform religious services were granted to three clergymen of the American Episcopal Church in Mexico today.

The permits were granted to Bishop Frank W. Creighton, the Rev. William Watson and Dean Harold Dobson Peacock of the Mexico City Christ Church Cathedral. Dean Peacock is a British citizen, although he officiates in an American church.

The permits were issued under a law adopted at the last session of Congress modifying the religious regulations so as to permit the non-Spanish speaking foreign colonies to have a limited number of ministers in their churches for six years. The law provides that ministers so permitted to function must prepare native Mexicans to succeed them at the end of the six-year period.



MEXICO EASES BAN ON OIL COMPANIES

New Order Permits Drilling to Continue at Wells Begun Before Jan. 10.

TWO-THIRDS REPORTED IDLE

Producers' Association Here Says "Confiscatory" Laws Have Steadily Cut Production for Five Years.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2.—The Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, which is in charge of the administration of the Petroleum law and regulations, has issued a new order, under which drilling operations begun before Jan. 10 by oil companies that have not complied with the law may be continued. Up to now the department has been canceling permits issued for work begun before that date.

The latest order will give the companies an opportunity to complete several wells. The original ruling of the department, which caused suspension of work on many wells, created considerable hardship for the companies. Many of the wells were being driven on a contract basis, the contractor guaranteeing to complete the work within a given time. Others were being driven for a certain price a foot. When their permits were canceled the companies were forced to make adjustments with the contractors to cover the losses caused by the suspension of work.

The oil men, of course, objected to the suspension, contending that since permits for drilling had been granted the cancellation orders were retroactive.

Under the new order the oil companies will be able to have the wells completed for the amounts allotted for the work. It is said that work on thirteen wells may now be resumed.

The department has received a report that a well at Corcovado is bringing in 150 barrels at a depth of 594 meters. The well is owned by the International Petroleum Company.

Blanket Injunctions Refused.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2 (AP).—Further assurances came from the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor today that the Government had no thought of confiscating oil property held by foreigners.

Three district courts in Mexico City today announced rejection of thirty-one applications by foreign oil companies for amparos, or blanket injunctions, against the new petroleum law.

The Tuxpan District Court has already granted what is described as a "finite amparo" to two companies, which has been considered equivalent to a permanent injunction restraining application of the petroleum law until the Supreme Court renders final decision.

Producers Here Hit Oil Laws.

Work on about two-thirds of the oil wells being drilled in Mexico has been suspended as a result of the cancellation by the Mexican Government of permits, according to the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, which yesterday issued a statement on recent developments in the industry and the present controversy over the Petroleum law and regulations in the southern republic.

"The 'rebellious' companies," said a memorandum by the association, "have thus far received notice of the cancellation, by order of the Mexican Government, of 279 drilling permits.

"As an immediate result of these cancellations, work has ceased on approximately two-thirds of the wells in process of drilling. As a natural consequence of this compulsory curtailment of drilling operations, the number of their employees has been substantially reduced.

"Thus effect upon effect is flowing naturally, and by inexorable law from the primary cause, the Government's avowed purpose of enforcing its confiscatory Constitution and Petroleum law.

"And when it is considered that oil production in Mexico is still almost entirely confined to properties acquired before the new Constitution went into effect in 1917, that by far the larger part of those properties was owned by the 'rebellious' companies and that those 'rebellious' companies have been producing approximately 70 per cent. of all the oil produced in Mexico, the Government's apparent anxiety regarding 'unemployment in the oil fields' may be readily appreciated.

"During the past five years, by the working of the same inexorable law of cause and effect, oil production in Mexico has declined from 185,000,000 barrels in 1922 to 150,000,000 in 1923, to 142,000,000 in 1924, to 116,000,000 in 1925, to about 90,000,000 in 1926.

Drop in Revenues Reported.

"In the same period the Government's revenues from petroleum export and production taxes have declined, in approximate figures, from \$43,000,000, United States currency, to \$30,000,000, to \$27,000,000 to \$21,000,000, to \$18,000,000 in 1926.

"Similarly, the number of employees in the Mexican petroleum industry has declined from approximately 40,000 to substantially less than half that number. The companies, however, realizing the hardships which must almost inevitably follow loss of employment, particularly under present economic conditions in Mexico, have undertaken so far as possible to find other work for those employees normally engaged in the drilling which the Mexican Government has ordered stopped."

SENATORS RULE OUT RED MEXICO INQUIRY

Committee Refuses to Investigate Reports Kellogg Aide Asked Press to Spread Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—By a vote of eight to five, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today rejected a resolution of Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, calling for an investigation by the committee into reports that the State Department had tried to induce press associations to publish a statement that the Mexican Government was seeking to establish a Bolshevik authority in Nicaragua in order to drive a "hostile wedge" between the United States and the Panama Canal.

The resolution was based on state-

ments that Assistant Secretary of State Olds, who is a law partner of Secretary Kellogg, had sent for the Washington managers of press associations and made the charge against the Mexican Government, but with the stipulation that responsibility for any publication concerning it should not be attributed to the department.

In response to a House resolution fathered by Representative LaGuardia of New York, Secretary Kellogg denied that the department had made any such attempt to influence the press. The Norris resolution recites this denial of Mr. Kellogg, but adds that, "notwithstanding such official denial, various newspapers have reasserted such charge and given additional publicity to the same."

When the resolution came before the Foreign Relations Committee today its adoption was combated by several Republican committeemen, chiefly Senators Willis, Moses, Lenroot and Edge.

One of them said that the report that Assistant Secretary Olds had made statements to newspaper representatives about a Mexican effort to drive a Bolshevik wedge between this country and the Panama Canal undoubtedly was true, but to have an investigation would embarrass the State Department, and he saw no good to be accomplished by it. To this the retort was made that if we had a State Department of that sort, it deserved to be embarrassed.

Other Senators held that the matter was not important enough to warrant any investigation. One told his fellow committeemen that every one of them in talking with members of the press frequently stipulated that he should not be disclosed as authority for information he gave, and it would be foolish to investigate the State Department for following a similar practice.

In supporting his resolution, Senator Norris talked of danger of war with Mexico, contending that the alleged statements made by press association heads by the State Department tended to impair the friendly relations between the United States and Mexico. Other Senators scoffed at this and insisted that there was not any danger of war with Mexico.

Senator Borah, Chairman of the committee, was one of the minority who voted for the adoption of the resolution.

MEXICO OFFERS PARDON TO REBELS WHO YIELD

She Warns That All Who Do Not Surrender Before Feb. 10 Will Be Executed if Captured.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2.—A promise of amnesty to all rebels who lay down their arms before Feb. 10 was contained in a statement issued here today by Señor Pina, Under-Secretary of War. All who persist in revolts against the Government thereafter will be considered outlaws liable to summary execution when captured.

No promise of escape from civil punishment, however, is held out to the rebels. The instructions sent by the War Department to the chiefs of operations in the field made it clear that the military authorities, in giving safe conducts to rebels to return to their homes, must advise them that the surrender of those who have committed acts which merit punishment by the civil authorities does not mean that they will escape that punishment.

Under-Secretary Pina declared that the majority of the rebel groups had been defeated and dispersed by Federal troops and that the movement had been practically crushed.

The military commander in the State of Coahuila reports that members of the Fifty-eighth Regiment, pursuing rebels, captured three men, who were identified as belonging to the group that attacked the town of Parras de las Puertas. The prisoners confessed and were executed immediately.

A report from the State of Jalisco on the attempt of rebels to capture the town of Juchitlan states that the combat raged for six hours before the rebels were forced to flee, leaving twenty-one dead on the field. The troops captured forty-three horses and five mules.

Reports from Guadalajara say that General Ferreira with Federal forces came in contact with rebels near Fresnal and Concutlan, forcing the rebels to retreat after losing eleven killed. Three Federals were killed and six wounded.

Pursuit of the rebels is difficult, as they fled toward the Colima volcano, where the broken ground provides an opportunity to ambush the soldiers. Troops have sent from Colima to join those under General Ferreira in pursuing the rebels.





CONSULADO GENERAL
DE
MEXICO

425

Recortes del "New York Times" y
"New York Herald Tribune" del 17
de febrero de 1927, con noticias
sobre asuntos de MEXICO.

Nueva York, febrero 21 de 1927.

DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO.

EXP. 1-6-1.

NUM. 0984

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

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

Reitero a usted las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO.-NO REELECCION.

Arthur M. Elias

CONSUL GENERAL.

Incl.

fg

MEXICO TIENE PENSADO PAGAR

El Secretario de Hacienda, de 32 años de Edad, Insiste en la Economía.

Ciudad de México, D. F., 16 de Febrero. Hoy declaró el señor Luis Montes de Oca, nuevo Secretario de Hacienda, que el programa financiero de México incluirá el cumplimiento estricto de sus obligaciones exteriores. El señor Montes de Oca tomó posesión el lunes, de la Secretaría de Hacienda, en substitución del señor Alberto J. Pani. Probablemente es el Secretario de Hacienda más joven de todos los gobiernos, pues cuenta apenas con 32 años de edad.

Manifestó el señor Montes de Oca que se había arreglado de tal manera el presupuesto que permitiría atender a todos los compromisos en el extranjero. Esto necesitaría una política de la más estricta economía, continuó, y que él pensaba seguir el principio del Presidente Calles exigiendo que se lleve una cuenta estricta de todos los fondos y se impidan los despilfarros.

Agregó el Secretario que "el Gobierno ha decidido cumplir sus compromisos, a cualquier costo, y que actualmente estamos en condiciones de cubrir el próximo pago de nuestra deuda.

"Por medio de contribuciones extras, que individualmente resultarán muy pequeñas, el Gobierno nivelará la diferencia que resulte en las entradas debido a la producción menor de petróleo, pero hasta la fecha los impuestos del petróleo han seguido como antes."

Respecto a la situación creada por la baja de la plata, el Gobierno ha designado una comisión para que estudie todo el problema de la plata.

"Estamos tratando de saber exactamente cuál es la situación de la plata en el mundo", explicó. "Deseamos saber si India va a adoptar realmente el talón de oro."

KELLOGG DISCLOSES OIL DATA TO SENATE

He Knows of but Four Cases of
Americans Seeking Concessions
Under Mexican Regulations.

ABOUT 50 IGNORED NEW LAW

Non-Complying Corporations
Produce 70% of Mexico's
Petroleum, He Says.

DID NOT ADVISE AMERICANS

Secretary Replies to Norris Resolu-
tion With Letter to Coolidge,
Which He Forwards to Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Only four of the nearly fifty American corporations and individuals claiming ownership of oil properties in Mexico have applied for confirmatory concessions under the new Petroleum law, according to information of the State Department. Of these, two are not actively producing oil and the other two do not hold fee-simple titles to properties.

Secretary Kellogg so informed the Senate today through a letter addressed to President Coolidge, which was the Secretary's response to the Norris resolution seeking information regarding American companies having oil properties in Mexico.

Mr. Kellogg gave a list of American and Mexican corporations refusing to accept the Mexican oil law. These, he said, controlled 90 per cent. of the actively producing oil lands acquired before the Mexican Constitution of 1917. Americans produce 70 per cent. of the Mexican oil.

The State Department, Mr. Kellogg stated, had given no advice or instructions to "any" American persons or corporations regarding the Petroleum law, but had supplied interested Americans with full information on the American Government's stand on the oil controversy.

Text of the Secretary's Letter.

Mr. Kellogg's letter to the President was transmitted to the Senate by the White House. It reads as follows:

The President:

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State, have the honor to refer to the resolution adopted by the Senate on Feb. 3, 1927, which is quoted below: "Resolved, that the Secretary of State be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to give the following information:

"1. The names of American individuals and American corporations, owning or claiming oil lands or oil concessions in Mexico alleged to have been acquired prior to May 1, 1917; and if the names of all such persons and corporations are not known to the department, then give the names of those that are known.

"2. What individuals or corporations, foreign to Mexico, if any, have accepted the law or Constitution of Mexico relating to oil lands and oil concessions or titles based upon rights acquired prior to May 1, 1917.

"3. The names of American persons or corporations so owning or claiming oil lands or oil concessions in Mexico that have refused to accept the Mexican law or Constitution applying to such concessions.

"4. Has the department given any advice or instructions to any of such American persons or corporations; and if so, what instruction or advice has been given?

"5. Supply the Senate with copies of all correspondence between the department or any of its officials and any of such persons or corporations so owning or claiming oil lands or oil concessions in Mexico."

No Government Grants Recorded.

1. In response to the inquiry as to the names of American individuals and American corporations owning or claiming oil lands or oil concessions in Mexico alleged to have been acquired prior to May 1, 1917, I beg to state that, according to the department's information, no oil concession was granted before the date mentioned by the Government of Mexico to any American corporation or individual.

The department is informed that American citizens owning oil lands or oil leases before that date acquired them by arrangements with the previous owners thereof, and under the laws then existing.

All American individuals and corporations who purchased lands in Mexico before May 1, 1917, acquired,

under the laws then in force, at least after Nov. 22, 1884, the right to extract petroleum therefrom. Attention is invited to these laws under which the acquisitions in reference were made. The Mexican Mining law of Nov. 22, 1884, reads in part:

"Article VI—Foreigners may acquire mining property on such terms and with such limitations as the laws of the republic grant them the capacity to acquire, own and transfer ordinary property. * * *

Materials Ascribed to Owner.

"Article X—The following substances are the exclusive property of the owner of the land, who may, therefore, develop and enjoy them without the formality of entry (deuncio) or special adjudication: * * *

"Subdivision IV—* * * Salts found on the surface, fresh and salt water, whether surface or subterranean; petroleum and gaseous springs, or springs of warm or medicinal water. In order to develop these substances the owner of the land shall subject his operations to all rules and orders of a police nature."

The Mining law of June 4, 1892, contained the following:

"Article IV—The owner of the land may freely work without a special franchise (concession) in any case whatsoever the following mineral substances: mineral fuels, oils and mineral waters.

"Article V—All mining property legally acquired and such as hereafter may be acquired in pursuance of this law shall be irrevocable and perpetual, so long as the Federal property tax be paid, in pursuance of the provisions of the law creating the said tax."

Indemnification Was Stipulated.

Article XI of the Mining law of Nov. 25, 1909, reads:

"The following substances are the exclusive property (propiedad exclusiva) of the owner of the soil: 1—Ore bodies or deposits of mineral fuels, of whatever form or variety; 2—Ore bodies or deposits of bituminous substances."

Attention is also invited to Article XXVII of the Mexican Constitution of 1857, in force during the period the said holdings were acquired by American individuals and American corporations. This article, in part, provided that "private property shall not be taken without the consent of the owner, except for reasons of public utility, indemnification having been made."

Ever since the question at issue arose during the Administration of President Wilson, the Government of the United States has consistently maintained and continues to maintain that there should be no question as to the security of valid and vested rights which have been acquired by American citizens in accordance with Mexican laws as they existed at the time of their acquisition.

This attitude of the Government was asserted by the American commissioners in their conference in Mexico City in 1923, and there is no departure from it in the understanding which they reached with the Mexican commissioners, and the Government of the United States has maintained this position in the recent diplomatic correspondence upon the question between the United States and Mexico.

Post-Constitution Claimants Listed.

It is impossible for the Department of State to furnish the Senate with a complete list of the land acquisitions in Mexico before May 1, 1917, by American individuals and American corporations, as the names of all such persons and corporations are not known to the department.

However, replying specifically to the first inquiry contained in the resolution, I give below the names of American individuals and American corporations who, according to the department's information, own or claim lands in Mexico alleged to have been acquired prior to May 1, 1917, and which have been found to contain or are supposed to contain subsoil deposits of petroleum:

American International Fuel and Petroleum Company; M. C. Anderson et al.; Atlantic Lobos Oil Company; estate of Dr. B. C. Axtell; Ernest Balch; A. W. Beckman, Cortes-Aguada Petroleum Company; Cortez Oil Corporation; W. H. Dalton; D. L. Doub; East Coast Oil Company; Jasper Exendine; G. L. Hall; J. L. Hall; G. S. Harris; L. O. Hawkins; Huasteca Petroleum Company; P. J. Hodgins; Johnson Land and Fibre Company; E. T. Kearney, Mrs. Lena Kettering; Lot Seventeen Oil Company; Mexican Coal and Coke Company; Mexican Crude Rubber Company; Mexican Gulf Company; Mexican Petroleum Company of California; Mexican Plantation Company; Mexican Sinclair Petroleum Corporation; Mexico Land Securities Company; New England Fuel Oil Company; Oil Fields of Mexico; Panuco Buxton Oil Company; Penn-Mex. Fuel Company; J. M. Postelle; Charles Rathbone; J. Beach Rhoades; W. H. Sutherland; Tamiahua Petroleum Company; Tamesi Petroleum and Asphalt Company; Tampico Oil and Refining Company; Texas Petroene and Asphalt Company; A. N. Tillman; Tuxpam Petroleum Company; Melville K. Weill; Burton W. Wilson and Associates; M. P. Wright; Mrs. Carrie Yates.

Four Have Asked Concessions.

2. In answer to the second question I desire to state that, according to the department's information, the following individuals or corporations foreign to Mexico have applied for confirmatory concessions under the provisions of the so-called Petroleum law of Mexico, regulatory of Article XXVII of the Mexican Constitution of 1917: The Penn-Mex Fuel Company; the Texas Petroleum and Asphalt Company; the East Coast Oil Company, and the New England Fuel Oil Company.

I understand that the first two mentioned companies are not actively producing petroleum in Mexico and that the last two own no fee properties in that country.

The department has not been informed that a concession has actually been granted to any of these four companies, and in this relation may point out that Article XXVII of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 seems to prohibit the granting of such a concession to a foreign corporation, and that this interpretation of the Constitution finds support in the opinion of the Attorney General of Mexico, published in the Diaro Oficial, Dec. 8, 1917, wherein he held that, in view of the Constitutional provisions referred to, alien corporations shall in no event acquire lands, waters and their appurtenances in Mexico.

Says Others Have Not Obeyed Law.

3. In response to the third inquiry contained in the resolution, it may be said that, according to the department's information, the American persons or corporations listed under the answer to Question No. 1, with the exception of the four corporations listed under the answer to Question No. 2, have refused or have failed to accept the provisions of the above-mentioned so-called Petroleum law of Mexico.

The department is further informed that the following American persons or corporations (or individuals or corporations foreign to Mexico) holding their titles in the name of Mexican companies, have refused to accept the new Petroleum law:

Atlantic Refining Company—

Subsidiaries: La Atlantica Compania Mexicana Productora y Refinadora de Petroleo, S. A.; D. W. Johnson & Cia, successors.

Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation—

Subsidiary: Cia Petrolera del Agwi.

Humble Oil and Refining Company—

Subsidiary: Cia Petrolera Tamaulipas, S. A.

Island Oil and Transport Corporation—

Subsidiary: Cia Petrolera Capuchinas, S. A.

Standard Oil Company of California—

Subsidiary: Richmond Petroleum Company of Mexico, S. A.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—

Subsidiary: Cia Transcontinental de Petroleo, S. A.

Leopold Newborg.

W. L. Hernstadt.

Malcolm C. Anderson.

Mexican Company: Cia Petrolera Los Chijoles, S. A.

Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd.—

Subsidiary: Cia Mexicana de Petroleo, "El Aguila," S. A. (British Eagle).

Royal Dutch Shell—

Subsidiary: Cia Mexicana Holandesa, "La Corona," S. A. (Dutch Corona).

Companies Named Are Big Producers

The department understands that the American and Mexican corporations herein above listed as having refused or failed to accept the provisions of the Petroleum law of Mexico control about 90 per cent. of the active petroleum-producing lands of Mexico acquired before the Mexican Constitution of 1917, and that they produce about 70 per cent. of the oil produced in Mexico.

4. Replying to the fourth inquiry, I beg to say that the Department of State has not given any advice or instructions to any American persons or corporations with regard to the above-mentioned Petroleum law.

It has supplied interested American citizens or their counsel with full information regarding the general position of the Government of the United States with respect to the rights of American nationals owning property in Mexico, so that any action taken by such nationals might be based upon a complete understanding of the position of the Government of the United States in the premises.

The department has furnished such nationals with translations of the said Petroleum law and of the regulations issued pursuant thereto, as well as with copies of the recently published diplomatic correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico dealing with such law and regulations, as well as with the so-called Alien Land law. The position of the Government of the United States is clearly stated in that correspondence.

5. Referring to paragraph 5 of the resolution, I may say that the correspondence between the department and persons and corporations owning or claiming oil lands in Mexico has been necessarily voluminous.

This correspondence consists almost exclusively of inquiries or information concerning the Mexican Petroleum law and the official attitude of this Government with respect thereto.

As above stated, the department has consistently refrained from giving advice and counsel to such persons and corporations as to the course which they should themselves pursue.

I cannot see that the transmission of the correspondence would throw any light upon the situation, and I hesitate to make it public without the consent of the interested persons and corporations, especially in view of the position taken by the Mexican Government to the effect that appeals by such individuals and corporations for the interposition of their own Government would involve forfeiture or serious prejudice of their rights in Mexico.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK B. KELLOGG.

SINCLAIR AND MORONES CONFER ON MEXICAN OIL

American Will Meet Calles Today
to Discuss Dispute Over
New Regulations.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16.—Harry F. Sinclair, President of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, is in conference here tonight with Luis Morones, Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, who is in charge of the administration of Mexico's petroleum regulations.

President Calles will receive Mr. Sinclair tomorrow to discuss with him the situation created by the new Petroleum law.

It is believed here that Mr. Sinclair will convince the President that the best policy for both parties to the controversy is to get together as soon as possible and find a way out of the dispute over the petroleum regulations.

Mr. Watts, one of the Sinclair executives, is attending the conference of his chief and Secretary Morones tonight.

Mr. Sinclair said today that he had come to Mexico to obtain first-hand information on the situation, as his corporation's stockholders wanted to know the real facts.

Referring to the drop in Mexican oil production, Mr. Sinclair said that it had come at a fortunate time, as the increased production in the United States and the imports from South America assured a plentiful supply for American industries. He said that Russia could supply the entire world for many years, as she had enormous reserves.

The Sinclair Company would continue operations in Mexico and was planning to extend them, he said. The first expansion, he continued, would come on properties acquired after May 1, 1917, and when the difficulties over those acquired before that date had been overcome the company would then start active work on the preconstitutional lands.

When asked if he considered as confiscatory the refusal of the Mexican Government to permit drilling on lands acquired before May 1, 1917, Mr. Sinclair said that was a knotty question which required serious study and consideration before he could feel qualified to answer.

Mr. Sinclair took exceptions to declarations of Mexican oil experts that the oil would be exhausted from lands now operated within fifty years and that the concessions offered by the Government really covered the life of such oil lands.

It was problematical, the American oil man said, whether these lands would be exhausted in fifty years. Experts disagreed regarding the life of oil fields and in many cases, especially in California, oil had been found by drilling deeper in fields that experts had pronounced exhausted.

Referring to the Mexican legislation, Mr. Sinclair said it created a situation similar to that in other countries which were trying to limit the ownership of property. The Russian problem, he added, was much simpler than the Mexican, for the Soviet seized property whenever it wished, without any pretext.

Writs of amparo restraining the Mexican Government from canceling their drilling permits have been granted to three foreign oil companies by the District Court at Villa Guaymote, reports from Tampico say. The companies obtaining the injunctions were the Mexican Gulf Oil Company, the American International Company and the Huasteca Oil Company.

MEXICO PLANS TO PAY.

32-Year-Old Secretary of the Treasury Insists on Economy.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16.—Mexico's financial program will include strict compliance with her external obligations, Luis Montes de Oca, the new Secretary of the Treasury, declared today. Señor Montes de Oca took possession of the Treasury Department Monday, succeeding Alberto J. ... He is only 32 years old and is probably the youngest Treasury Minister in any Government.

The budget had been framed in such a way as to cover all foreign obligations, Señor Montes de Oca said. This would necessitate a policy of strictest economy, he continued, and he intended to follow the principle of President Calles in demanding the strictest accounting for all funds and the prevention of waste.

"The Government has determined to comply with its obligations at a cost," the Secretary said. "At present we are in a position to meet the payment on our debt.

"Through extra taxes, which usually will be very small, the Government will make up any possible decrease in income due to a drop in oil production, but to date revenues from oil have kept up.

In connection with the silver situation created by the drop in the value of silver the Government had appointed a commission to study the whole problem, he declared.

"We are endeavoring to find out exactly what the silver situation throughout the world is," he explained. "We want to learn whether India is going on a gold basis."



President Gives Senate Data on Mexican Dispute

Transmits Letter of Kellogg Showing Only 4 of 47 U.S. Companies Have Accepted Calles Petroleum Law

Lists Names of Claimants

Quotes Laws Prior to 1917, Under Which Oil Rights of Foreigners Were Acquired

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Only four of the forty-seven American oil companies in Mexico have applied for concessions to operate under the new Mexican petroleum laws, President Kellogg informed the Senate today. He transmitted a letter from Secretary of State Kellogg answering questions propounded in the Norris resolution of February 8 concerning American ownership of oil lands, oil concessions to Americans and kindred matters.

Secretary Kellogg in his letter to the President gives a list of American individuals and corporations that own or claim lands in Mexico alleged to have been acquired prior to May 1, 1917, and which are supposed to contain oil. He lists concerns that have refused to accept the Mexican petroleum law and names four that have applied for conformity concessions.

Produce 70 Per Cent of Oil Output

The secretary says the American and Mexican corporations that have refused or failed to accept the provisions of the petroleum law of Mexico control about 90 per cent of the producing lands acquired before the Mexican constitution of 1917 and produce about 70 per cent of the oil produced in Mexico.

Mr. Kellogg virtually declined to make public the correspondence between the department and persons or corporations interested in Mexican oil lands, but denies the department has given them any advice or instructions with regard to the Mexican law.

The following is the letter of the Secretary to the President which was submitted to the Senate:

"The President:
"I, the undersigned, Secretary of State, have the honor to refer to the resolution adopted by the Senate on February 8, 1927, which is quoted below:

"Resolved, that the Secretary of State be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to give the Senate the following information:
"1. The names of American individuals and American corporations owning or claiming oil lands or oil concessions in Mexico alleged to have been acquired prior to May 1, 1917; and if the names of all such persons and corporations are not known to the department, then give the names of those that are known.
"2. What individuals or corporations, foreign to Mexico, if any, have accepted the law or constitution of Mexico relating to oil lands and oil concessions or titles based upon rights acquired prior to May 1, 1917.

Names of U. S. Claimants Sought
"3. The names of American persons or corporations so owning or claiming oil lands or oil concessions in Mexico that have refused to accept the Mexican law or constitution applying to such concessions.
"4. Has the department given any advice or instructions to any of such American persons or corporations; and if so, what instruction or advice has been given?
"5. Supply the Senate with copies of all correspondence between the department, or any of its officials, and any of such persons or corporations so owning or claiming oil lands or oil concessions in Mexico."

"In response to the inquiry as to the names of American individuals and American corporations owning or claiming oil lands or oil concessions in Mexico alleged to have been acquired prior to May 1, 1917, I beg to state that, according to the department's information, no oil concession was granted before the date mentioned by the resolution to any individual American corporation or individual. The department is informed that American citizens owning oil lands or oil leases before that date acquired them by arrangements with the previous owners thereof, and under the laws then existing.

Petroleum Rights Acquired

"All American individuals and corporations who purchased lands in Mexico before May 1, 1917, acquired, under the laws then in force, at least after November 22, 1884, the right to extract petroleum therefrom.
"Attention is invited to these laws under which the acquisitions in reference were made. The Mexican mining law of November 22, 1884, reads in part: 'Article VI—Foreigners may acquire mining property on such terms and with such limitations as the laws of the republic grant them the capacity to acquire, own and transfer ordinary property.'

"Article X—The following substances are the exclusive property of the owner of the land, who may thereon develop and enjoy them, without the formality of entry (Denuncio) or special adjudication.
"Subdivision 4—Salts found on the surface, fresh and salt water, whether surface or subterranean; petroleum and aseous springs, or springs of warm medicinal water. In order to develop these substances the owner of the land shall subject his operations to all rules and orders of a police nature."

Confirmed in 1892 and 1909

"The mining law of June 4, 1892, contained the following:
"Article IV. The owner of the land may freely work without a special franchise (concession) in any case whatsoever, the following mineral substances: Mineral fuels, oils and mineral waters.

"Article V. All mining property legally acquired and such as hereafter may be acquired in pursuance of this law shall be irrevocable and perpetual, so long as the Federal property tax is paid, in pursuance of the provisions of the law creating the said tax.
"Article II of the mining law of November 25, 1909, reads:
"The following substances are the exclusive property (propiedad exclusiva) of the owner of the soil:
"1.—Ore bodies or deposits of mineral fuels of whatever form or variety.
"2.—Ore bodies or deposits of bituminous substances.

Old Constitution Quoted

"Attention also is invited to Article 27 of the Mexican constitution of 1857, in force during the period the said holdings were acquired by American individuals and American corporations. This article, in part, provided that:
"Private property shall not be taken without the consent of the owner, except for reasons of public utility, indemnification having been made.
"Ever since the question at issue arose during the administration of President Wilson, the government of the United States has consistently maintained, and continues to maintain, that there should be no question as to the security of valid and vested rights which have been acquired by American citizens in accordance with Mexican

Sinclair Hints at Separate Agreement on Oil With Calles

Producer, in Mexico City, Does Not Feel That His Company Is Bound Morally or Legally to Refrain From Independent Action in Problem

By Jack Starr-Hunt

By Cable to the Herald Tribune

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MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16.—Harry F. Sinclair, chairman of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, implied directly in an interview with the Herald Tribune correspondent here today that he did not feel that his company was bound morally or legally to refrain from negotiating a separate oil agreement with the Mexican government.

He said that he would not fail, however, to consult with the other companies which were members of the Association of Petroleum Producers of Mexico, which as a body has refused to accept the Mexican petroleum law. Mr. Sinclair said also that he would consult with the international committee of bankers on Mexico, thus indicating the parallel policies of the bankers and oil companies in Mexico still were being followed.

While representing his own interests on this trip to Mexico, Mr. Sinclair admitted that in his estimation the "stone wall" which divided all the oil companies and the Mexican government, namely, the law's requirement of an exchange of titles for conformity concessions, would have to be broken down in some manner before a settlement was reached.

Mr. Sinclair expressed doubt whether the cancellation of drilling permits on

lands they existed at the time of their acquisition. This attitude of the government was asserted by the American commissioners in their conference in Mexico City in 1923, and there is no departure from it in the understanding which they reached with the Mexican commissioners; and the government of the United States has maintained this position in the recent diplomatic correspondence upon the questions between the United States and Mexico.

Lists American Claimants

"It is impossible for the Department of State to furnish the Senate with a complete list of the land acquisitions in Mexico before May 1, 1917, by American individuals and American corporations, as the names of all such persons and corporations are not known to the department. However, replying specifically to the first inquiry contained in the resolution, I give below the names of American individuals and American corporations who, according to the department's information, own or claim lands in Mexico alleged to have been acquired prior to May 1, 1917, and which have been found to contain oil or are supposed to contain subsoil deposits of petroleum:

American International Fuel and Petroleum Co.
Atlantic Petroleum Co., et al.
Atlantic Lohos Oil Co.
Axtell, Dr. B. C., estate of.
Beckman, A. W.
Cortez-Aguada Petroleum Co.
Cortez Oil Corporation.
Dalton, W. H.
Doub, D. L.
East Gulf Oil Co.
Exendine, Jasper.
Hall, G. L.
Hall, J. G. S.
Hawkins, L. O.
Huasteca Petroleum Co.
Johnson, J. H.
Johnson Land and Fiber Co.
Kearney, Ed. T.
Kearney, J. L.
Lot Seventeen Oil Co.
Mexican Coal and Coke Co.
Mexican Gulf Oil Co.
Mexican Petroleum Co. of California.
Mexican Sinclair Petroleum Corporation.
Mexican Land Securities Co.
Oil England, Fuel Oil Co.
Oil Fields of Mexico.
Panuco Fuel Oil Co.
Penn Mex Fuel Co.
Rathbone, Charles.
Rhoades, J. Beach.
Tamaulipas Petroleum Co.
Tameco Petroleum Refining Co.
Texas Petroleum and Asphalt Co.
Tillman, A. N.
Tulsa Petroleum Co.
Well, Melville K.
Wilson, Burton W., and Associates.
Wright, A.
Yates, Mrs. Carrie.

Four Apply for Concessions

"2.—In answer to the second question I desire to state that, according to the department's information, the following individuals or corporations, foreign to Mexico, have applied for conformity concessions under the provisions of the so-called petroleum law of Mexico, regulatory of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917:
"The Penn Mex. Fuel Company.
"The Texas Petroleum and Asphalt Company.
"The East Coast Oil Company.
"The New England Fuel Oil Company.

"I understand that the first two mentioned companies are not actively producing petroleum in Mexico and that the last two own no fee properties in that country.

"The department has not been informed that a concession has actually been granted to any of these four companies, and in this relation may point out that Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 seems to prohibit the granting of such a concession to a foreign corporation, and that this interpretation of the constitution finds support in the opinion of the Attorney General of Mexico, published in 'The Diario Oficial,' December 8, 1917, wherein he held that in view of the constitutional provisions referred to alien corporations shall in no event acquire lands, waters and their appurtenances in Mexico.

"3. In response to the third inquiry contained in the resolution it may be said that, according to the department's information, the American persons or corporations listed under the answer to question No. 1, with the exception of the four corporations listed under the answer to question No. 2, have refused or have failed to accept the provisions of the above mentioned so-called petroleum law of Mexico.

These Refuse to Accept Law

"The department is further informed that the following American persons or corporations (or individuals or corporations foreign to Mexico) holding their titles in the name of Mexican companies have refused to accept the new petroleum law:
Atlantic Refining Company subsidiaries.
La Atlantica Compania Mexicana, S. A.
La Refinadora de Petroleo, S. A.
D. W. Johnson and Cia. sucesores.
Cia. Petrolera del Agui.
Humble Oil and Refining Company, subsidiary.
Cia. Petrolera Tamaulipas, S. A.
Island Oil and Transport Corporation, subsidiary.
Cia. Petrolera Capuchinas, S. A.
Standard Oil Company of California, subsidiary.
Richmond Petroleum Company of Mexico, S. A.
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, subsidiary.
Cia. Transcontinental de Petroleo, S. A.
Leopold Neuberg.
W. L. Harbison.
Malcolm C. Anderson.
Mexican Company: Cia. Petrolera Los Chiles, S. A.
Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., subsidiary.
Cia. Mexicana de Petroleo "El Aguila," S. A. (British Eagle).
Royal Dutch Shell, subsidiary.
Cia. Mexicana Holandesa "La Corona," S. A.

"The department understands that the American and Mexican corporations herein above listed as having refused or failed to accept the provi-

sions of the petroleum law of Mexico control about 90 per cent of the actively petroleum producing lands of Mexico acquired before the Mexican Constitution of 1917, and that they produce about 70 per cent of the oil produced in Mexico.

Denies Advising U. S. Companies

"4.—Replying to the fourth inquiry, I beg to say that the Department of State has not given any advice or instructions to any American persons or corporations, with regard to the above mentioned petroleum law. It has supplied interested American citizens or their counsel with full information regarding the general position of the government of the United States with respect to the rights of American nationals owning property in Mexico, so that any action taken by such nationals might be based upon a complete understanding of the position of the government of the United States in the premises.

"The department has furnished such nationals with translations of the said petroleum law and of the regulations issued pursuant thereto, as well as with copies of the recently published diplomatic correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of Mexico dealing with such law and regulations, as well as with the so-called alien land law. The position of the government of the United States is clearly stated in that correspondence.

Withholds Correspondence

"Referring to paragraph five of the resolution, I may say that the correspondence between the department and persons and corporations owning or claiming oil lands in Mexico has been necessarily voluminous. This correspondence consists almost exclusively of inquiries or information concerning the Mexican petroleum law and the official attitude of this government with respect thereto. As above stated, the department has consistently refrained from giving advice and counsel to such persons and corporations as to the course which they should themselves pursue.

"I cannot see that the transmission of the correspondence would throw any light upon the situation, and I hesitate to make it public without the consent of the interested persons and corporations, especially in view of the position taken by the Mexican government to the effect that appeals by such individuals and corporations for the interpretation of their own government would possibly involve forfeiture or serious prejudice of their rights in Mexico.

"Respectfully submitted

"FRANK B. KELLOGG."

100 Marines and 6 Planes to Join Nicaragua Force

U.S. Orders More Men South as Latimer Reports on Sacasa Attitude Toward Diaz Proposal of Peace

Matagalpa Battle Near

Clash for Possession of City Expected When Liberals Open Drive for Managua

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—An additional company of 100 marines and six fully equipped airplanes, manned by ten officers and a ground crew of ninety men, were to-day ordered to proceed at once to Corinto for use by Rear Admiral Latimer's command in Nicaragua. The men and aircraft will be transported from the San Diego (Calif.) base to Corinto on the Melville, which is due to depart to-morrow.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur made this announcement to-day on receipt of advice from Rear Admiral Latimer outlining possible developments in Nicaragua. Admiral Latimer reported that he was leaving Puerto Cabezas for Corinto on the cruiser Milwaukee and probably would reach the west coast city Saturday. He also reported on his conference with Dr. Juan B. Sacasa Monday, and it was presumed that the additional marines and aircraft force were ordered to move because of the rejection by the rebel leader of President Diaz's peace proposal submitted by Admiral Latimer.

Planes Sent for Observation

The six planes are of the heavy De Havilland type and suitable for scouting and bombing. It was said at the Navy Department that their immediate use in Nicaragua would be confined to observation and maintaining communication between the east and west coasts of that country. They are equipped with machine guns and can carry bombs weighing up to twenty-five pounds. The air squadron and the additional company of marines are expected upon landing at Corinto to proceed at once to Managua for use wherever necessary.

The additional units will bring the marine force there to nearly six hundred men. In addition, there are approximately four hundred bluejackets on board ships who could be used as landing parties.

While announcement of the precise duty the marines are to perform in Nicaragua is being withheld temporarily, it is known that President Coolidge has authorized Admiral Latimer to use the troops at his command wherever necessary to protect American and foreign lives and property. Under this authorization marines may be detailed for every city and town where military engagements may be expected. The aircraft units could be utilized in scouting work.

Matagalpa Battle Expected

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 16 (AP).—General Arguello, in command of the Conservative garrison at Matagalpa, who withdrew from the city Monday in the belief that his forces were greatly outnumbered by the advancing Liberals, is reported to be again in Matagalpa, but no confirmation of this has been received. The Conservative general now has approximately 1,200 well armed men concentrated at Darío and other places in the vicinity, while the Liberal General Moncada is reported to have from 800 to 4,000 troops around May Muz and Boaco, not far from Matagalpa. A battle between the two armies is looked for when the Liberals attempt to gain definite possession of Matagalpa in the hope of eventually marching on the Conservative stronghold, Managua.

Liberals Warn Latimer

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16 (AP).—The Nicaraguan Liberals will not tolerate "further outrages" by Admiral Latimer in establishing neutral zones in cities captured or about to be captured by

them, their Mexico City representative, Pedro Zepeda, declared in a statement to-day.

While not anxious to bring on a conflict with the American marines, he said, the Liberals would hereafter consider any attempt to neutralize such cities a "casus belli."

U. S. Cruisers Held at Honolulu

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The cruisers Cincinnati, Marblehead and Richmond, which arrived at Honolulu to-day from Nicaragua, have been ordered to remain there to await further orders from Admiral Williams, commanding the Asiatic fleet at Shanghai. Originally the cruisers were dispatched to Asiatic water for disposal by Admiral Williams.

The Navy Department was advised to-day by the commander of the Yangtze patrol that conditions along the river were unchanged. Hostilities between northern and southern armies in the Hangchow region were not reported in to-day's dispatches from Admiral Williams.

Latimer Expects No More Sailors

By Cable to the Herald Tribune

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PANAMA, CANAL ZONE, Feb. 16.—Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, commanding the American forces in Nicaraguan waters, has no information regarding a report here that 800 bluejackets will board the United States transport Henderson at Philadelphia to be in readiness to be sent to Nicaragua, he said upon his arrival here to-day from Puerto Cabezas on the cruiser Milwaukee, adding:
"I think it unlikely that the sailors will be sent to Nicaragua because I have not requested them and there is really no need for them, as there already are sufficient marines and bluejackets in Nicaragua to fulfill requirements."

Admiral Latimer conferred with the Nicaraguan Liberal leader, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, before leaving Puerto Cabezas but he characterized the conference as "having no special significance." There has been no further fighting of the East coast, activities having been shifted to the West coast, the admiral said. He will sail to-morrow for Corinto. His former flagship, the Rochester, passed through the Canal to-day and will sail for New York to-morrow for new boilers.

Mexico Aero Company

Plans Service by March 1

Passengers and Freight To Be Carried Between Capital and Matamoros

By Cable to the Herald Tribune

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MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16.—Lezama y Cia, the company which holds the concession for the establishment between Mexico City and Matamoros of an air freight and passenger service, announces that by the end of this month or the beginning of March, it will start operation. Six modern transport planes capable of carrying six passengers each exclusive of the pilot and the mechanic and not less than 200 kilograms as cargo, already have been purchased.

Under the present plans, stops will be made at the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz. Data regarding the atmospheric conditions at these two cities has been assembled, and the Mexican observatory will supply the company with regular weather reports. The pilots of the planes are experienced, most of them having held similar positions in the United States.

It is estimated that the trip from the order city of Matamoros to the national capital will require about one day and a half, including the time for stops at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

URGE EL ARBITRAJE EN EL CASO MEXICO.

Everett Colby cita los Esfuerzos de Warren, oponiéndose a la Actitud de Coolidge.

LAS INVESTIGACIONES DE BORAH SON APOYADAS.

Lamenta la Ausencia de la Corte Mundial cuando estas Diferencias Pueden ser Resueltas por medio de Conferencias.

Everett Colby, Presidente del Comité Ejecutivo de la Asociación de los No Partidaristas de la Liga de Naciones, habló anoche sobre la declaración del Presidente Coolidge respecto a que en México "no hay nada que arbitrar." Las naciones siempre pueden arbitrar sus dificultades, dijo, - y encontrar una base común, si la buscan. Respecto a esto alabó los procedimientos de la Corte Mundial y de la Liga de Naciones y calificó a los Estados Unidos de "desacordes con el resto del mundo" en su empeño de alcanzar la paz internacional.

"Si no hubiera nada que arbitrar en México, el Presidente no habría enviado a Charles B. Warren a aquel país - en 1923 para ver si cabía un arreglo," dijo, "y si no hubiera nada que arbitrar la barra mexicana no se habría dividido respecto a la cuestión ni el asunto habría pasado a la Suprema Corte de México, ni habría surgido tal cuestión"

Dijo que el Senador Borah estaba justificado en su acto de solicitar del Presidente Calles los informes concernientes a las negociaciones entre los dos países.

"El Senador Borah era de opinión de que algo se ocultaba," dijo Mr. Colby, y creyó tener el derecho de conocer

la verdadera situación por si era llamado a legislar. Su-
acción puede no ser muy diplomática, pero está justificada.

Mr. Colby lamentó que los Estados Unidos no hubieran
entrado a la Corte Mundial después de haber sido los líde-
res que la introdujeron desde hace cuarenta años. Las di-
ferencias que nos mantienen fuera pueden arreglarse en cin-
co minutos, dijo, si Mr. Hughes, Mr. Root y Mr. Hoover fue-
ran a Europa y las presentaran con honradez ante los diplo-
máticos.

"El mundo en general ha progresado más desde la guer-
ra," dijo, de lo que había progresado en 3,000 años antes-
de ella. Estamos pasando por las angustias de esa acelera-
ción nada frecuente, pero los Estados Unidos se van quedan-
do atrás. El gran problema, de permitir a las demás nacio-
nes que nos comprendan, no está resuelto; ante el mundo no
aparecemos bajo una luz clara. Nos ven siempre sentados -
sobre nuestros sacos de dinero, sin dejar nada espiritual-
que nos haga ser bien recordados."

El señor Colby dirigió la palabra al foro semanario-
de la West Side Unitarian Chuerch (Iglesia Unitaria del La-
do Occidental), y en respuesta a las críticas sobre la Cor-
te Mundial y la Liga de Naciones, que siguieron a su dis-
curso, admitió que existen las faltas, pero declaró que es
la mejor maquinaria conocida para arreglar las cuestiones-
de conmoción internacional.

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"THE NEW YORK TIMES"
Marzo 7 de 1927.

DIAZ DICE QUE MEXICO TIENE NECESIDAD DE LA IGLESIA.

El Obispo Desterrado Previene que a las Naciones sin Religión les Espera la Muerte.

DESCRIBE LA SUSPENSION ...

Declara que el Gobierno está Tratando de Llevar a Cabo una Tarea mayor de la que Puede Efectuar.

"El Cristianismo es la esperanza de Mexico; y debe conservarse a toda costa," declaró ayer en su sermón el reverendísimo Obispo de Tabasco, Pascual Díaz, quien ha sido desterrado de México. El título del sermón es el siguiente: "La Actitud Verdadera del Gobierno Mexicano Hacia la Iglesia Católica," y fué dicho en español en la iglesia católica romana de Nuestra Señora de la Esperanza, en 156th-Street, al oeste de Broadway.

"La religión es el alma de todos los países," dijo el Obispo Díaz. "Esto es tan cierto en lo que se refiere a México como en lo que concierne a cualquiera otra nación de la tierra. Removiendo el alma, el cuerpo humano pierde pronto su belleza en la muerte; y removiendo el alma de una nación ésta se ofusca, se embota, se desespera y pronto muere; y México no debe morir; no debe perder su Iglesia."

El Obispo Díaz dijo que la verdadera actitud del actual Gobierno Mexicano se podía explicar en dos palabras: "Suspensión inflexible," y declaró que el Gobierno está tratando de hacer cuanto está en su poder para eliminar la Iglesia y su influencia en México.

"No solo se les prohíbe a los sacerdotes y a las --

monjas proseguir su obra," dijo el Obispo Díaz, "sino que a nuestra juventud se le prohíbe también que estudie para el sacerdocio. Ningún joven o señorita puede prepararse para el ministerio sin ser perseguidos. Mexico se ha convertido en un padre injusto, cruel e inflexible con sus jóvenes hijos."

El Obispo elevó su ruego en solicitud del apoyo moral de los americanos que asisten a la Iglesia, y dijo que el Gobierno Mexicano, en su intento de suprimir la religión, ha emprendido una tarea mucho mayor de la que podría llevar a cabo con éxito. El Obispo Díaz dijo que no solo estaba suplicando en pro de la Iglesia Católica de México, sino de todas las iglesias y de todos los oprimidos por cuestiones religiosas que hubiera en el mundo.

"Ustedes han oído hablar de algunos sufrimientos corporales o físicos en México; es cierto, los ha habido, pero estos no significan nada comparados con los sufrimientos de aquellos a quienes se les niega el derecho de adorar a Dios de la manera en que están acostumbrados."



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Recortes del "New York Times" de esta fecha, con noticias y comentarios acerca de MEXICO.

Nueva York, N.Y., marzo 10 de 1927.

DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO.

EXP. 1-6-1.

NUM. 1267

México

Srita. Soledad González,
Sria. Particular del Sr. Presidente,

MEXICO, D. F.

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

Reitero a usted las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO.-NO REELECCION.

M. Prieto

CÓNSUL GENERAL.

fg

"THE NEW YORK TIMES"
Marzo 10 de 1927.

N O H A B R A P R O T E C T O R A D O .

0000

Trad.:MCM.

NO HABRA PROTECTORADO.

La Administración estuvo muy acertada al dejar que el país se enterara de que no tiene la intención de "seguir adelante" con la cuestión del tratado que le da a los Estados Unidos el protectorado sobre Nicaragua. Esto le aseguraron al Comité de Relaciones del Senado, en una audiencia secreta, celebrada el 25 de febrero, y el hecho se hace ahora juiciosamente del dominio público. El tratado, tal como era, fué enviado por el Presidente Díaz de Nicaragua, quien parece que es un caballero muy hábil y perspicaz, que creyó que el Gobierno americano saltaría de gozo ante la oportunidad que le ofrecía, y que si se publicaba el documento, autorizado por él, era lo mismo que contar con el consentimiento del Senado. Todo este procedimiento tuvo desde el principio cierto aire de ópera cómica. El Presidente Díaz era "nuestro hombre", sostenido por la fuerza de nuestras bayonetas, y el que hubiera venido a colocar ostentosamente, a su atribulado país bajo el ala protectora del águila americana, solo habría sido motivo de burla internacional para nuestro país. Hizo bien nuestro Gobierno en ponerle coto a esa farsa antes de que alcanzara mayores proporciones. Demasiadas dificultades y disgustos tenemos ya en Nicaragua, sin hacernos gargo de los asuntos, interiores y exteriores, de aquella república.

El tratado existente, y que garantiza a los Estados Unidos el derecho de construir otro canal oceánico a tra-

vés de Nicaragua, y establecer una base naval en una de -
sus Islas, le da a nuestro Gobierno indudablemente, todos
los privilegios, y todas las inquietudes que razonablemen
te puede desear, pues por cualquiera de los aspectos que-
veamos la cuestión, nuestros primeros esfuerzos deben ir-
dirigidos al restablecimiento de la paz y a la cimentación
de un gobierno estable en Nicaragua, y mientras esto no -
se logre, la creación de nuevos tratados sería un procedi
miento demasiado absurdo para tomarlo en consideración.

Trad.:MCM.

NO PROTECTORATE. ⁴³²

The Administration was well advised in letting the country know that it has no intention to "go ahead" with the treaty giving the United States a Nicaraguan protectorate. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was assured of this at a secret hearing on Feb. 25, and this fact is now judiciously made public. The treaty, such as it was, came from President DIAZ of Nicaragua. He appears to be an ingenious gentleman, who thought that the American Government would jump at the chance, and that the printing of the document, which he authorized, would be equivalent to getting the advice and consent of the Senate. This whole proceeding had from the beginning too much the air of a comic opera. President DIAZ was "our man," kept in office only by American bayonets, and for him to come gayly forward and succeed in placing his distracted country under the protecting wings of the American eagle would have been a sight to make international laughter hold both its sides. It is well for our Government to have stopped that farce before it went any further.

We have troubles enough in Nicaragua without taking over the administering of that republic's affairs, internal as well as external. The treaty already in existence, guaranteeing to the United States the right to build another oceanic canal through Nicaragua, and to establish a naval base on a Nicaraguan island, certainly gives to our Government all the privileges, and all the anxieties, which it could reasonably desire. In any aspect of the matter our first efforts must be to help bring about peace and a stable Government in Nicaragua. Until they are secured, treaty-making of any kind would be a proceeding too absurd to contemplate.



COOLIDGE POLICY UNDER HOT FIRE OF SENATE CRITICS

**Borah Makes Public Morgan's
Testimony at Foreign Rela-
tions Committee Inquiry.**

REED HOSTILE TO BRITAIN

**Missourian Objected to Sending
of Cruiser Colombo to
Corinto.**

ZONING PLAN IS ASSAILED

**Admission Was Made That It Was
Set Up at the Request of Diaz,
Unable to Protect Foreigners.**

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Nicaraguan policy of the Coolidge Administration was severely criticized in the secret session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Feb. 24 and 25, when Stokely W. Morgan, chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, went before the committee to elucidate it in place of Secretary Kellogg, who was unable to appear.

The testimony was made available to newspaper men today by Senator Borah, after he had been urged by them to grant access to the official typewritten transcript. The State Department did not object to its being made public.

The transcript showed that Chairman Borah, Senators Reed of Missouri, Johnson of California and Swanson led in the grilling of Mr. Morgan.

Senator Reed, discussing the dispatch of the British cruiser Colombo to Nicaraguan waters, which Mr. Morgan had said was a "surprise" to the State Department, made this declaration:

"I do not want England in Nicaragua."

Later Mr. Reed told the State Department's representative that this Government was "taking one side in this fight," referring to testimony which he interpreted as showing that Admiral Latimer's action in neutralizing the Nicaraguan Railroad favored the Diaz authorities. Mr. Morgan declared that, while the question had not arisen, he did not think Diaz would be forbidden from carrying troops over that road. If Sacasa should capture the territory, however, Mr. Morgan doubted if he would be allowed to carry troops over the line.

Reed Suspicious of Britain.

At the very outset, while discussing the need of complete publicity of the hearing, Senator Reed referred to the British warship.

"I do not know how it strikes other members of the committee," said Mr. Reed, "but I should very much dislike to see Great Britain send a warship over to Nicaragua, particularly with the consent of this Government.

"If we consent, and if trouble arises, the first thing we know England will be in there with us, and we will have recognized her right to come in. If we say to her to keep out, we will have another embarrassing situation put up to us. Whenever I see England coming in, I am always reminded of what I think is the best description of English policy that ever was made, a statement made by old John A. Dix, in a speech over the Oregon dispute. I think, if the committee will let me, I will quote it. He said:

" 'This is the method of Great Britain: An English vessel is sunk on a foreign coast and a lonely sailor is washed on the shore.

" 'The natives care for him and give him a bed. The next morning he asks permission to build a hut, the next day to plow a furrow, and the next day the furrow has become a trench and the hut a fortress over which the flag of Great Britain floats forever.' "

Mr. Morgan testified that only one note had been received from the British Embassy at Washington saying the British were counting on the American forces to accord necessary protection and that there was no statement in that note about a ship.

"So that, so far as you understand the situation, there is no occasion whatever for sending a British ship to Nicaragua?" questioned Senator Walsh of Montana.

"No occasion whatever," said Mr.

Continued on Page Four.

COOLIDGE POLICY UNDER HOT FIRE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Morgan: "I cannot understand why it should be necessary for them to send a ship there, and we were much surprised."

"Have there been any casualties there to American citizens?" Senator Walsh asked.

"One American was shot during a bombardment—shot in the head—but he recovered," answered Mr. Morgan. "That is the only casualty that I know of."

Senator Johnson declared for publicity, and Senator Swanson said the committee should be told all there was to be known about Nicaragua.

"May I add," Senator Johnson continued, "that you may be perfectly certain that what is testified to here will be published tomorrow in the New York press, no matter whether it is in executive session or not."

Senator Reed said: "It is a very unfortunate state of affairs if we have a Foreign Relations Committee that cannot keep its confidences."

"Very well, it does not," replied Senator Johnson, "and we had the best demonstration of it when the Secretary appeared before us the last time. The very incidents that occurred in that committee were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES the next morning, and I read them."

Question of Mexican Action.

Mr. Morgan was asked about Mexican action with respect to the Sacasa Government.

"I understand," said Senator Swanson, "the Mexican Government has not in any way aided Sacasa since Secretary Kellogg was up here?"

"No, sir, I did not say that," replied Mr. Morgan. "I said that we had no proof of it." The department had heard many rumors, he added.

"May I ask," inquired Senator Johnson, "does this Government intend complete intervention in Nicaragua?"

"I cannot answer that question," replied Mr. Morgan.

"Is it under consideration?" "That is a hypothetical question of policy which only the Secretary of State can answer."

"Is it under consideration?" "We are considering all possible eventualities."

"Has complete intervention been asked by Diaz?"

"No, Senator; I do not understand that it has."

"Substantially complete intervention; has that been asked by Diaz?" Mr. Johnson insisted.

"No, sir," was the reply. "Officially we have no communication from Diaz on the subject."

"I am not speaking in that fashion, if you please. I am seeking only information. The press has published that there is intervention sought in Nicaragua exactly the same as the intervention that we finally maintained in Haiti."

"Yes, that is true."

"Is that being contemplated by the State Department?"

"No, sir, that is not being contemplated by the State Department."

"Do I understand you to mean by 'contemplate' that the State Department is thinking of doing that or is it just considering that there is that possibility?"

"If you simply mean contemplation, of course we have contemplated what might happen. If you mean have we any intention or desire to do that, I answer decidedly in the negative."

Mr. Johnson then wanted to know whether Diaz directly or indirectly had asked for that kind of intervention, and Mr. Morgan said he understood Diaz had asked for a treaty along the lines of one made with Haiti in 1925, adding that "the paper" was coming to Washington by mail.

Mr. Morgan said more troops were going from San Diego and San Pedro, but he could not say what the total number would be.

There was nothing else going on between the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua but the "usual diplomatic business," he told Senator Lenroot. This Government stood ready to use its good offices in any possible way for settlement of the difficulty, but at that time no actual negotiations were going on. He added that Admiral Latimer was instructed to lose no opportunity to further the negotiation of a peace between the rival factions.

Status of President Diaz.

Senator Swanson asked whether any instructions had been given as to who should be recognized as the head of the Government. Mr. Morgan said there was not, that this Government recognized Diaz and there was no suggestion of recognizing any other.

"But you did not insist that the Diaz Government should continue?" asked Senator Swanson.

"No, sir," said Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan said the correspondence in the State Department on the Nicaraguan problem was colossal, there being well over 1,000 documents.

Senator Swanson brought up again the subject of the British ship that was then being sent to Nicaragua and asked Mr. Morgan: "Will you tell us everything you may know in connection with that?"

"Nothing except a note which was published in the press this morning," Mr. Morgan assured him. "That came to us as a complete surprise. The entire text of the note was published in the morning papers."

Asked to cite the chief American interests, Mr. Morgan stated that on the Atlantic side mahogany lumbering was the most important and that the number of Americans varied with the season. He thought about 1,000 were there.

The Bluefields zone, he stated, was created by agreement with both factions last September—that was to say, the faction which at that time represented General Chamorro, who was in control of the Government, and a faction representing the revolutionists. They made an agreement, he said, between themselves with Admiral Latimer acting as "mediator," the United States not being a party to the agreement, that there would be no fighting in that zone.

That was true also of the other zones which were established by Admiral Latimer without any agreement being made with the factions, and under orders which gave him discretion so to act if he thought it necessary for protection of American and foreign lives and property.

"Has Admiral Latimer's action in establishing these neutral zones been acquiesced in by the authorities in Nicaragua of either faction?" queried Mr. Reed.

"It has been acquiesced in and approved of by the Diaz Government," said Mr. Morgan.

In fact, he explained, the action was taken following a communication from President Diaz in which he could not guarantee himself this protection to American and foreign lives and property. The zone at Bluefields, which was established by agreement, preceded that suggestion from President Diaz. The other zones had not been approved by the Sacasa insurgents but had been established at the request of Diaz. The latter did not designate any of the zones.

Power Entrusted to Latimer.

"What authority is given to Latimer down there to create zones—unlimited authority?" Mr. Swanson inquired.

"Unlimited for the protection of American lives and property," declared Morgan. He added that the Admiral kept the department fully in-

formed as to "actions contemplated and already accomplished."

Diaz, Mr. Morgan continued, had made known to the State Department through a communication that he could not guarantee the protection of American and foreign lives and property "and requested the United States Government to assume that responsibility, saying that any measures that the United States Government took would be satisfactory to him. He did not mention neutral zones; he did not mention any methods."

Asked to explain the location of the zones, Mr. Morgan said they were at shipping ports on the Atlantic where there were American interests, "within rifle shot of the settlement," or roughly, about 2,000 yards in a semicircle around the settlement.

Interrogated by Mr. Swanson as to who it was they wished to "protect American property against," Mr. Morgan said there was always danger to American property during revolutionary activities and the purpose was to protect it "against the revolution, whichever faction it might be."

Sacasa, he added, was the one who had troops in that vicinity at the time Latimer established the zones, and there was every reason to suppose he might be attacked by troops of the Government. There was always danger in that country because of lack of discipline and men getting drunk, as well as from actual fighting. The zones were necessary where there was any likelihood of fighting.

"Then the fact is," said Chairman Borah, "that in order to protect American life there it is necessary to stop the revolution, is it not?"

"So far as those points are concerned where there is American life and property," replied Mr. Morgan, "it does not necessarily stop the revolution but prevents fighting in that territory."

"That territory in which the Americans are located, is the territory over which Sacasa is claiming jurisdiction," questioned Mr. Borah.

"That is true," said Mr. Morgan, adding that there was plenty of territory for them to fight in.

In reply to an inquiry by Senator Shipstead, Mr. Morgan said neutral zones had been established in territory occupied by the Diaz forces. Bluefields, Rio Grande Bar, Prinzepolca, Puerto Cabezas and Rama, on the Atlantic; Chinandega and Leon on the Pacific, were "neutral" and a legion guard was kept at Managua.

No estimates were given as to British and Italian subjects in Nicaragua.

"Of course the British subjects are mostly West Indian negroes on the Atlantic coast and we have no idea how many of them there may be," Mr. Morgan added. "They can, of course, claim British protection and there are some white British subjects in business there. I could not say how many there are."

Question of the Railroad.

Mr. Morgan told of the neutrality established along the railroad by Admiral Latimer, declared no traffic of any sort had been forbidden across the road and that the management had not been "interfered with." "They just declared that there was to be no fighting on the railroad," he explained.

"If Sacasa's forces should deem it necessary, as a matter of military management, to take possession of the railroad, they would not be able to do so?" queried Mr. Borah.

"No," said Mr. Morgan.

"And neither would the Diaz forces," added Senator Willis.

"The Diaz forces have already got it," Mr. Borah retorted.

"The Diaz forces do not want to take the railroad," Mr. Morgan said. "We do not want to interfere with the use of the railroad."

It was brought out that the Diaz forces were using the railroad to transport munitions and troops.

"If the Sacasa forces wanted to do so, they could not?" asked Mr. Borah.

"No," said Mr. Morgan. "We look upon the Diaz Government as the constitutional, recognized Government."

"But if the Sacasa forces were to take the territory within which the railroad lies, or a part of the railroad, could they then use the railroad the same as you now permit the Diaz people to use it?" Mr. Borah persisted.

"They could use it without carrying arms," said Mr. Morgan. "Only, they could not transport armed men over the railroad."

"Could the Diaz people transport armed men over the railroad?" Mr. Reed wanted to know.

"That question has not come up," replied Mr. Morgan. He added, however, that Diaz would not be permitted from transporting his forces over the railroad.

"Then you are taking one side in this fight, are you not?" Senator Reed asked.

"We look with considerable distinction on the Diaz Government and the Sacasa so-called Government," Mr. Morgan admitted.

Mr. Reed, by further questions, drew the admission that if Sacasa forces took the territory around the railroad they would be forbidden from cutting the railroad line or shipping arms and men over the road.

Mr. Morgan said he did not think Sacasa could get possession of the road.

"Suppose," inquired Senator Walsh of Montana, "he takes that territory generally, and the railroad runs through it, and the railroad is a neutral zone. Having taken the country generally, would he then be permitted to use the railroad the same as Diaz is doing now?"

"That is a hypothetical question I cannot answer," was the reply. "That would have to be decided by the Secretary himself."

"Who owns the railroad?" asked Mr. Swanson.

"The Nicaraguan Government," said Mr. Morgan.

Railroad and City Zones.

He was asked why he made a distinction between the neutral zone of the railroad and the neutral zones of cities.

"In the neutral zones of cities you will not have any armed forces of either Diaz or Sacasa to come in there," said Mr. Swanson. "On the railroad you say you allow the armed forces of Diaz. Why is there that difference between the rights of Diaz in the neutral zone which pertains to the railroad and in the neutral zones of the cities?"

"That is another question that has not arisen," Mr. Morgan countered. "I do not know that he is transporting troops, but I said I did not think Diaz would be prohibited from transporting troops on the railroad, because, after all, we recognized the Government of Diaz as the constitutional Government of the country."

"But," insisted Mr. Swanson, "you do not allow him to bring any troops into the neutral zone of these cities?"

"That is for the protection of the Americans residing in those zones," Mr. Morgan explained. "There are no Americans residing along the railway tracks."

"So that the neutral zone is for the protection of American lives and property?" inquired Mr. Swanson.

"It is for the protection of American lives and property in Managua," declared Mr. Morgan.

"Therefore it gives them access in and out to the railroad?"

"Yes, it gives them access."

Mr. Morgan declared he understood from information received by the State Department that the great bulk of the Liberals in Nicaragua did not want a revolution. He could not state that as a definite fact, but it was indicated by information received from the American Legation, from Admiral Latimer and others.

American Capital in Nicaragua.

Senator Lenroot asked Mr. Morgan as to the aggregate of American capital in Nicaragua.

"That is a very difficult question to

answer," Mr. Morgan replied. "That is one I have been working on for some time. It is almost impossible to say, unless you have some standard to start from. One person will make up a set of figures which are based on the actual expenditure of money by Americans in Nicaragua; another will base his estimate upon the presumptive value of the property in the market and a third one will base it on the prospective profits to be derived from the property. By those different ways of approaching the problem, you will get figures anywhere from a minimum of \$5,000,000 to a maximum of about \$30,000,000."

Mr. Morgan said the greater part of the investments were held in New Orleans, because it included the Standard Fruit Company, the Bragman's Bluff Lumber Company, the Cuyamel Fruit Company and one or two other lumbering companies. In New York was the Astoria Importing and Exporting Company, a lumbering company, and in addition there was the Freiburg Company of Cincinnati and the Mengel Company of Louisville, Ky., and others he did not name.

The largest export was coffee, which was not primarily in the hands of Americans, followed by lumber, which was primarily in the hands of Americans. Some Germans owned coffee plantations, but most of the latter were owned by Nicaraguans.

"Are there opportunities for full employment in times of peace?" asked Senator McLean.

"Plenty," said Mr. Morgan. "The coffee crop is suffering severely now because they cannot get the men to pick the crop."

"What generally are the wages paid?"

"In the neighborhood of 20 c. 25 cents a day."

"So if they get 50 cents a day for fighting they get better pay?"

"Oh, yes, they make a profit," concluded Morgan.

Question of Lost Liberal Arms.

Some speculation arose today as to whether Mr. Morgan had said definitely that the forces of Rear Admiral Latimer last December, when established neutral zones on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua had seized and thrown or lost in a river certain ammunition and arms of the Sacasa revolutionary forces. This was not the subject of any clarifying statement by the State Department.

The record of the hearing on the point read:

"Senator Shipstead: The newspaper have stated that Admiral Latimer has disarmed some Sacasa forces; that he had taken from them ammunition. Do you know anything about that?"

"Mr. Morgan: We've heard from Admiral Latimer that he found certain ammunition in a neutral zone. He held on to that in order to ascertain whether it had been shipped from the United States contrary to the President's embargo. He found that the ammunition, instead of coming from the United States, came from Mexico and it did not come from this country. Therefore, he gave it back to the Sacasa forces; but he reported that some of that ammunition and some rifles had been lost in being transported across the river. That is all we have on the subject."

"Senator Borah: I have statements from American citizens down there, which I will put in the record later, I think, stating that a large portion of this ammunition was thrown into the river by our forces."

"Mr. Morgan: I do not know that; I have seen that stated."

State Department officials today declined to comment on the testimony, but evidence developed that the view attributed by Mr. Morgan to Secretary

Kellogg concerning the proposed treaty of alliance with the United States should not be accepted as final.

As reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, Mr. Morgan indicated that Mr. Kellogg was opposed to any arrangement with Nicaragua that would establish a protectorate or even provide a treaty arrangement for supervision similar to that exercised by the United States over Haiti.

The treaty of alliance put forward by President Diaz, it was pointed out, has not been received by mail. Before any final decision is reached Mr. Kellogg will discuss it with President Coolidge. No intimation of the President's views has been given.

Long Occupation Is Indicated.

Steps pointing to a long period of occupation of Nicaragua by American forces were reported to the Navy Department today by Rear Admiral Latimer, commanding the special service squadron in Central American waters.

All naval forces ashore except those at Corinto have been placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Logan Feland of the Marine Corps, who has just arrived at Corinto.

His forces include the reinforcements of 1,600 marines that recently arrived on the transport Henderson, the legation guard at Managua, the landing force, the land plane aviation unit of marines from San Diego and one provisional company of marines.

The base force at Corinto has been placed under Captain J. C. Townsend of the navy and consists of the cruiser Galveston and the detail ashore at Corinto. The coast patrol consists of the cruiser Raleigh, the destroyers Borie and Reuben James, and two seaplanes from the cruiser Milwaukee, the flagship of Admiral Latimer.

Cruiser Colombo Bound for Mexico.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 9.—The British cruiser Colombo, which on Saturday left Corinto, Nicaragua, passed through the canal today and sailed this evening for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Her commander said that the additional marines landed by the United States assured complete protection to British lives and property.

RED ENVOY IN MEXICO DENIES PROPAGANDA

Mme. Kollontay Says Charge
That Legation Spreads It in
New World Is Absurd.

RUSSIA SEEKS TRADE HERE

She Finds High Altitude of Mexico
City Distressing and May Not
Stay Full Two-Year Term.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 9.—Charges that the Russian Legation here was using Mexico as a base from which to spread Bolshevik propaganda in the United States and other parts of the Western Hemisphere were characterized as absurd today by Mme. Alexandra Kollontay, the Soviet Minister.

She said it was untrue that she intended to leave Mexico soon, but added that there was some basis for the report that she would return to Russia because she suffered in the high altitude here. Unless she were able to adjust herself to the climate, she said, she would have to leave, but she hoped to be able to remain for her two-year term. At present she is under a doctor's care.

Russian diplomats, she declared, were forbidden to take part in activities outside their appointed work. Reports that the legation had a very large staff, presumably for propaganda purposes, Mme. Kollontay characterized as false.

"I have five employees here," she asserted, "my private secretary, one secretary, two typists and an office man who devotes his time to opening the legation door and cutting clippings from trade reports."

Charges that the legation had tried to introduce Soviet propaganda into Nicaragua were greeted humorously by the woman diplomat.

"Really, I must ask where Nicaragua is," she said.

Propaganda Here Denied.

It was absurd, she declared, to assert that the legation was sending propaganda into the United States.

"We have a large number of friends of the Communist Party there already," she asserted. "Why should we try to do so difficult a thing from Mexico?"

"I repeat that we diplomats are forbidden to take part in anything but real diplomatic work, for we are trying to establish diplomatic relations with all countries. We believe all countries have a right to their own opinions, and the Soviet Legation in Mexico is not trying to change any one's ideas."

"So far as the United States is concerned, what the Soviet desires is the development of business relations. Russia is a great market for machinery and the United States, an industrial nation, can supply it. The United States ranks first in sales to Russia, Germany second and England third."

TELLEZ SEES CALLES AGAIN.

But Mexico Refuses to Shed Any
Light on Conference.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 9.—President Calles and Manuel C. Tellez, Ambassador to Washington, today continued their conversations on Mexican-American relations, but neither the Foreign Office nor the President's Secretary would reveal what took place at the conference.

MEXICO CITY, March 9 (AP).—The press here has intimated that the recent American "mystery note," the contents of which have never been revealed, was concerned with the case of Howard T. Oliver, an American, who was expelled from Mexico in 1922, but this is not generally believed here.

It is known that Ambassador Sheffield personally has presented a memorandum to the Foreign Office concerning the Oliver case, but that the memorandum was entirely separate from the mystery note.

Mr. Oliver operated railway property in Mexico under the name of The Oliver Trading Company. Since his expulsion he has been seeking to collect claims for property seized by General Obregon.

BLAMES CATHOLICS FOR MEXICAN ROWS

Dr. Elliott, Methodist Editor,
Says Their Past Methods
Caused Present Bans.

VEILED ATTACK ON KLAN

Dr. Belting at Conference Chides
Those Who 'Fear' Non-Protestant
Will Go to White House.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 9.—Anti-Catholic legislation in Mexico was attributed to the Catholics themselves, and the wave of nationalism now sweeping China was laid at the door of American missionaries by the Rev. Dr. George Elliott of New York City, in an address before the ninety-first New Jersey Conference of Methodist Episcopal Churches this afternoon.

Business sessions were opened this morning with the reading of the reports of the four District Superintendents. The Rev. Dr. Herbert J. Belting of Red Bank, Superintendent of the New Brunswick District, delivered a veiled attack on the Ku Klux Klan in his report.

Dr. Elliott, who is editor of the Methodist Review, declared it was essential that Christians practice Christianity as well as preach it if the world was to be won over to religion.

"The situation in Mexico, where laws now are inimical to the interests of Catholics," said Dr. Elliott "have been brought about by the Catholics themselves. For years the Catholics there have controlled a great proportion of the land yet they have done little to increase the educational advantages of the country. The Catholics in my opinion are largely responsible for their own difficulties."

In discussing China he said the situation there had been brought about by the missionaries, "who have given the forward-looking Chinese people a new line of reasoning. The Christian teaching has created a new Chinese spirit and it is this that is being manifest in the democratic spirit of a large part of the Chinese people."

Dr. Elliott saw strong possibilities of the eventual Christianizing of Japan.

Superintendent Belting's report began with the remark that he had something to say that merited "very careful consideration." He denounced the "unholy hands" that desecrate by burning the cross, the "most holy symbol in Christendom." He deplored the reputed animosity to Catholics and negroes which had been laid to the Klan and declared that Protestants should "learn what they preach" when they attack alleged Catholic attempts to control legislation.

"We have no more authority or right to attempt to control legislation ourselves," he said. "There is a lot of fear being expressed that a non-Protestant will get in the White House. I say that I would rather have a black man with a white heart in that exalted position than a white man with a black heart."

MEXICAN SINCLAIR WINS.

Supreme Court Continues Company
in Possession of Oil Lands.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 9.—The Mexican Sinclair Petroleum Corporation won its case in the Supreme Court today when the Judges upheld an injunction granted by a lower court restraining the heirs to the Torres estate from regaining the Tantoro oil lands in the Panuco district held by the Sinclair company.

By a 6 to 4 decision the Supreme Court ruled that the Judge at Panuco was right in law and that the complaint of the Torres heirs against his action could not properly be upheld.

This disposition of the case is expected to give the Sinclair company permanent possession. The case has aroused much interest in oil circles. The company leased the lands before the Constitution of 1917 went into effect. The Torres heirs brought suit, charging that the company obtained the lease through undue influence. The Supreme Court will decide later whether the Sinclair company will have permanent control of the property.



CONSULADO GENERAL
DE
MEXICO

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Recortes del New York Times y del
New York Herald Tribune del día 4
de este mes, con noticias y comen-
tarios sobre MEXICO.

Nueva York, abril 5 de 1927.

DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO.

EXP. 1-11-1.

NUM.

1647

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

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

Reitero a usted las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO.-NO REELECCION.

Arturo M. Elias

CONSUL GENERAL.

incl

fg

"THE NEW YORK TIMES"

Abril 4 de 1927.

DENUNCIA A MEXICO EN EL CONFLICTO RELIGIOSO

Y

DICE QUE EL ESTADO NECESITA DE

L A

I G L E S I A

Trad.:MCM.

444
"THE NEW YORK TIMES"

Abril 4 de 1927.

DENUNCIA A MEXICO EN EL CONFLICTO ECLESIASTICO.

El Padre Cunneen opina que la Disputa no es sino un Ataque
a la Religión, con la Máscara de Patriotismo.

DICE QUE EL ESTADO NECESITA DE LA IGLESIA.

Y Dice los Límites Hasta donde Debe Funcionar cada Uno. -
Admite que nosotros nos hemos beneficiado -
debido a la Cooperación.

Hablando sobre el conflicto entre la Iglesia y el -
Estado en México ayer en la mañana, en la Iglesia de San-
Malaquías, sita en 239 West Forty-ninth Street, el Padre-
Alexis Cunneen, Misionero Pasionista, declaró que el ata-
que al clero no era sino un verdadero ataque a Jesucristo
encubierto por la palabra "patriotismo." La ceremonia era
una de las de la serie que se está llevando a cabo en pro
de la gente de teatro.

"Hay hombres que se dedican a hacerle la guerra a -
nuestro Señor, porque no pueden soportar Sus sanas doctri-
nas," dijo, "bajo la máscara del patriotismo, o de la cien-
cia, se declaran en contra del clero, inventan mentiras y
calumnias contra la Iglesia, fomentan el fanatismo y la -
hipocresía, crean la discordia social, rompen la armonía-
nacional, para conseguir que al final se le haga traición
a Cristo.

"La separación de la Iglesia y el Estado, a la que -
consentimos todos en este país, con frecuencia es usada -

como una máscara, en esta guerra diabólica en contra de -
Cristo. A los incautos y faltos de ilustración se les ha
ce creer insidiosamente que esta separación de la Iglesia
y el Estado significa que, el Estado no necesita de la --
Iglesia; que el Estado se verá arruinado con la expansión
de la Iglesia.

"La Iglesia y el Estado, son dos partes de la na---
ción enteramente distintas y separadas; cada una tiene --
sus propios derechos, deberes y funciones, y ambas son in
dispensables y esenciales como componentes de la nación, -
porque la nación que no tiene Iglesia o Religión, es tirana
na y opresiva, como nos lo está demostrando actualmente -
México."

"Nuestra propia patria, ha sido poderosa porque sus
fundadores tenían una fe sincera en Dios y se sentían mo-
vidos por un espíritu de reverencia, y porque nuestra ---
Constitución original es la consecuencia de la creencia -
en Dios y en Sus Divinas Leyes."

SLAYERS OF WILKINS DENOUNCES MEXICO CAPTURED IN MEXICO IN CHURCH CONFLICT

Majority of Kidnappers Taken and 3 Are Said to Have Admitted Murdering American. Father Cunneen Views the Fight as Attack on Religion Under the Guise of Patriotism.

VICTIM'S SON PICKS LEADER SAYS STATE NEEDS CHURCH

Enraged Over Pursuit by Troops, And Tells the Limits Within Which Bandits Slew Engineer—26 Train Robbers Killed. Each Should Function—Finds Us Profiting by Cooperation.

MEXICO CITY, April 3 (P).—A majority of the bandits who last week kidnapped and killed Edgar M. Wilkins, American electrical engineer, 239 West Forty-ninth Street, Father Alexis Cunneen, Passionist Mission-jara municipal police, said a dispatch received here tonight.

Mariano Calzada, Isidoro Perez and Vicente Revoloado are said to have confessed after the ten-year-old son of Wilkins identified Calzada as the leader of the band of kidnappers. Young Wilkins was captured at the same time as his father, but was released and sent back to Guadalajara with a note demanding \$20,000 ransom.

The captured men said the bandits were enraged over the active pursuit of the band by the Federal forces and murdered Wilkins. More arrests were expected from the use of information furnished by Calzada.

Belief that Wilkins was kidnapped and deliberately murdered in a plot by enemies of the Government of President Calles was expressed today by Government officials.

A carefully selected group of secret service men under personal instructions from President Calles has gone to Guadalajara, near which the kidnapping took place to work upon this theory.

Twenty-six members of the outlaw band which attacked the Laredo-Mexico City passenger train a fortnight ago were killed Friday in a battle with Federal forces, the War Department announced today. The Federal losses were given as two killed and five wounded.

The announcement said that the fight, which lasted two hours, occurred twelve miles north of León in the State of Guanajuato.

It is not known whether General Rodolfo Gallegos, leader of the train attack and object of an intense search by the Federal authorities, took part in Friday's fight, Santos Hernandez, a sub-chief of the band was among those reported killed.

Another Train Held Up.

LAREDO, Texas, April 3 (P).—A passenger train of the National Railways of Mexico was robbed Friday night near Obregon, Tamaulipas, according to reports received here. Most of the passengers were forced to hand over their money and jewelry and the express car was ransacked.

In a hold-up two weeks ago at almost the same spot by the band under General Gallegos the conductor was killed and an unsuccessful attempt was made to dynamite the track.

Speaking on the conflict between the Church and the State in Mexico yesterday morning in St. Malachy's Church, 239 West Forty-ninth Street, Father Alexis Cunneen, Passionist Missionary, declared the attack upon the priests was in reality an attack upon Jesus Christ cloaked under the term "patriotism." The service was one of a series being conducted for theatrical people.

"There are men who carry on a warfare against our Lord because they cannot endure His sound doctrines," he said. "Under the guise of patriotism, under the guise of science, they declare against the ministry, devise lies and calumnies against the Church, foment bigotry, create social discord, disrupt national harmony, in order that ultimately there may be treason against Christ.

"The separation of Church and State, to which we all subscribe in this country, is often used as a mask in this diabolical warfare against Christ. Unguarded and untutored citizens are insidiously led to believe that this separation of Church and State means that the State does not need the Church, that the State would be ruined by the spread of the Church.

"The Church and State are two distinct and separate parts of the nation. Each has its proper rights, duties and functions. Both are necessary, essential components of the nation. A nation without the Church would be a tyranny, an oppression, as is evidenced today in Mexico."

"Our own nation has been mighty because its founders had sincere faith in God and were filled with a spirit of reverence, and because our original Constitution is the outgrowth of belief in God and God's laws."

MORE LIGHT SHED ON MEXICAN DECREE

It Was Designed to Facilitate, Not Suspend, Debt Payments, Authorities Say.

MEXICO CITY, April 3 (P).—It was authoritatively stated today that the intention of the Mexican Government in the recent cryptic decree repealing laws and decrees under which Federal revenues had been appropriated for special ends was to facilitate payments on its foreign debt under the Pani-Lamont agreement.

Señor De Oca, Secretary of the Treasury, is negotiating with the foreign oil companies for payment of their oil taxes in dollars to the Mexican Government's financial agency in New York instead of in gold pesos to the Bank of Mexico here as hitherto.

These oil taxes, together with 5 per cent. consular taxes on American exports to Mexico, the Treasury Department estimates, will produce about \$25,000,000 for the remainder of this year to be applied to external debt payments, consular and diplomatic expenses, Mexican Government purchases in the United States and normalization of the exchange rates.

The publication of the decree caused suggestions in some quarters that it might indicate that Mexico intended to abrogate the Pani-Lamont agreement.

Señor Mancera, Under Secretary of the Treasury, declared yesterday that Mexico had no intention of not meeting her external debt payments. The recent decree was designed to bring all national revenue under direct control of the Treasury, he said.



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"THE NEW YORK TIMES"

Abril 4 de 1927.

LOS ASESINOS DE WILKINS FUERON CAPTURADOS EN MEXICO.

Trad.:MCM.

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"THE NEW YORK TIMES"

Abril 4 de 1927.

LOS ASESINOS DE WILKINS FUERON CAPTURADOS EN MEXICO.

La Mayoría de los secuestradores han sido Capturados y
Tres de ellos Confiesan Haber asesinado al
Ingeniero.

EL HIJO DE LA VICTIMA RECONOCE AL JEFE DE LA BANDA.

Furiosos por la persecución de las Tropas, los Bandidos
Asesinan al Ingeniero - Murieron 26 de los Asaltantes -
del Tren.

CIUDAD DE MEXICO, Abril 3.- La mayoría de los ban
didos que secuestraron y mataron la semana pasada a Ed--
gar M. Wilkins, ingeniero electricista americano, han si
do capturados por la policía Municipal de Guadalajara, -
según informe recibido aquí esta noche.

Se dice que Mariano Calzada, Isidoro Pérez y Vicente
Revolado(?) han confesado su delito, después de que
el niño de 10 años, hijo del señor Wilkins, identificó a
Calzada como Jefe de la Banda de secuestradores. Al niño
Wilkins lo secuestraron junto con su padre, pero más tar
de lo pusieron en libertad y lo enviaron a Guadalajara -
con una nota en que exigían \$20,000 como rescate.

Los hombres capturados dicen que los bandidos, fur
riosos ante la activa persecución de la banda, por las -
Fuerzas Federales, asesinaron a Wilkins. Por los infor-
mes que ha dado Calzada se cree que pronto se logrará el
arresto de los otros bandidos.

Los altos empleados del Gobierno tienen la creen--

cia de que el secuestro y asesinato de Wilkins se debe a un plan premeditado por los enemigos del Gobierno de Calles.

Un grupo cuidadosamente seleccionado de la policía Reservada, con instrucciones personales del Presidente - Calles, ha salido para Guadalajara, cerca de cuyo lugar - ocurrió el secuestro, para hacer investigaciones relacionadas con dicha teoría.

Veintiseis miembros de la banda de foragidos que - atacó el tren de pasajeros Laredo-México hace quince --- días, perecieron en el encuentro habido con las Fuerzas Federales el viernes, según informó hoy la Secretaría de Guerra. Las pérdidas por parte del Gobierno se redujeron a dos muertos y cinco heridos.

El informe dice que el combate, que duró dos horas, tuvo lugar en el Estado de Guanajuato, doce millas al norte de León.

Se ignora si el General Rodolfo Gallegos, líder -- del ataque al tren, y objeto de una intensa persecución - por parte de las autoridades Federales, haya tenido participación en el combate del viernes; Santos Hernández, - segundo jefe de la banda, está, según se dice, en el número de los muertos.

Laredo, Tex., Abril 3.- Un tren de pasajeros de los Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México, fue asaltado y robado el viernes por la noche, cerca de Obregón, Tamps., se

gún informes recibidos aquí. La mayoría de los pasajeros fueron obligados a entregar sus alhajas y valores y el -- carro del Express fue saqueado.

En el asalto llevado a cabo hace dos semanas, casi en el mismo lugar, por la banda comandada por el General-Gallegos, pereció el Conductor del tren; y se trató, aunque sin éxito, de dinamitar la vía.

Trad.:MCM.



CONSULADO GENERAL
DE
MEXICO

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2 ejemplares del artículo intitulado "The New Religious Teaching in Mexico", escrito por el C. Edmundo González, Vicecónsul de México en Nueva York, que apareció publicado en la revista "Religious Education" de abril último.

Nueva York, mayo 14 de 1927.

DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO.

EXP. 1-21-1.

NUM. 1930

Srita. Soledad González,
Sria. Particular del señor
Presidente de la República,
México, D. F.

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

Reitero a usted las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO.-NO REELECCION.

Edmundo González
Cónsul Encargado.

Incl.

fg

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THE NEW RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN MEXICO

EDMUNDO GONZALEZ
VICE CONSUL OF MEXICO IN NEW YORK



Reprinted from
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
April, 1927

THE NEW RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN MEXICO

EDMUNDO GONZALEZ*

When my friends ask me about the attitude of my Government towards religious teaching, I answer that it welcomes such teaching by those to whom it means more than it has usually signified in Mexico. We have had some noble exceptions in priests like Hidalgo and Morelos, and in Protestant missionaries, who have held and tried to practice high and broad ideals of life and of human relationships; but through the greater part of Mexican history the religious teachers have possessed little or no social vision, and many of them have bitterly opposed all attempts at progress and social reconstruction.

Religion is more than doctrines, prayers and ceremonies. "True religion and undefiled" is something more, even, than "to visit the fatherless and widows" and to keep one's self "unspotted from the world." We who are helping to build the new Mexico remember that the Golden Rule says "Do." We believe that true religion means living—healthy, useful, happy living. We recall that Jesus of Nazareth said, "I am come that ye might have life, and that ye might have it more abundantly." The Government is trying to do what it can to help the masses of the people to attain that more abundant life for their bodies, minds and souls.

We do not interfere with anyone's religious belief nor with anyone's method of worship. Neither will we allow any church or other organization to impose upon the people any particular doctrine or form of worship.

Our experience in Mexico has shown that a "state religion" and the control of education by a church organization narrow the scope of education and retard social progress.

The Government does not object to the teaching of religion in the secondary schools or in private schools. Theological seminaries are not interfered with. The Government cooperates with the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. Mr. Saenz, Assistant Secretary of Education, and Dr. Pruneda, Rector of the National University of Mexico, are members of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. The former was chairman of the finance board which raised \$50,000 for the Y. M. C. A. work a year and a half ago. The Y. W. C. A. conducts classes which constitute a branch of the University extension work, lecturers being supplied by the University. Any Roman Catholic organization wishing to do the same would receive the same cooperation. The Y. W. C. A. has recently offered to students a very interesting course in the comparative study of religions. The organization is doing effective social work and in its classes emphasizes the ideal of community service. Parents who wish to send their children to Catholic schools in the United States are assisted in their selection of schools by the Department of Education's representative in this country.

Another evidence that the Government does not object to religious teaching is the fact that the Department of Education has recently published a volume containing the four Gospels and has distributed thousands of copies among the poor.

It is true that the Constitution forbids any religious corporation, church or clergyman to establish or direct primary schools. I presume the framers of the Constitution felt that purely religious teaching could be given in the home or in the churches, and that it should not take up any of the very

*Vice-Consul of Mexico in New York.

limited time the children were able to spend in the public schools. Perhaps they also had the idea which is now held by many educators, that it is not fair to inoculate a child during his formative years with dogmas of any kind.

The controversy between the Government and the Church may be summed up as a struggle on the part of the High Clergy for temporal power and special privileges and on the part of the Government to keep the clergy out of politics and to break their control over the minds of the masses of the people.

The Government has not closed the churches or the Catholic schools. The clergy left the churches and closed their schools. The Government, obeying the Constitution, required the clergy to register with the civil authorities. The clergy, holding that this act would acknowledge the State as superior in power to the Church, and insisting that the Church is above the Government and the laws, deprived their flocks of their priestly ministrations. The clergy abandoned the churches; the Government keeps them open, under the care of citizens' committees and the supervision of the civil authorities. There are just as many worshippers in them as there were when the priests were present, and the buildings are cleaner than they ever were before.

The Government is striving to help the working class to free itself from servitude and destitution and establish a better standard of living; it is striving to inspire all classes with a higher ideal of the social structure. If the clergy would join in this great work, the Government would welcome their cooperation, as it has welcomed that of those priests who have complied with the law and of the Protestant ministers, who have rendered very great service to the people.

The aristocratic class of Mexico and foreign visitors are accustomed to regard the working masses, the Indians, as an inferior race, but little above animals, incapable of being educated. Indeed, efforts to educate them have been carefully avoided in the past, and even forbidden and in some cases severely punished. Through the long centuries previous to the Revolution, there were schools on the haciendas (the great estates) for the children of the masters, but not for the children of the peons,—just as the masters of the great southern plantations in the United States had teachers for their children, but teaching the negro slaves to read and write was strictly prohibited in some of those States.

A serious study of the physical, intellectual, moral and artistic traits of the Indians shows that the attributes of moral loftiness and physical strength existing in races considered superior can be found fully developed in the Mexican Indians, who form the nucleus of the social structure of Mexico. Dr. Janet, of the College of France, one of the foremost authorities on psychology in the world, made an intensive study of Mexican children in 1925. He saw the free schools of painting, and observed the remarkable pictures produced by these children, most of whom have a large proportion of Indian blood, noted their marvelous appreciation and use of color, and he concluded that without question the race is endowed with potential artistic faculties of the highest order.

Though the Government holds that religious belief is a private matter and that the teaching of any theological creed or dogma is not properly a function of the public schools, the officials of the Government do believe that the building of character is a part of their work and that it is their duty to place before the young in the public schools ideals of thought and conduct conduc-

ive to the making of good citizens. The moral code which is given to the children in the elementary schools is so interesting that I quote from it at considerable length. This code compares very favorably with those used in other countries by educational and child welfare institutions, Boy Scouts, etc. I think it is superior to some of them, in that its standards are within the capacity of the children and the explanations why certain conduct is desirable are reasonable and can be understood by the children. It is worthy of note, I think, that there is no jingoism in this code, no patriotic vainglory, not a word of flag worship or denunciation of enemies. The duty of helping the nation to grow great and prosperous is stressed, but the ideal emphasized is that of the welfare of the nation and of service to one's fellow citizens. "Loyalty to humanity" is placed above all other kinds of loyalty.

The code comprises the Law of Self-Control, the Law of Good Health, the laws of Kindness, of Sportsmanship, of Self-Confidence, Duty, Trustworthiness, Truthfulness, of Work Well Done, Cooperation and Loyalty, with their precepts or mottoes: "Good Mexicans control themselves; have good health and preserve it; are kind; play fair; have confidence in themselves; perform their duties; are trustworthy and truthful; do their work in the best manner; work harmoniously with their fellow-workers; and good Mexicans are loyal. Under the last, the child, after resolving to be loyal to his family, his school, his city, State and country, declares: "I will be loyal to humanity and to civilization. I will do all that I can to bring about closer relations of friendship between my country and other nations and closer relations between all men without distinction of any kind. I will seek truth and wisdom, and I will contribute my

grain of sand to the work of civilization."

I do not know of any better statement of the aims of the social reconstruction now in progress in Mexico than that made by President Calles a few weeks ago to a group of newspaper correspondents:

"The ideal of my Government, which is the same as the ideal of my people, is to save the great mass of the population from misery and ignorance, to raise their social standards, to teach them a better system of food, to give them schools and culture, to raise them to a higher degree of civilization, to make the nation more homogeneous, fill the great gap that stands between a small group of Mexicans, who have had all the comfort and who enjoy refinement and well-being, and the great population of Mexicans, exploited by all tyrannies, neglected by all administrations, sunk in misery, sorrow and shadows. I wish to take them out of that condition and better them to the point of establishing the foundations of their economic, social and intellectual elevation. This program, when seen even with a minimum of sympathy, is a soundly Christian program."

The principal instrument in carrying out this ideal is the public school system. Previous to 1910 the highest number of public schools in the twenty-eight States and territories of Mexico was 417, with a total enrollment of 48,776 pupils. During the next ten years the country was racked by civil war, and was in a devastated and almost bankrupt condition when President Obregón was inaugurated in 1920. The present public school system, therefore, has practically all been built up in a little more than six years. In spite of the terrific handicaps, at the end of Obregón's term in 1924, there were 960 rural schools. At the end of 1926 we had 6,532 rural schools, 11,706 grammar schools, 903 high and junior

high schools, 75 kindergartens, five agricultural colleges and 62 trade schools. The total enrollment was 1,240,000.

Besides these, we have 28 preparatory schools (which prepare for the schools of law, medicine, and other professions), 11 schools of medicine and kindred sciences, one school of chemistry and pharmacy, three schools of dentistry, two of homeopathic medicine, 12 of law, six of engineering and mines, one of architecture, with a total of 15,000 students, of whom approximately 9,000 attend the National University, and the rest the other professional schools of the States. All these professional schools are supported by the Federal Government.

The schools maintained by private institutions or individuals include 22 preparatory schools, three schools of homeopathic medicine, three of law, one of chemistry and pharmacy, 14 seminaries for Catholic priests and two for Protestant ministers. These represent an additional student body of about 2,600.

The chief means of creating a new standard of living for the agricultural population are the rural schools, of which the Government aims to open one thousand each year. In these 6,532 schools we have at present about 2,841 teachers, with 85 inspectors, teaching not only the three r's but giving practical training in agriculture and industries. About 60 per cent of the rural school teachers take charge of two or three schools each, giving two or three days a week to each school. Many of the rural schools have small tracts of land adjoining, in the tilling of which the villagers cooperate with the students. Each school is a labor center where the future citizens may acquire, along with academic learning, some manual trade which may provide a means of earning their living after they leave school.

Each teacher devotes four hours a day to the children and two hours in the afternoon or evening to men and women. The inspector has been transformed from a watchman to a teacher of teachers. He visits the schools for the purpose of helping the teachers to improve their service, and places himself in contact with all members of the community, organizing social gatherings with cultural ends, advising the farmers, and trying to smooth out difficulties they may have in their work, their social relations, and even in their family life. Dr. Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Education, hopes to have each rural school equipped with a radio, so that entertainment, good music and the news of the world can be brought to the small communities, making the school a social center.

During 1926, 45,000 saplings of fruit trees and 20,000 plants for grafting were imported from the United States, as well as 30,000 mulberry trees, a considerable number of strawberry plants and 5,000 packages of vegetable and flower seeds. These were distributed among the rural schools, and at latest reports the trees and plants were thriving. Some of the schools are experimenting with the culture of silkworms, with excellent results.

The Department of Education has published pamphlets on the best methods of cultivating the fields adjoining the schools and on all the rural industries, such as bee culture, poultry raising, raising of rabbits and goats, and has made interesting studies of new ideas in education with the object of helping the teachers to improve their work and keep abreast of the social tendencies.

Six teaching groups called "cultural missions" are working in six States at present. Each mission consists of a leader, who is a grade teacher, a teacher of agriculture, a social worker, and a teacher of hygiene and physical

culture. The mission visits various sections of the State and in each section conducts an institute which is attended by teachers and citizens of the district, who receive instruction in academic subjects, agriculture, gardening, fruit culture, domestic economy, cooking and sewing, sports and physical culture, and small industries, such as preserving and canning of fruits and vegetables, soap making, weaving palm-leaf hats, mats and baskets, making rattan chairs, etc.

We have five agricultural schools, where boys spend half the day in the classroom and half in the fields. They learn up-to-date methods of farming, and study all the industries related to the agriculture of the region. In the evenings they have lectures illustrated with motion pictures. The students enter into their work with enthusiasm, and display eagerness to carry the new methods home to their parents and neighbors. President Calles said recently of the students in the agricultural colleges:

"These boys are the sons of peons who live in straw huts, sleep on the ground, and go barefoot all the year round. The new agricultural institutions will enable the new generation to escape this servitude. The agricultural schools are therefore the front line of our war against the wooden plow and all that it means."

In Mexico City the usual grade and high schools are supplemented by four industrial day schools, a school of domestic science for girls, and 25 night schools for working men and women. Outside of the Capital boys and girls can attend other industrial schools supported by the Department of Education in five States. For young people who wish to specialize in the applied sciences Mexico City has excellent facilities in its school for mechanical and electrical engineering, reputed to be one of the best of its kind on the

continent; in its technical school for builders, and in four commercial schools.

Emphasis has been placed on the building of schools of a new type in the slums of the City of Mexico. These schools are performing most important tasks of social improvement in sections of the city which have heretofore been completely neglected and have even been regarded as dangerous. Each municipal school has baths for boys and girls, and practically every rural school has a bathing pool. Last year 20,000 pupils were treated at the Polyclinic High school in Mexico City for skin diseases, eye, ear, nose and throat troubles and bad teeth. Parents' associations form a valuable adjunct to the schools.

Our schools of music, painting, dramatic art and classic dancing have won high praise. In the night schools of music in Mexico City five complete operas were presented last year by pupils of the working class. This school's dramatic classes have produced plays with great success, and its orchestra has a repertory of five symphonies and frequently plays at public festivals.

The excellence of the National University of Mexico is well known. The system of exchanging professors brings us some of the most distinguished educators of the United States, France, Germany, and South America. Last year the Summer School of the University had 400 students from the United States.

In places where we have not yet been able to open schools we are establishing small libraries. At present we have throughout the country some 6,882 libraries, with more than half a million books.

From the broadcasting station in Mexico City the Department of Education gives lectures and concerts to

the schools having receiving sets in various parts of the country, and stories for the children.

There are still two million children of school age in Mexico who are not attending school; but the Government is making energetic efforts to provide school accommodations for them. In the campaign against illiteracy, every progressive group is whole-heartedly enlisted. The trade unions require every illiterate member to attend classes at night, and they require all competent members to teach these classes. Many students in the National Preparatory School lecture to groups of working men and teach adults to read and write. Though we are far short of our aims, we feel that we have made a good beginning.

One can scarcely find anywhere in the world more charming, exquisitely cultured people than the educated "upper class" Mexicans. The Mexicans of the new regime have a vision of a whole nation of cultivated, charming, useful, happy people. To our eyes, the upper classes present an admirable pat-

tern. Also, there is much in the North American way of living that we can adopt with benefit. Upon these two patterns, somewhat modified, we desire that the nation shall make itself over. We would have our upper class more useful and less scornful; the middle class more independent, and less imitative of the aristocracy, and the lower class free from servitude, educated, prosperous and happy. We would have all the classes taking part in the productive work and affairs of the nation; we would have all the people enjoying the abundant fruits of the earth which nature has lavished upon our country. We would have the building of the new social order go on until caste lines disappear and all the classes blend into one unified people, enjoying fullness of life, dwelling in peace at home and in friendship with all the world.

This is a long, slow, stupendous task. It sometimes seems an impossible task. But the ideal and the effort to realize it should enlist the sympathy and cooperation of the whole world.

"La Nueva Enseñanza Religiosa en México",
por
Edmundo González, Vicecónsul de México
en Nueva York.

Cuando me preguntan cuál es la actitud de mi Gobierno hacia la enseñanza religiosa, contesto que la ve con buenos ojos si ésta -- tiene un significado más elevado del que ha tenido hasta ahora para -- los que la imparten. Con excepción de Hidalgo, Morelos y algunos misioneros protestantes, los maestros religiosos han tenido poca o ninguna visión social. Los que estamos ayudando a construir un México -- nuevo, consideramos que la verdadera religión significa una vida saludable, útil y feliz, y recordamos que Jesús Nazareno dijo: "He venido para que tengáis vida, y para que la tengáis en mayor abundancia!" El Gobierno está haciendo lo que puede para ayudar a las masas a que su vida física, mental y espiritual, sea más intensa.

No nos inmiscuimos en las creencias religiosas ni en los cultos de nadie; pero tampoco permitiremos que ninguna organización religiosa imponga al pueblo cierta clase de doctrina o religión.

Por experiencia sabemos que si la Iglesia controla la educación, se acorta el alcance de esta última y se retarda el progreso social.

El Gobierno no tiene objeción de que se enseñe religión en las escuelas secundarias o en las particulares. A los seminarios teológicos no se les ponen obstáculos, y el Gobierno coopera con las Asociaciones Cristianas de Jóvenes y de Señoritas; siendo los señores Sáenz y Pruneda miembros activos de la Junta Directiva de la primera de dichas Asociaciones, en la cual dan clases conferencistas de la Universidad Nacional. Cualquiera organización católica que deseara una cooperación igual la recibiría. A los padres que quieren enviar a sus hijos a colegios católicos de los Estados Unidos, les da ayuda para seleccionarlos un representante de la Secretaría de Educación Pública, de México, la que también ha distribuido últimamente miles de ejemplares de un libro que contiene los cuatro Evangelios.

Creo que los que formularon la Constitución, en la que se prohíbe a cualquier corporación religiosa, iglesia o sacerdote establecer escuelas primarias, consideraron que la enseñanza religiosa podría -- impartirse en los hogares o en los templos, y que no es justo inocular las mentes infantiles con dogmas de ninguna especie.

La controversia entre el Gobierno y la Iglesia es ésta: El Alto Clero lucha por adquirir poder temporal y privilegios especiales, y el Gobierno por mantener al Clero retirado de la política y por deshacer el dominio que éste tiene sobre las masas.

El Clero abandonó los templos y cerró las escuelas; no el Gobierno. Este, de acuerdo con la Constitución, exigió que el Clero se registrara ante las autoridades civiles; pero dicho Clero, sosteniendo que la Iglesia es superior en poder al Gobierno y a las leyes, optó por privar a los feligreses de servicios religiosos. Ahora que las iglesias se hallan a cargo de juntas de vecinos, se ven tan concurridas

como antes.

El Gobierno, en su obra de mejoramiento de la vida del pueblo, daría buena acogida a la cooperación del Clero, como se la ha dado a aquellos sacerdotes que han cumplido con la Ley y como se la ha dado también a los ministros protestantes.

La aristocracia de México y los visitantes extranjeros -- están acostumbrados a considerar a los trabajadores como inferiores, casi como animales. Antiguamente, en las haciendas sólo se educaba a los hijos de los amos.

Un estudio de las cualidades físicas, intelectuales, morales y artísticas de los indios demuestra que están tan desarrolladas en los indígenas mexicanos como en otras razas superiores.

En las escuelas elementales se considera "lealtad hacia la humanidad" sobre cualquiera otra lealtad. El código moral que -- enseñan se puede comparar favorablemente con las de otras instituciones benéficas de menores, como la de los "Boy Scouts", y culmina con una declaración que se formula en estos términos: "Seré fiel a la humanidad y a la civilización y procuraré estrechar las relaciones entre mi país y otras naciones; buscaré la verdad y la sabiduría y contribuiré con mi grano de arena en la obra de civilización".

El señor Presidente Calles hace poco expuso lo siguiente a los corresponsales de la prensa:

"El ideal de mi Gobierno, o sea el del pueblo, es levantar a las grandes masas de la miseria y de la ignorancia; enseñarlas a alimentarse mejor, así como a educarse; a alcanzar un grado más --- elevado de civilización, a hacer a la nación más homogénea; a franquear el abismo que existe entre un grupo pequeño de mexicanos opulentos y la gran mayoría del pueblo, explotado y abandonado. Quiero -- elevarlos y colocarlos sobre una base mejor económica, social e intelectual. Este programa, aún visto con un grado mínimo de simpatía, -- es un programa verdaderamente cristiano."

El instrumento principal para llevar a cabo este ideal lo forman las escuelas oficiales. Antes de 1910 había 417 escuelas, con 48,776 discípulos. Después de la prolongada revolución, el sistema escolar tuvo que ser reconstruido y para 1924, cuando terminó el período del General Obregón, se habían implantado 960 escuelas rurales. Al finalizar 1926 contabamos con 6,532 escuelas rurales, 11,706 escuelas primarias, 903 preparatorias, 75 de párvulos, 5 escuelas granjas -- y 62 de artes y oficios, con 1,240,000 alumnos.

Además contamos con 28 establecimientos en donde se preparan a los estudiantes de leyes, medicina y otras profesiones, 11 escuelas de medicina, una de química y farmacia, tres de dentistería, dos de homeopatía, doce de leyes, seis de ingeniería y minas, una de arquitectura, con un total de 15,000 discípulos, de los cuales 9,000 aproximadamente asisten a la Universidad Nacional y el resto a otras escuelas profesionales de los Estados. Todas sostenidas por el Gobierno -- Federal.

Las escuelas particulares son: 22 preparatorias, 3 de homeo-

patía, 3 de leyes, 1 de química y farmacia, 14 seminarios para sacerdotes católicos y 2 para ministros protestantes, con 2,600 discípulos.

El Gobierno se propone abrir 1,000 escuelas rurales por --- año. En las que ahora existen se da una enseñanza de agricultura e --- industrias, aparte de aritmética, lectura y escritura. Los maestros --- dedican cuatro horas durante el día para las clases que se dan a los --- niños y dos horas en las tardes o en las noches para los adultos. Los inspectores aleccionan a los maestros y sirven de consejeros a los vecinos. El Dr. Puig Cassauranc abriga la esperanza de dotar a cada --- escuela con un aparato de radio.

En 1926 se compraron miles de árboles frutales, plantas y --- semillas que fueron distribuidos a las escuelas rurales, donde también se están haciendo experiencias en la industria de sericultura.

Hay misiones culturales y se distribuyen folletos instructivos.

Contamos con cinco escuelas-granjas, donde los discípulos --- estudian medio día y trabajan el resto en el campo. El señor Presidente Calles se expresó como sigue de los estudiantes de estas instituciones: "Estos muchachos son hijos de peones que viven en jacales, duermen en el suelo y andan descalzos todo el tiempo. Las escuelas-granjas permitirán a la nueva generación que se libre de su esclavitud, y por --- lo mismo representan la primera línea de fuego de nuestra guerra contra el arado de palo y todo lo que éste implica."

Aparte de las escuelas industriales de la ciudad de México, --- las municipales con sus baños, la Policlínica con su atención médica --- gratis, las de música, pintura, arte dramático y baile clásico, la Universidad Nacional con su Escuela de Verano, las 6,882 bibliotecas y la --- Estación Difusora de Radio de la Secretaría de Educación Pública, el --- Gobierno está haciendo tremendos esfuerzos para dar acomodo a los dos --- millones de niños que no asisten a ninguna escuela.

Los sindicatos obreros exigen a todos sus miembros que ----- atiendan las escuelas nocturnas, y muchos estudiantes de la Escuela Nacional Preparatoria dan conferencias a los trabajadores y les enseñan --- a leer y a escribir.

Los mexicanos del nuevo régimen esperan ver una nación ---- culta, atractiva y útil; siendo para nuestros ojos un modelo admirable --- las clases elevadas de México, que junto con lo mucho que se puede adoptar de Norte América, forman dos modelos que, con algunas modificaciones, deseamos sirvan para rehacer a la República. Desearíamos que nuestra --- clase elevada fuese más útil y menos despreciativa; que la clase media --- fuese más independiente, y menos imitadora de la aristocracia, y que la --- clase baja fuese, libre de su esclavitud, educada, próspera y feliz; que --- todas ellas hicieren trabajo productivo y que todo el pueblo gozara de --- los frutos abundantes de la tierra. Desearíamos la construcción de un --- nuevo orden social y fundir a todas las clases en un pueblo unido, que --- gozara plenamente de la vida, disfrutando de paz y sosteniendo relaciones amistosas con todo el mundo.

Esta es una tarea larga, lenta y estupenda, que a veces parece irrealizable; pero el ideal y el esfuerzo de llevarla a cabo debería merecer la simpatía y cooperación de todo el mundo.