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**MYRON M. PARKER**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law  
Washington, D. C.  
KELLOGG BUILDING

June 19, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,  
Mexico City, Mexico.

My dear General Obregon;

In conversation yesterday with Senator Fall, he was very solicitous to know what progress your campaign for Presidency was making. I told him that I had not had recent advices from you but had every reason to believe that matters were going along quite satisfactorily to you and your friends.

I know that Senator Fall and high officials of this Government are anxious that you should be the next President of Mexico and believe you to be the man who could bring about harmony between the two countries and prosperity to both. I scan the papers closely and have yet to find anything that looks discouraging in your campaign. I shall be glad to have assurances to this effect from yourself.

I have the pleasure of owning receipt, through the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, of a remittance from you of \$1500 for which I beg you to accept my best thanks.

Know me always to be, General,

Your sincere and faithful friend.



P. S. Kindly make my best regards to Sr. Morones also to Sr. Rubio. Sr. Morones made a most favorable impression on the officials he met in Washington.

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**MYRON M. PARKER**  
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law**  
**Washington, D. C.**  
KELLOGG BUILDING

July 1st, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,  
Nogales, Arizona.

My dear General Obregon;

The enclosed clipping will indicate the interview had between Senor Calderon and Assistant Secretary of State, Davis. Of course, the President is the only one who can consider recognition. No one knows exactly what the President will do but my impression is that no recognition will be had until some definite understanding is had respecting the correction of certain conditions that have produced all the trouble in the past, probably in form of a treaty. I know this will be the attitude of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. After the fourth of March, in all probability, Senator Harding will be the President and he being entirely familiar with the situation will not grant recognition until a treaty or some other written guarantee has been entered into between the two countries. It is reported here that the present Provisional Government is carrying on the same policy as Carranza did.

I enclose for your information, copy of message from the President of the United States transmitting a treaty signed at Bogota, Colombia on April 6, 1914 respecting the settlement of the differences between the two countries, growing out of the Panama affair. You will observe from this message that the Senate declined to carry out this treaty until such guarantee was given by Columbia respecting the property rights of Americans in that country. You would also notice the action of the Supreme Court of

Columbia deciding that lands owned by private parties could not be nationalized, nor the mineral rights underneath be interferred with. This, as I understand it, is the conditions now existing in the Tampico Oil Fields.

I assume that any information that I may be able to give you, you will want based on my honest belief, be that information agreeable or disagreeable. I assume it is the facts that you will be interested in.

I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Torre-Diaz and had a most agreeable interview. I have not met Sr. Calderon but will be glad to do so and be of any possible service to him should he desire an interview.

I take little stock in the reported desension in the Mexican Congress nor the possible revolution in Tamaulipas.

As to the result of the coming Presidentail election here, you will be entirely safe in assuming that the Republican Nominee, Senator Harding, will be elected.

Know me always, to be Genera,

Your admiring and faithful friend,

(H)

*Alvaro Obregón*  
*Nogales Sonora, México*

Washington, Julio 1 de 1920.

Gral. Alvaro Obregón,  
Nogales, Ariz.

Muy querido General:-

El recorte adjunto le informará de la conferencia celebrada entre el Sr. Iglesias Calderón y el Sr. David, Ayudante del Secretario de Estado. - Sin embargo, es el Presidente el único que puede considerar el asunto del reconocimiento. Nadie sabe lo que el Presidente decidirá en esta cuestión, pero mi opinión es que no se obtendrá el reconocimiento hasta que se llegue a un definitivo arreglo respecto a las cuestiones que han producido todas las desavenencias en el pasado, debiendo ser ese arreglo probablemente en forma de un tratado. Yo sé que ésta será la actitud del Comité de Relaciones Exteriores del Senado. - Después del 4 de marzo, según todas las probabilidades, el Senador Harding será el Presidente, y estando él perfectamente al tanto de la situación no concederá el reconocimiento hasta que un tratado o cualquiera otro arreglo escrito como garantía sea formulado entre los dos países. - Aquí se dice que el presente Gobierno Provisional está siguiendo la misma política de Carranza. - Para su información le envío adjunto un folleto con el informe del Presidente de los Estados Unidos transmitiendo el tratado firmado en Bogotá, Colombia, el 6 de abril de 1914 respecto al arreglo de las diferencias entre los dos países surgidas con motivo de la cuestión de Panamá. - Observará usted que el Senado rehusó ratificar ese tratado hasta que Colombia diera todas las garantías necesarias para las propiedades y derechos de los americanos en aquel país. - Notará usted también la decisión de la Suprema Corte de Colombia en sentido de que las tierras de la propiedad de particulares no podrían ser nacionalizadas ni se pondrían objeciones a los derechos del subsuelo. - Entiendo que estas condiciones son análogas a las existentes en los campos petroleros de Tampico. - Es mi creencia que usted desea que cualquiera información que yo pueda darle sea basada en mi honrada observación, así sea agradable o desagradable, y presumo que solamente así se interesa usted por mis noticias. - Tuve el gusto de entrevistar al Sr. Torre-Díaz y nuestra plática fué muy agradable. - No he tenido aún el gusto de ver al Sr. Iglesias Calderón, pero procuraré entrevistarle y prestarle cualquier servicio que esté en mi posibilidad si él deseara una entrevista. - He considerado de poca importancia las disensiones en el Congreso Mexicano y la posible revuelta en Tamaulipas. - Como resultado de las próximas elecciones en este País puede usted tomar como absolutamente seguro que el Senador Harding, designado candidato por el Partido Republicano, será electo Presidente. -

Como siempre su admirador y leal amigo,  
M.M. PARKER.

# ENVOY URGES QUICK U. S. AID TO MEXICO

*New Envoy of Mexico  
Arrives for Duty Here*

## Another Revolt Brews as Calderon Asks Recognition of Secretary Davis.

### UNREST IN NEW CONGRESS

## Outbreak at Tamaulipas — Villa Agents Here Issue Planks in Rebel Chief's Platform.

Efforts of the new Mexican government to obtain recognition from the United States were initiated yesterday by Fernando Iglesias Calderon, Mexican high commissioner to this country, who held a lengthy conference with Acting Secretary of State Davis. Arguments and pleas for recognition were presented by Mr. Calderon to Secretary Davis, who prior to the conference announced that the matter would be referred to President Wilson.

The mission of which Mr. Calderon is the head, it was learned, had not planned to begin the work of obtaining recognition so soon, but developments in Mexico were considered by members of the mission such as to make haste advisable. Unrest in the Mexican congress which has developed within the past two weeks and the outbreak of a new revolution against the federal government in the state of Tamaulipas, which was reported yesterday to the State Department, led the mission and its American advisers to decide in favor of quick action.

### Second Mission on Way.

No information was forthcoming yesterday regarding the second "special mission," headed by Judge Alberto M. Gonzalez, an associate justice of the supreme court of Mexico, which the State Department has been informed left Mexico City Saturday.

Official agents of Francisco Villa also were active in Washington yesterday, issuing a statement of Gen. Villa's stand on a number of matters of national importance. They also denied reports from Mexico that the rebel chief, who has refused to join the present regime in Mexico, sought the presidency of the republic for himself. Planks in the "platform" announced by Villa's agents yesterday include:

Maintenance of the legal institutions of the republic of Mexico under the constitution of 1857.

Establishment of a democratic government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Elections free from official interference.

### Protection for Foreigners.

Subdivision of the large land holdings, fully respecting all vested rights.

Extension of educational facilities, especially more schools for the lower classes.

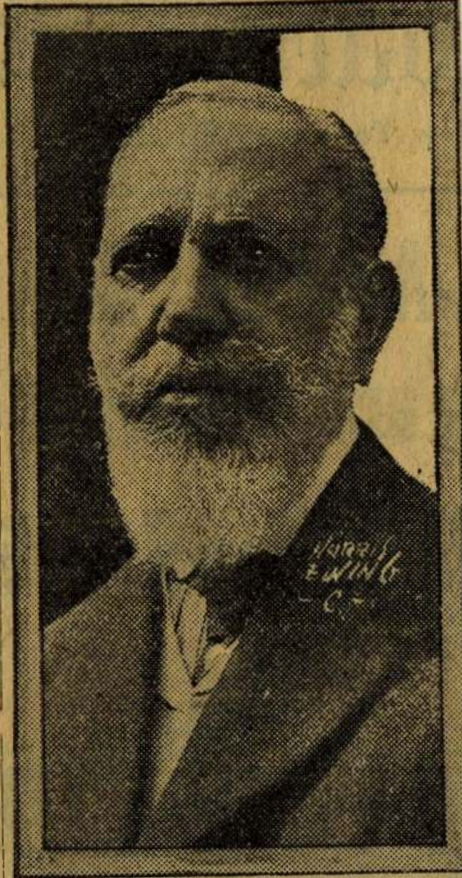
Reorganization of the banking system of Mexico.

Resumption as soon as possible of the amortization of the public debt service.

Protection of all foreign capital legitimately invested in Mexico and the safeguarding of all vested rights.

Development and promotion of industries and commerce.

Reports from Mexico City received by mail yesterday told of boisterous sessions of the congress called into extra session by Provisional President de la Huerta. Several speakers warned the nation that there was danger of annihilation unless the country immediately was put on a safe and sound basis.



**Don Fernando Iglesias Calderon**

Special ambassador of the new government of Mexico sent to the United States "on special mission."

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

El nuevo Gobierno de México inició ayer sus gestiones para obtener el reconocimiento de ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ parte de los Estados Unidos, por conducto del Sr. Fernando Iglesias Calderón, alto comisionado ante este país, quien celebró una larga conferencia con el Sr. Davis que actúa como Secretario de Estado. Toda clase de argumentos fueron expuestos por el Sr. I. Calderón al Secretario Davis quien, antes de la conferencia, anunció que el asunto sería referido al Presidente Wilson. - La misión de la cual es jefe el Sr. I. Calderón no intentaba, según se sabe, dar principio a sus gestiones inmediatamente; pero en vista del desarrollo de algunos sucesos en la situación mexicana, se consideró aconsejable dar principio a sus gestiones para el reconocimiento. - La agitación en el Congreso Mexicano, que ha tenido lugar en las dos últimas semanas, así como la aparición de una nueva ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ revolución contra el Gobierno Federal en el Estado de Tamaulipas, de la que se recibieron ayer noticias en el Depto. de Estado, fueron consideraciones que inclinaron a los enviados mexicanos y a sus consejeros americanos a iniciar una pronta actividad. - Ninguna noticia se tuvo ayer respecto de la segunda misión especial encabezada por el jurista Alberto M. González -un miembro de la Suprema Corte de México- cuya misión se sabe salió el sábado de la ciudad de México. - Los agentes oficiales de Francisco Villa estuvieron también en actividad ayer en Washington, habiendo publicado un Manifiesto del Gral. Villa relativo a importantes tópicos de importancia nacional. Esos Agentes niegan las noticias llegadas de México diciendo que el jefe rebelde -quien se ha negado a unirse al presente régimen- ambicionaba la Presidencia para sí. - Los principios contenidos en la plataforma de Villa, son:

las instituciones

Mantenimiento de ~~la Constitución~~ legal de la República Mexicana bajo la Constitución de 1857.

Establecimiento de un Gobierno democrático, del pueblo, para el pueblo y por el pueblo.

Libres elecciones, sin intervención oficial.

Subdivisión de los grandes latifundios, respetando los derechos bien adquiridos.

Especial atención a la enseñanza, especialmente en sentido de abrir mayor número de escuelas para las clases humildes.

Reconocimiento del sistema bancario de México,

Reanudación, lo más pronto posible, de los pagos de la deuda pública de México.

Protección ~~XXX~~ al capital extranjero legítimamente invertido en México y seguridad para los derechos adquiridos.

Desarrollo de la industria y el comercio.

Noticias recibidas ayer de la ciudad de México, por correo, informan de las borrascosas sesiones del Congreso Mexicano ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ convocado por el Presidente de la Huerta para un período extraordinario. Algunos oradores advirtieron a la Nación el peligro de ser llevada ~~XXX~~ al desastre a menos que inmediatamente se organice el País sobre bases ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ firmes.

MADE PUBLIC JUN 3 1920

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63D CONGRESS, }  
2d Session. }

SENATE.

{ EXECUTIVE  
H.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES WITH COLOMBIA.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A TREATY SIGNED AT BOGOTA ON APRIL 6, 1914, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THEIR DIFFERENCES ARISING OUT OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA IN NOVEMBER, 1903.

JUNE 16, 1914.—Message read; convention read the first time and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, together with the message and accompanying papers, ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

JUNE 18, 1914.—Injunction of secrecy removed.

AUGUST 13, 1919.—Rereferred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

JUNE 3, 1920.—Ordered reprinted with report of subcommittee attached.

*To the Senate:*

I transmit herewith, for the constitutional action of the Senate, a treaty signed at Bogota on April 6, 1914, between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, for the settlement of their differences arising out of the events which took place on the Isthmus of Panama in November, 1903.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, June 16, 1914.

The PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to its ratification, a treaty signed at Bogotá on April 6, 1914, between the United States

*See pages 849. Appendix*

and the Republic of Colombia, for the settlement of their differences arising out of the events which took place on the Isthmus of Panama in November, 1903.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 16, 1914.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THEIR DIFFERENCES ARISING OUT OF THE EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA IN NOVEMBER, 1903.

The United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, being desirous to remove all the misunderstandings growing out of the political events in Panama in November, 1903; to restore the cordial friendship that formerly characterized the relations between the two countries, and also to define and regulate their rights and interests in respect of the interoceanic canal which the Government of the United States is constructing across the Isthmus of Panama, have resolved for this purpose to conclude a Treaty and have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency the President of the United States of America, Thaddeus Austin Thomson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Government of the Republic of Colombia; and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Colombia, Francisco José Urrutia, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Marco Fidel Suárez, First Designate to exercise the Executive Power; Nicolás Esguerra, Ex-Minister of State; José María González Valencia, Senator; Rafael Uribe Uribe, Senator; and Antonio José Uribe, President of the House of Representatives;

Who, after communicating to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following:

#### ARTICLE I.

The Government of the United States of America, wishing to put at rest all controversies and differences with the Republic of Colombia arising out of the events from which the present situation on the Isthmus of Panama resulted, expresses, in its own name and in the name of the people of the United States, sincere regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt or to mar the relations of cordial friendship that had so long subsisted between the two nations.

The Government of the Republic of Colombia, in its own name and in the name of the Colombian people, accepts this declaration in the full assurance that every obstacle to the restoration of complete harmony between the two countries will thus disappear.

#### ARTICLE II.

The Republic of Colombia shall enjoy the following rights in respect to the interoceanic Canal and the Panama Railway:

1. The Republic of Colombia shall be at liberty at all times to transport through the interoceanic Canal its troops, materials of war

and ships of war, even in case of war between Colombia and another country, without paying any charges to the United States.

2. The products of the soil and industry of Colombia passing through the Canal, as well as the Colombian mails, shall be exempt from any charge or duty other than those to which the products and mails of the United States may be subject. The products of the soil and industry of Colombia, such as cattle, salt and provisions, shall be admitted to entry in the Canal Zone, and likewise in the islands and main land occupied or which may be occupied by the United States as auxiliary and accessory thereto, without paying other duties or charges than those payable by similar products of the United States.

3. Colombian citizens crossing the Canal Zone shall, upon production of proper proof of their nationality, be exempt from every toll, tax or duty to which citizens of the United States are not subject.

4. During the construction of the Interoceanic Canal and afterwards, whenever traffic by the Canal is interrupted or whenever it shall be necessary for any other reason to use the railway, the troops, materials of war, products and mails of the Republic of Colombia, as above mentioned, shall, even in case of war between Colombia and another country, be transported on the Railway between Ancon and Cristobal or on any other Railway substituted therefor, paying only the same charges and duties as are imposed upon the troops, materials of war, products and mails of the United States. The officers, agents and employees of the Government of Colombia shall, upon production of proper proof of their official character or their employment, also be entitled to passage on the said Railway on the same terms as officers, agents and employees of the Government of the United States. The provisions of this paragraph shall not, however, apply in case of war between Colombia and Panama.

5. Coal, petroleum and sea salt, being the products of Colombia, passing from the Atlantic coast of Colombia to any Colombian port on the Pacific coast, and vice versa, shall be transported over the aforesaid Railway free of any charge except the actual cost of handling and transportation, which shall not in any case exceed one half of the ordinary freight charges levied upon similar products of the United States passing over the Railway and in transit from one port to another of the United States.

#### ARTICLE III.

The United States of America agrees to pay to the Republic of Colombia, within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, the sum of twenty-five million dollars, gold, United States money.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The Republic of Colombia recognizes Panama as an nation and taking as a basis the Colombian law of June 9, 1855, agrees that the boundary shall be the following: From Cape Tiburon to the headwaters of the Rio de la Miel and following the mountain chain by the ridge of Gandi to the Sierra de Chugargun and that of Mali going down by the ridges of Nigue to the heights of Aspave and from thence to a point on the Pacific half way between Cocalito and La Arvita.



In consideration of this recognition, the Government of the United States will, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, take the necessary steps in order to obtain from the Government of Panama the despatch of a duly accredited agent to negotiate and conclude with the Government of Colombia a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, with a view to bring about both the establishment of regular diplomatic relations between Colombia and Panama and the adjustment of all questions of pecuniary liability as between the two countries, in accordance with recognized principles of law and precedents.

## ARTICLE V.

The present Treaty shall be approved and ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective laws, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the City of Bogotá, as soon as may be possible.

In faith whereof, the said Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done at the City of Bogotá, the sixth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fourteen.

THADDEUS AUSTIN THOMSON.  
FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA.  
MARCO FIDEL SUÁREZ.  
NICOLAS ESGUERRA.  
JOSÉ MARIA GONZÁLEZ VALENCIA.  
RAFAEL URIBE URIBE.  
ANTONIO JOSÉ URIBE.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,  
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),* That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty signed at Bogota April 6, 1914, between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, for the settlement of their differences arising out of the events which took place on the Isthmus of Panama in November, 1903, with the following amendments:

(1) In the preamble strike out the words "is constructing" and insert in lieu thereof the words "has constructed."

(2) Strike out all of Article I, which is in the following language:

## ARTICLE I.

The Government of the United States of America, wishing to put at rest all controversies and differences with the Republic of Colombia arising out of the events from which the present situation on the Isthmus of Panama resulted, expresses, in its own name and in the name of the people of the United States, sincere regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt or to mar the relations of cordial friendship that had so long subsisted between the two nations.

The Government of the Republic of Colombia, in its own name and in the name of the Colombian people, accepts this declaration in the full assurance that every obstacle to the restoration of complete harmony between the two countries will thus disappear.

(3) Change the number of Article II to Article I.

(4) In the first paragraph of Article II in the original text of the treaty, strike out the colon after the word "Railway" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "the title to which is now vested entirely and absolutely in the United States of America, without any encumbrances or indemnities whatever."

(5) In clause 1 of Article II in the original text of the treaty, strike out the following: "even in case of war between Colombia and another country."

(6) In clause 4 of Article II in the original text of the treaty, strike out the words "During the construction of the Interoceanic Canal and afterwards whenever" and insert "Whenever" in lieu thereof; strike out, after the word "shall", the following: ", even in case of war between Colombia and another country,"; and strike out the last sentence, which reads as follows: "The provisions of this paragraph shall not, however, apply in case of war between Colombia and Panama."

(7) In clause 5 of Article II in the original text of the treaty, after the words "products of Colombia", insert "for Colombian consumption," after the words "vice versa, shall" insert a comma and the following: "whenever traffic by the canal is interrupted."

(8) Change the number of Article III to Article II.

(9) In Article II of the original text of the treaty, before the words "United States of America," insert "Government of the"; after the word "pay" insert "at the city of Washington"; strike out, after the word "Colombia," the words "within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty"; strike out the period after the word "money" and insert a comma in lieu thereof and add the following: "as follows: The sum of five million dollars shall be paid within six months after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, and reckoning from the date of that payment, the remaining twenty million dollars shall be paid in four annual installments of five million dollars each."

(10) Change the number of Article IV to Article III.

(11) Change the number of Article V to Article IV.

*Resolved further,* That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Republic of Colombia on April 6, 1914, providing for the settlement of differences between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, with the understanding to be made a part of such treaty and ratification, that the provisions of section 1 of Article I of the treaty granting to the Republic of Colombia free passage through the Panama Canal for its troops, materials of war and ships of war, shall not apply in case of war between the Republic of Colombia and any other country.

**REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE HAVING UNDER INVESTIGATION A PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO A TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA SIGNED AT BOGOTA, APRIL 6, 1914, ETC.**

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,  
*United States Senate.*

SIR: Your committee respectfully report: That, on August 13, 1919, the treaty between the United States and Colombia, having been withdrawn from consideration by the Senate, and recommitted to the committee, there was offered by Mr. Fall the following:

AMENDMENT Proposed by Mr. Fall to the treaty (Ex. H., 63d Cong., 2d sess.) signed at Bogota on April 6, 1914, between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, for the settlement of their differences arising out of the events which took place on the Isthmus of Panama in November, 1903, viz:

Insert the following:

"The signatories mutually agree that neither will by decree, law, departmental circular, constitutional amendment, or through the acts of their legislative, executive, or judicial departments in any way nullify or alter or question the rights of the citizens of the other signatory to real estate, mines, petroleum deposits, or any other like property, in its country, acquired prior to the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, unless in the title documents or written contracts, whether public or private, under which such real estate or other property is claimed or held; specific reservations or limitations are made and set forth, except that the laws of metalliferous mining reservations are affirmatively recognized."

That immediately thereafter a subcommittee, composed of Senators Fall (chairman), McCumber, and Smith of Arizona, was appointed to consider this amendment and report thereupon, or upon a substitute therefor, or to recommend other action in the premises.

The then Secretary of State immediately called the chairman of the subcommittee over the telephone to know whether the State Department might designate a representative of that department to cooperate with the subcommittee in the matter referred to and in the matter of any proposed change in said treaty by way of amendment or otherwise.

The subcommittee did not understand that its duties involved any detailed report on the treaty which had been reported out and withdrawn from the Senate, as above stated.

It will be recalled that this treaty had been pending for many years, and that two or more reports thereupon had been made to the Senate.

That one of these reports had been made to the Sixty-fifth Congress, at its special session, and that accompanying same was a special report of the Hon. P. C. Knox, and also a minority report signed by five members of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

That thereafter a report embracing recommendations for the adoption of other amendments than those contained in the majority report made by Senator Stone, as chairman, was made, and that the treaty with such last-named amendments is the one under consideration.

It has been necessary to refer to this matter of the two reports as possibly casting some light upon the apparent confusion existing in the State Department and in the mind at least of the present minister to Colombia, Mr. Philip.

In cooperating with the representative of the State Department the latter communicated, through the American minister at Bogota, the suggestions of the subcommittee that a protocol to the proposed treaty should be adopted embracing the general principles of the amendment above quoted.

In the correspondence between the American minister to Colombia and the State Department, as presented to the committee, it appeared, at a very early stage of the proceedings, that Colombia had never agreed to, or expressed satisfaction with, certain of the amendments proposed by the committee and embraced in Document No. 64, Sixty-Sixth Congress, first session.

Your subcommittee had understood that the proposed amendments were acceptable to Colombia, and had not understood that this committee should report upon same, or should, or would, be called upon to consider or discuss same.

On September 11, 1919, however, the committee received a written communication from the State Department, to the effect that President Suarez, of Colombia, expressed very great fear that the final result, in so far as the ratification of the treaty by Colombia was concerned, would be extremely disastrous even should the words "even in case of war between Colombia and another country" be stricken out of paragraph 1, article 2, of the proposed treaty.

Several other objections of the Colombian Government to one or more of the proposed committee amendments were referred to and urged on behalf of Colombia through Minister Philip's communication.

The committee explained to the representative of the State Department that it did not consider itself authorized or directed to pass upon such matters for the Senate or for the Foreign Relations Committee of that body, but understood that it was only directed to consider the specific proposed petroleum amendment hereinbefore set forth.

Finally, however, on or about November 16, the chairman of the committee informed the representative of the State Department that before devoting more time to the discussions which had been carried on concerning the petroleum amendment, the department had best, first, ascertain definitely whether the committee amendments to the treaty; as reported to the Senate, would be acceptable to Colombia.

Within the last two days the committee has called the attention of the representative of the State Department to this matter, and to the fact that the committee had had no notice of any expression upon this subject by Colombia, and has been informed that a search of the records of the department do not disclose that any answer has been received to such questions, nor, in fact, as to whether requests for such information have been, or were at the time, communicated to Mr. Philip or to Colombia.

Your committee is, however, in receipt of reliable information confirmed within the last day, to the effect that should the pending treaty be ratified at an early date Colombia would accept same with the amendments as they now appear.

In considering the subject of the proposed petroleum amendment it was suggested by the committee to the department, that this matter might be arranged, if satisfactory to Colombia, first, by a direct amendment to the treaty as pending; second, by way of a protocol to the treaty; third, by way of a treaty to be adopted simultaneously with the one now pending; such protocol, or such separate treaty, to embody practically the ideas as set forth in the committee amendment which was referred to this committee for consideration.

During the course of this negotiation, the Colombian minister consulted with the committee, in the presence and by invitation of the representative of the State Department, and very graciously offered to use his best efforts toward adjusting the matter under consideration to the satisfaction of the Senate of the United States with proper regard, of course, for the sovereign rights as well as the dignity of the Republic of Colombia.

It was suggested during this conference, that the minister himself would communicate direct with his Government, suggesting that if such Government agreed, the matter might be satisfactorily adjusted through negotiation of an amendment to the old "Granada" treaty of 1846, in article 13 of which, provision is made for the special protection of the property of citizens of each the United States and Colombia, in the territory of each of the signatory nations.

That economic development had rendered it at least more satisfactory to explain more definitely the character and kind of property which was intended to be embraced in the provisions of article 13, and to fix the status of such property as of the time of the final ratification of the treaty, or the amendment to the present treaty.

Unfortunately it would appear that instead of this matter being left to the Colombian minister to take up with his own Government, Minister Philip, upon being advised of such suggestions, himself communicated same to the Colombian Government and, at the same time, notified the State Department of the United States that by the action of the Senate and the action of the department in pursuing its course of cooperation with the Senate, and by its actions in discussing the matter with the Colombian minister to this country, rendered his position to some extent untenable and suggested the tender of his resignation.

Of course this action of Minister Philip, and the impression which he seemed to entertain concerning the entire matter, in the judgment of the subcommittee would have rendered practically futile further negotiations with Colombia along the suggested lines, if conducted through Mr. Philip.

The action of the Foreign Relations Committee in withdrawing the treaty from the Senate originally was predicated upon the issuance of a decree by President Suarez, of Colombia, practically nationalizing the oil properties of that Republic, whether in privately owned lands or in National or State lands.

There was never, in the mind of the subcommittee, the slightest doubt of the entire good faith of the people of Colombia, nor that they would carry out and perform every agreement which had been made between the United States and Colombia in the treaty of 1846.

There was, however, as the committee and the Senate is well aware, a practical condition confronting the Government and the people of the United States, arising through an effort on the part of another Government on this continent, not only to nationalize their properties, but to nationalize and confiscate private properties theretofore acquired under definite laws by American citizens within such country.

Against this action by such Government, the administration of our Government had entered most vigorous protests and had served full

notice and warning that it would not submit to such confiscatory action and that it would protect its citizens and their property.

A majority of the committee, of course, felt that should Colombia adopt and attempt to enforce a decree almost similar in terms, however of different intent, and in whatever good faith the one country might be acting and whatever bad faith the other country might be showing, serious embarrassment would result in the then pending grave matter referred to.

The committee felt that ratification of the pending Colombian treaty in the face of the Colombian petroleum decree referred to, in its terms almost exactly similar to the decrees of Mexico then being protested against, would greatly embarrass this Government in the matter of said last-mentioned protests; and much feared that future misunderstandings might result with reference to the property of American citizens in the Republic of Colombia.

Almost immediately after the issuance of the Colombian petroleum decree same was suspended by decree and no attempt was made to enforce same.

Legislation along the line of the decree, however, had been offered in the Colombian Congress and was then pending in at least one of the houses of that body.

As an evidence of the very high degree of appreciation always displayed by Colombia for her own laws and her treaty obligations, we will state that a case involving the legality of the decree and of the proposed legislation, was presented for decision to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Colombia.

After taking the opinion of the attorney general of the Republic, the supreme court, on November 19, rendered a decision to the effect that the decree and the proposed legislation following it, or upon similar lines was unconstitutional and null and void in its principal provisions and particularly those with reference to the ownership of petroleum upon privately owned lands.

Immediately thereafter the Colombian Congress adopted petroleum legislation amply safeguarding the interests of owners of private property and yet liberal in its terms as inviting American and other capital to develop the petroleum industry upon the national lands of Colombia.

In view of the latter facts just above set forth, the committee desires to express again its sincere appreciation of the good faith of Colombia and of its Government, and the full confidence of the committee in the desire and determination of that people and Government always to guard the rights of others within its territory and to discharge to the fullest extent its treaty obligations with this country.

The committee desires to place upon the record their appreciation of the uniform courtesy, fairness, and able assistance rendered it by the present minister of Colombia to the United States, Señor Carlos Adolfo Urueta.

While expressing a hope that the matter of negotiation of a new treaty of amity and commerce may be taken up, or, at least, immediately initiated to the end that all disputes in the future may be avoided, and that the bonds of amity and friendship, political, social, and commercial, between the Republic of Colombia and its people,

and the United States of America and its people may be strengthened and the peoples and Governments of the two countries drawn more closely together, the committee respectfully report and recommend:

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

They report back the treaty under consideration as handed to them as a subcommittee, with the recommendations that same may be reported to the Senate for final action.

We further report that, in our judgment, no other or further steps are at present necessary, by way of amendment or protocol, to protect the rights of Americans in the subsoil products of their lands in Colombia, as the Supreme Court of Colombia and the great congress of that country have amply provided for such protection.

Very respectfully submitted.

ALBERT B. FALL, *Chairman*.  
MARK A. SMITH.  
P. J. McCUMBER.

WASHINGTON, *June 2, 1920.*

○

(13)

**MYRON M. PARKER**  
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law**  
**Washington, D. C.**  
KELLOGG BUILDING

July 3, 1920

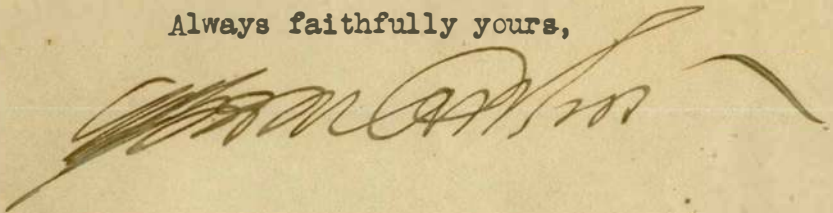
General Alvaro Obregon,  
Nogales, Arizona.

My dear General Obregon;

The enclosed is a plank in the platform on Mexico adopted by the Democratic Convention at San Francisco. The one adopted by the Republicans is practically the same. Of course you will notice especially the second paragraph which will probably be insisted upon by both Democrats and Republicans. Until this is complied with, in my judgment, there is little hopes for the recognition of any President of Mexico.

I most sincerely hope that all these matters will be straightened out under your administration and that good will and good times will come to both countries.

Always faithfully yours,



MMP:GM  
1 Enc.

(14)

Washington Julio 3 de 1920.

Con la presente le acompaño la parte relacionada con México, que aparece en la plataforma de gobierno que adoptó el partido democrático en la reciente convención de dicho partido en San Francisco. Es de interés notar especialmente el segundo párrafo, cuyo texto aparece en ambas plataformas, democrática y republicana. Hasta que se cumpla con esto, creo yo, hay muy pocas probabilidades de que se reconozca un nuevo Presidente en Mexico.

Espero sinceramente que todos estos asuntos recibirán una resolución favorable durante la administración de Ud. y que ambos países caminen por la senda del progreso al amparo de la mas franca cordialidad.

Parker

MYRON M. PARKER  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law  
Washington, D.C.  
KELLOGG BUILDING

July 10, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,  
Nogales, Arizona.

My dear General Obregon;

When General Alvarado was in Washington, a Mr. Sherburne Hopkins attached himself to him and is now telling his friends and certain officials that he is the diplomatic representative of the Mexican Provisional Government. Confidentially, I want to say to you General, that Hopkins can be of no benefit to you or your friends. He has been mixed up in quite a number of Latin-American affairs. He tried the same thing on Sr. Morones without success. A man must be something other than a lobbyist to be of use in Washington.

I have not seen Sr. Calderon and presume it is by reason of Hopkins claiming that he represents the Provisional Government. I should have been glad to have been of service to your high commissioner.

I have not seen Bonillas since his arrival in Washington. I think you can safely count on his stirring up all the trouble possible for you in the future.

Senator Fall is now in California. I am enclosing two newspaper clipping which may be of some interest to you.

Believe me always, my dear General,

Your faithful friend,

MMP:GM

P.S. I won four bets on Harding and five on Cox. I picked them several months ago. Not a bad guess.

P.

Julio 10'1920.

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General Alvaro Obregon  
Nogales Arizona

Mi estimado General Obregón:

Cuando estuvo en esta ciudad el General Alvarado, un tal Mr. Sherburne Hopkins anduvo acompañándolo por donde quiera de una manera muy íntima y ahora progaga la versión entre sus amigos y algunos oficiales del Gobierno, que él es el representante diplomático del gobierno provisional de México. De una manera confidencial, deseo manifestar á usted Sr. General, que este Sr. Hopkins no puede traerle á Ud. ni á sus amigos ningún beneficio. En épocas pasadas se ha visto enredado en algunos asuntos latino-Americanos. Trató de atraerse en igual forma al Sr. Morones, pero sin haber tenido éxito. Para que un hombre sea de utilidad en Washington es necesario que sea algo mas que un politicastro de ante-sala.

Aun no he visto al Sr. Calderon y presumo que se debe á que Hopkins pretende ser el representante del gobierno provisional. Hubiera tenido verdadero placer en ser de alguna utilidad á su alto comisionado.

No he visto á Bonillas desde que llegó á Washington, y puede usted tener la seguridad que le hará todo el daño posible en lo futuro.

El Senador Fall se encuentra actualmente en California. Con la presente le acompaño dos recortes de periodico que espero encontrará interesentantes. Creame como siempre, mi apreciable General, como su fiel ~~ser~~ amigo,

Parker

P D

Gané cuatro apuestas á favor de Harding y cinco á favor de Cox. Desde hace varios meses predije que serian los Cdidatos.



Julio 14' 1920.

Col. M. M. Parker.  
Kellogg Building.  
WASHINGTON. - D.C.

Apreciable y buen amigo:-

Con el gusto de siempre, recibí su atenta carta fecha 10 del actual, de cuyo contenido me impuse con atención.

Desconozco en lo absoluto la conexión que pueda tener el señor Hopkins con la Administración que gobierna actualmente a México; limitándome a asegurar a Ud., por lo que a mí respecta, que este señor no tiene ninguna representación mía ni ninguna otra persona. Con usted es con el único que conservo correspondencia y a quien he estado confiando mis recomendaciones en esa Capital.

Le envío un saludo muy afectuoso, y quedo su atento amigo y S.S.

FTb

# MEXICO WILL LIFT OIL RESTRICTIONS

## Carranza Decrees "Prejudicing Prior Rights of Petroleum" to Be Abrogated.

MEXICO CITY, July 9 (by the Associated Press).—Article 27 of the Mexican constitution, which nationalizes petroleum deposits, will be sustained theoretically, but all decrees issued by former President Carranza prejudicing prior rights of petroleum owners will be abrogated by a presidential decree to be issued shortly. Provisional President Adolfo de la Huerta made this statement while conversing with foreign correspondents here last night.

Oil men will be given the right to pre-empt petroleum claims within five years, but once pre-emption is made, they will have an indefinite time within which to drill, the provisional president said. He made it clear these were his present views, which might possibly, but not probably, be changed after conferring with the secretary of industry, commerce and labor and after hearing lawyers for oil interests and his own attorneys in joint debate on the subject.

### Defines His Position.

"While the nation will tell oil men that it owns the petroleum in the subsoil," he said, "what difference will it make when the government cedes to operators the right to extract this oil and dispose of it at their pleasure? It is merely a question of name. The substantial rights of owners will be safeguarded. The nation owns all minerals in the soil, but mine owners do not feel their rights are jeopardized, since they are permitted to sell the products to which the nation has nominal title. The same is true of petroleum when the nation cedes its claims to the subsoil to the owner of the surface."

The projected decree will protect the prior owners by forbidding outsiders pre-empting the former's property, and, further, all such previous actions by outsiders interfering with prior rights will be abrogated, said the provisional president. He declared he would present legislation to this effect to the new congress when it meets in September. After that the matter will be in the hands of the legislators.

### Talks With Correspondents.

The provisional president received eight North American and British correspondents at Chapultepec castle, and spoke informally with them from his sick bed. It was the first interview he has given to the press since during a banquet to foreign correspondents he was taken ill while giving a dramatic recital of his break with Carranza.

Discussing a Washington dispatch of July 7, which stated petroleum interests were dealing with the same subofficials who attempted to confiscate property under the Carranza regime, the provisional president declared the new government was in the position of a steamer in strange waters securing pilots with experience. He declared the government would accept the opinions of these subofficials when they were within the law, but would not allow former Carranza officials nor new incumbents to influence his action illegally.

# NEW REVOLT IN MEXICO FORESEEN BY BONILLAS

## Predicts Conflict of Irreconcilables in New Government.

By the Associated Press.

A conflict of irreconcilable elements that make up the present regime in Mexico is certain to break out in the near future, Ignacio Bonillas, former Mexican ambassador to the United States, declared here yesterday in discussing Mexican affairs and the recent revolution.

Mr. Bonillas, who was a civilian candidate for the presidency, was with President Carranza during the flight from Mexico City and narrowly escaped with his life after his chief had been killed. He arrived in Washington several days ago to await the return of Mrs. Bonillas from Italy, where she has been visiting their daughter.

### Masses Tired of War.

"The great mass of people of Mexico are tired of revolution and of military rule," the former ambassador said. "They greatly desire peace and a government of civilians, with the army solely as the supporter and guarantee of orderly civil government, as other modern nations do. The Obregon coup was purely military. Obregon himself knew that the people were overwhelmingly in favor of a civilian as president, and he tried to win this support by putting aside his military rank."

"The present regime in Mexico is made up of heterogeneous elements that cannot be reconciled for long. The prompt elimination of Gen. Pablo Gonzales by the Obregonistas after they had used him to precipitate the coup that ended in the killing of the president is an indication of what will come."

### Bandits Expected to Break.

All the bandits who made trouble under the Carranza administration joined forces with Obregon, and it is too soon for them all to break away. But they will, and the beginning has come with the frequent small outbreaks in various parts of the country. The Pabilistas (followers of Gen. Pablo Gonzales) are already grumbling at the elimination of their chief."

Mr. Bonillas said that while Obregon was a strong man he was not strong enough to hold power in Mexico during a protracted period of reconstruction."

Wash. Post  
July 10/20

# NEW REVOLT PLOT BARED IN MEXICO

## Former Members of Gonzales' Staff Jailed—State of Chiapas in Rebellion.

### BONILLAS BACKS BERLANGA

#### Junta Wants Carranza Minister for President—Villa Peace Plan Rejected.

(By the Associated Press.)

Advices to the State Department yesterday from the American embassy in Mexico City said a number of officers formerly on the staff of Gen. Pablo Gonzales were in prison on the charge of plotting against the government, that the state of Chiapas was in open rebellion and that Gen. Francisco J. Mugica, who was defeated for governor in the state of Michoacan, had raised the flag of rebellion.

The Mexican embassy has received official advices, which it made public, stating that Gens. Juan Barragan, Alfredo Ricault and Lucio Blanco and Col. Paulino Fontes had returned to Mexico from the United States where they fled after the killing of Carranza. The embassy statement said "the authorities, in accordance with an order issued by the War Department, have not prevented their entry in order to pursue them in due time, so as to cut their possible retreat."

#### Say Berlanga Is Successor.

Mexico City newspapers received here yesterday give prominence to reports that two of these generals, Blanco and Ricault, together with Ignacio Bonillas, formerly Ambassador to the United States, attended a "junta" held recently at San Antonio, Tex., for the purpose of promoting a new revolution looking to the restoration of the Carranza government.

These accounts said it was decided first to obtain the release from prison of Manuel Aguirre Berlanga, minister of the interior and head of the Carranza cabinet, who, those attending the "junta" claimed, was the legitimate successor to Carranza by virtue of being the highest executive officer of the government after Carranza was killed.

According to the newspaper reports Bonillas was to come to Washington to ask the American authorities to recognize Berlanga, in order to insure the constitutional succession of authority in Mexico, while Lucio Blanco was to go to the state of Nueve Leon to lead the revolutionary movement there.

#### U. S. Expected to Check "Emigres."

These newspapers also stated that the American government had been advised of the movement through the present regime in Mexico City, and had expressed a willingness to increase its vigilance on the border to prevent any large number of "emigres" from returning to Mexico.

Meantime the De la Huerta government is reported to have filed new charges against Berlanga, charging him with having stolen 110 rolls of paper because he received them after the plan of Agua Prieta had been promulgated. It is said to be the government's claim that the promulgation of this plan deprived Berlanga of his office and that he received the paper as a civilian.

The censorship in Mexico City has been restored, as copies of the Mexico City newspapers reaching Washington have whole columns blank. No explanation is made by these papers of the renewal of the censor's activities.

#### Not a Menace, Says Huerta.

Mexico City, July 9.—Five generals have taken up arms against the new Mexican government, Provisional President de la Huerta told foreign correspondents last night, but he declared they did not constitute a military menace, since they had but very few followers. He estimated that not more than 500 men had been involved in recent outbreaks.

Admission was made by the provisional president that the new government had faced a rather serious situation upon taking over the government a couple of months ago, but he asserted the army had been reorganized, that unstable forces could not shake the administration. He said the government had no knowledge of the reported attempt of Luis Cabrera and Gen. Juan Barragan to organize a revolution in northern Mexico.

#### Rebels "Less Than 500," He Says.

"The Carranza government," said De la Huerta, laughing, "stood for more than four years against over 25,000 rebels, and there is no reason

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**MYRON M. PARKER**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
Washington, D. C.  
KELLOGG BUILDING

July 12, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,  
Nogales, Arizona.

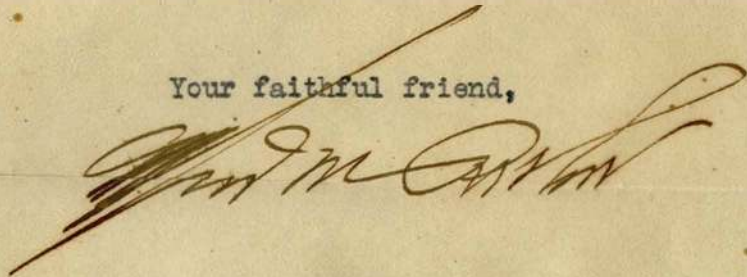
My dear General Obregon;

I am sending you a copy of letter written by Ex-Ambassador Fletcher to the Secretary of State, giving his views on recognition of the Provisional Government. You will notice that this is along the same thing that I have been writing you. I think this Government ought to at least give de facto recognition. I realize that your new Government can not make too radical changes, first but if given time you will work up to all these changes.


I sincerely hope everything is going will with you.

Believe me always,

Your faithful friend,



*P. There is no doubt about Harding's election*



MMP:GM  
Encs.

Envío a usted una copia de la carta escrita por el ex-Embajador Fletcher al Secretario de Estado, dando a conocer su opinión respecto al reconocimiento del Gobierno Provisional. Se servirá usted notar que ello concuerda con las impresiones que le he estado comunicando. Yo creo que este Gobierno debería conceder, cuando menos, el reconocimiento como Gobierno "de facto." Yo creo que el nuevo Gobierno de México no puede hacer cambios muy radicales al principio, pero si se da tiempo usted podrá hacer estos cambios. Sinceramente deseo y espero que en todo le vaya bien.

Créame siempre su leal amigo,

M.M.PARKER.

PD. No hay duda alguna en la elección de Harding.

Wash. Post  
July 12, 1920

## URGES CAUTIOUS MEXICAN POLICY

### H. P. Fletcher Says Huerta Should Be Given Only De Facto Recognition.

#### WOULD PROTECT PROPERTY

#### Former Ambassador Insists on Proof of Mexico's Ability to Main- tain Law and Order.

(By the Associated Press.)

Greencastle, Pa., July 11.—Warning against premature recognition of the new Mexican government was given the administration today by Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Mexico.

In a letter to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, he urged that in no case should the recognition of the De la Huerta regime be other than that of a de facto character, with the understanding that even this would be withdrawn should subsequent events prove that it was prematurely extended.

Mr. Fletcher's letter resulted from negotiations now in progress between the State Department and Dr. Iglesias Calderon, Mexican high commissioner to the United States, regarding recognition of the new government at Mexico City.

#### Would Protect Property Rights.

Dr. Iglesias Calderon has assured the American government of the desire of the new regime to live up to the obligations of a government, but Mr. Fletcher in his letter suggested that before any recognition was extended an informal agreement be made with the Mexican authorities that American citizens would not be deprived of their property rights without compensation, and that such property as they were deprived of during the Carranza regime without compensation would be returned to them.

Mr. Fletcher was the American Ambassador to Mexico during the Carranza administration, but resigned several months ago because of a disagreement with the American government's policy toward Mexico.

His letter to Secretary Colby follows:

"In my capacity as a private citizen interested in good relations between the United States and Mexico may I suggest for such consideration as they may deserve the following regarding the recognition of the new government of Mexico:

"First—That the United States should not recognize the new government of Mexico until it is reasonably clear that said government is not only willing, but able to regard the fundamental duties of a government, i. e., to maintain law and order and to afford adequate protection to the lives and interests of foreigners in Mexico.

#### Merely as De Facto Government.

"Second—That the new regime should be recognized, if at all, merely as the de facto government, and it should be informed that such recognition was provisional and would be withdrawn if it should subsequently prove to have been prematurely extended.

"Third—That before extending such de facto recognition we should take steps to secure an informal agreement (to later be made formal if desired) covering the following pending matters:

"(a) That the constitution of 1917 and the law passed in pursuance thereof shall not be given retroactive effect as to property lawfully acquired previous to its promulgation, and that American citizens shall not be deprived of their lawfully acquired rights without compensation.

"(b) Return to American citizens and corporations of such property (excluding taxes) as they were deprived of during the Carranza regime without compensation by either national or state governments of Mexico.

#### For Mixed Claims Commission.

"(c) Immediate constitution of a mixed Mexican-American claims commission to adjust all claims of American citizens against the government of Mexico and of Mexican citizens against the government of the United States.

"(d) Appointment of commissioners to settle definitively the Omatzal and all other boundary questions, including the deflection, canalization and protection of the waters of the Colorado River for the irrigation of the Imperial valley in Mexico and in the United States. I make no mention of financial or economic matters, believing they should form the subject matter of negotiations subsequent to recognition.

"We should make it clear that these conditions are attached to our recognition merely because our unfortunate experiences with the Carranza government make them appear necessary to avoid a future trouble and above all that we are not asking for our nationals a privileged position, but simply justice."

Henry P. Fletcher, ex-Embajador de los Estados Unidos en México, ha dado hoy a la Administración un consejo opuesto al prematuro reconocimiento del nuevo Gobierno mexicano.

En carta dirigida a Bainbridge Colby, Secretario de Estado, Fletcher sustenta la idea de que en ningún caso debe reconocerse el régimen de De la Huerta sino con el carácter de Gobierno "de facto" y que aún este reconocimiento quede sujeto a retirarlo si los acontecimientos ulteriores demuestran que fué prematuramente concedido.

La carta de Mr. Fletcher ha venido en ocasión de las negociaciones que están teniendo lugar entre el Departamento de Estado y don Fernando ~~Iglesias~~ Iglesias Calderón, alto comisionado del Gobierno mexicano ante los Estados Unidos para el reconocimiento de la nueva Administración en la ciudad de México.

El Sr. Iglesias ha asegurado al Gobierno americano ~~que~~ que el nuevo régimen está deseoso de llenar las obligaciones de un Gobierno ; pero Mr. Fletcher en su carta sugiere que antes de conceder el reconocimiento se llegue a un acuerdo "informal" con las autoridades mexicanas para la seguridad de que los ciudadanos americanos no serán privados de sus derechos de propiedad sin compensación y que las propiedades de que fueron privados durante el régimen de Carranza sin ninguna compensación les sean devueltas.

Mr. Fletcher fué Embajador americano en México durante el régimen de Carranza, pero hace meses renunció ese cargo, debido a cierto desacuerdo con la política del Gobierno americano hacia México.

Su carta para el Secretario Colby dice:

"En mi calidad de ciudadano interesado en las buenas relaciones entre México y los Estados Unidos, me permito poner a la consideración de usted lo siguiente con respecto al reconocimiento del nuevo Gobierno de México:

I.- Que los Estados Unidos no reconozcan al nuevo Gobierno de Mexico hasta en tanto no se tenga razonable evidencia de que dicho Gobierno no solamente está dispuesto sino también capacitado para cumplir los deberes fundamentales de un Gobierno, a mantener la ley y el orden y dar adecuada protección a las vidas e intereses de los extranjeros en México.

II.- Que el nuevo régimen, en caso de ser reconocido, lo sea solamente como Gobierno de ~~fasto~~ ~~fasto~~ y que se notifique que tal reconocimiento es meramente provisional y sujeto a ser retirado si subsecuentemente se demuestra que ha sido prematuramente concedido.

III.- Que antes de conceder un reconocimiento en esa forma se tomen medidas para llegar a un convenio informal (el cual más después podría ser formal, si se deseara) respecto a las siguientes cuestiones pendientes:

(a) Que la Constitución de 1917 y las leyes reglamentarias consiguientes no tengan un efecto retroactivo en lo que respecta a la propiedad legalmente adquirida antes de la promulgación de esas leyes, así como que los ciudadanos americanos

no puedan ser privados de sus propiedades o derechos legalmente adquiridos, sin justa compensación.

(b) Devolver a los ciudadanos o corporaciones americanas las propiedades (no incluidos los impuestos) de que fueron privados durante el régimen de Carranza sin compensación, ya sea que esas expropiaciones fueran hechas por el Gobierno Federal o el de los Estados.

(c) La inmediata integración de una comisión mixta Mexicano-Americana para ajustar todas las reclamaciones de ciudadanos americanos en contra del Gobierno de México y las de ciudadanos mexicanos en contra del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

(d) Designación de comisionados para arreglar definitivamente la cuestión pendiente del Chamizal y otras diferencias de fronteras, incluyendo lo concerniente a la canalización y protección de las aguas del río Colorado para la irrigación del Valle Imperial en México y los Estados Unidos. - No hago mención especial de los asuntos financieros y económicos porque juzgo que ellos ~~serían materia de negociaciones~~ serían materia de subsecuentes negociaciones después del reconocimiento-

Quiero hacer notar que estos requisitos deben ser exigidos para nuestro reconocimiento, meramente por nuestra infortunada experiencia con el régimen de Carranza, por lo cual ahora los debemos considerar necesarios para evitar desavenencias futuras. Sobre todo, debo ~~ser~~ hacer patente que no exigimos para nuestros nacionales una posición privilegiada, sino simplemente justicia.



(25)

**MYRON M. PARKER**  
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law**  
**Washington, D. C.**  
KELLOGG BUILDING

July 26, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,  
Nogales, Arizona.

My dear General Obregon;

Your esteemed favor of the 14th instant just to hand. I assumed you had no knowledge of the services that is alleged as being rendered by the gentleman we have referred to and I doubt very much if he is retained by any one in Mexico. He is in the habit of talking pretty large some times. Of course, it is gratifying to me to know that I enjoy your confidence and I assure you that nothing will ever be done by me to forfeit it.

I suppose you are advised that Sr, Bonillas is now in Washington. He has an office in the Southern Building. He has had an interview with the Chief of the Mexican Division of the State Department at which he represented that at the time President Carranza was killed, he was in a cabin over half a mile away. A lengthy interview from Sr. Bonillas was recently published in the Boston Transcript. If I am able to get a copy I shall mail it to you. I am told the main purpose was to belittle your campaign for the Presidency. I don't think he saw any one at the State Department other than the Chief of the Mexican Division.

I see the latest development in Mexico is a new Presidential Candidate in the person of Rubelo Dominguez, who is thought to be the candidate of the Clericals. I assume that his candidacy will not amount to much.

Dr. Torre-Diaz, as you probably know, is gone back to Mexico, Sr. Calderon remaining.

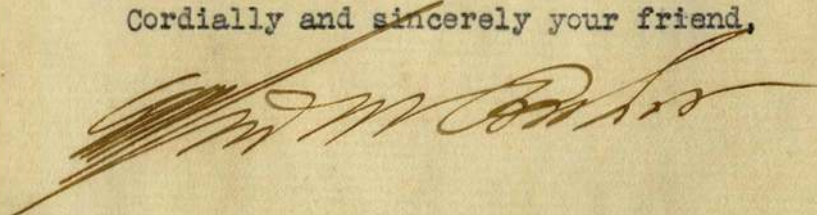
As I have thought, all along, I doubt if any recognition by this

Government will be extended to the present Provisional Government until some understanding is had respecting conditions that have caused so much trouble in the past. Along this line, it may be interesting to you to know the position taken by Senator Lodge in his speech of notification to Senator Harding, also Senator Harding's views respecting Mexico in his reply to the address made by Senator Lodge. I am enclosing with this a newspaper clipping, in which their case is stated.

I am naturally interested in Mexican developments, specially anything that may possibly interfere with the success of your campaign. I cannot think that anything will arise that would seriously menace your prospects. That there should be local uprising in different states is quite natural but I have faith to believe that the Provisional Government will be able to quell them.

With assurances of highest personal regards and extending to you my most affectionate greetings, I am, my dear General,

Cordially and sincerely your friend,



MMP:GM

Enclosures.

# VILLA DARES NOT GIVE UP HIS ROLE AS BANDIT CHIEF

Afraid to Disband Army, as It  
Would Be Virtual  
Suicide.

BY HERBERT COREY.

EL PASO, Tex., July 19.—"Pancho wants to quit being a bandit," said Villa's friend. "But how can he quit? To quit would be just the same as committing suicide. His hide would be drying on the fence within ten days after he had disbanded his army."

Nothing in the whole Mexican situation is more hopelessly fourteenth century than the Villa complication. The leaders on both sides are governed by a code of ethics that passed out of fashion along with rapiers and trunk hose. Ransom, bribery and assassination are among its commonplaces. No one seems to hate any one else—particularly—for the business in hand is too eminently matter of fact to be complicated by emotion. No one particularly trusts any one else.

## Business Man Villa's Agent.

A very respectable and well liked business man here is acting as intermediary between Villa and the present administration. Senor Elias Torres has been spoken of as the intermediary, but Senor Torres is what a person addicted to horse racing would call an "added starter." He saw a chance to get a piece of the pie, which his delicate senses told him was about ready to go into the oven. But he returned from a visit to the Villa country unsuccessful. Villa did not offer to trade through him.

The intermediary is an American. No one seems to have asked him to be an intermediary. He is a type of the live-wire American business man who can see an opportunity before it gets above the horizon. He knew that Villa wants to quit being a bandit, in consideration of a fat sum of golden pesos—say a million or so—to him in hand, well and duly paid. He knows that the Mexican government would leap at the chance to buy Villa off for a million pesos or so. It only remained to fix the terms.

## Villa Stands Well With People.

So he has been on the phone intermittently during the past week. That may seem surprising. Villa, it is well understood, is a bandit, and bandits are not supposed to be possessed of the telephone and mailing privileges. But the fact is that Villa, as a bandit, stands about as well with most people who know him as do the duly constituted authorities. This isn't a surreptitious rap at the de la Huerta administration or Obregon. Only the Carranzista authorities, who were the last authorities of record in Mexico before Obregon gained control, treated their victims quite as unpleasantly as Villa did. The principal difference was that Villa's word was worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

"Sure, I'll quit," is Villa's statement. "I want to quit. All I ask is to be shown how I can quit safely."

Villa knows perfectly well that he will be killed the very day that he can be killed safely. No word of honor given by the present administration would bind a succeeding administration. It might not even bind the present administration. That is not the way the game is played in Mexico. Even Villa's word has rusty spots on it. When he promises protection and is paid for it he delivers the goods, but there is many a man dead in the Mexican sands who would be alive today if Villa had played fair. His ungovernable temper has made him break many a compact. Obregon himself is alive today because he was able to "kid" Villa out of murder.

## Ordered Obregon Shot.

Obregon had visited Villa's camp as an emissary from Carranza. That was back in the days when Obregon was as anti-American as Carranza himself and long before the clash of the two ambitions had forced Obregon to see his duty as a patriot in a new light. Villa had assured Obregon of safe conduct, and the big man from Sonora had ridden into Villa's camp unarmed. No one ever suggested that Obregon is anything less than 100 per cent brave. The two could not agree on terms. Villa fell into one of his black rages:

"Take him out and shoot him," he yelled.

"You can do that, of course," said Obregon, calmly. "But it will not be to your credit."

Villa reflected and assented. But it was not because the deed itself was dishonorable, but because others would call it dishonorable. Now he declines to put himself in the power of Obregon and de la Huerta and Calles, for he reasons they would kill him with the best will in the world just as soon as they can get an assassin in shooting distance. That offer of 100,000 pesos for Villa, dead or alive, which was made some time ago, still sticks in his craw. It still stands, too, and the man who can bring in his head can cash it—perhaps. Gentlemen proposing to go out on expeditions to kill Villa are advised to make sure that the 100,000 pesos are put in safe hands before they go to the expense of hiring mules.

## Why Villa Wants an Army.

"I will quit," Villa has said, "if I am paid enough and if I am permitted to maintain an army sufficiently large to protect myself."

That is the true meaning of his insistence on being made military governor of Chihuahua. That would enable him to keep up his band of Villistas in being. The state would pay them some money and a convinced populace would pay the rest or Villa would be presented with some excellent reasons why not. But if Villa were to attempt to keep up his army out of the amount to be paid him by the state for coming in and being good—well it costs money to keep up a private army. And the first day the army missed its pay some patriot might take a shot at his gallant leader.

"We will never consent to make Villa military governor of Chihuahua," Obregon has said.

That isn't to be wondered at, either. Villa as military governor of the richest mineral state in Mexico would be as independent as a hog on ice. Any time that the federal government displeased him he could start a rebellion, in which case the federal government would be none the better off for the million or more pesos that might be paid Villa for kneeling at the mercy seat. More than that, Villa as a more or less hunted bandit in the mountains—the emphasis rests on the "less" in that sentence—is not much more than an annoyance to the federal government. But Villa as the head of the military resources of Chihuahua might well furnish the fulcrum from which the present administration might upset.

## Has Little Chance to Quit.

So there you are. Villa wants to quit; the administration wants him to quit. He demands a price—say one million golden pesos—and the administration is willing to pay. But he wants to go right on living, and he does not see how this can be assured to him unless he is given an army all his own. And with an army he would be as dangerous as a gasoline torch in a powder magazine. The chances are that Villa will go on being a bandit for a good many years to come.

"He is very nervous," Gen. Enriquez told me. "He keeps one hand on his gun most of the time. No one is ever permitted to know where he sleeps. He is in constant fear of assassination."

Maybe Villa is not quite so nervous as all that. A friend who talked with him not long ago described him as good-tempered, calm and most matter of fact. But there is no doubt that he wants to quit.

"My wife lives in San Antonio," he told a friend. "That is my real wife. She is the only woman I have ever loved. I want to go to her and have a home once more."

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NATTACKSHARDING AS A STANDPATTER

es He Uses Hiram Johnson ment—Bourne Sees Hope of Winning Democrats.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Senator L. Owen of Oklahoma, who was the candidates voted for in the National Convention at San Francisco, when asked tonight by the president of THE NEW YORK TIMES about the progress of the campaign, said that the Democratic Party is on record in the Senate on the Owen speech shows the Republican intention of trying to deal with the matter through joint legislation.

ASK NEW RAIL RATES TO COVER WAGE RISE

Carriers Suggest 20% Increase on Passenger Traffic and Additional 9.13 on Freight.

FOR HIGHER MILK TARIFF

Favor Also 50 Per Cent. Surcharge on Pullman Tickets and 20 Per Cent. on Excess Baggage.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, July 22.—Railroad executives suggested to the Interstate Commerce Commission today that the revenue necessary to absorb the \$625,000,000 wage award, just announced by the Railway Labor Board in Chicago, be raised by a 20 per cent. increase on passenger fares, or six-tenths of a cent per mile, an increase of 9.13 per cent on freight rates, in addition to the 27.8 per cent. previously asked; a surcharge of 50 per cent. on Pullman fares, a 20 per cent. increase on excess baggage charges and increases on milk tariffs to correspond to increases on other freight.

The proposed increase on passenger fares is estimated to yield \$233,827,982 annually, and the additional 9.13 per cent. on freight rates \$18,730,675, which, with the \$1,017,000,000 already asked, would make an increase of \$1,355,370,675, or 36.9 per cent., on freight rates requested by the executives. The surcharge on Pullman tickets would yield \$43,639,314, while the increase on milk tariffs would raise \$8,662,089 and that on excess baggage \$1,420,995.

The proposal of the railway executives will be taken under consideration by the commission, which already has in hand the previous application. It is believed the commission will, about Aug. 1, hand down a decision granting a rate increase which will insure sufficient revenue. However, it is probable that hearings will first be held.

Protests Are Expected.

Already signs of discontent are looming. Shippers will probably claim that the freight rates are increased too much under the executives' plan and that the burden should be further shifted to passenger fares and to other revenue sources. Representatives of the Pullman Company are said to hold that extra railway fares charged for the privilege of riding in sleeping cars will be detrimental to their business. Some public organizations will probably assert that the cost of milk is already too high.

Alfred P. Thomp, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, conveyed the suggestion of his association to the Interstate Commerce Commission today. A statement given out by the association said that the carriers suggested that the revenues required to meet the wage award be increased in part from passenger train traffic and in part from freight traffic, by increasing rates accruing from passenger train traffic and by increasing the percentage of revenue from freight and switching rates already applied for in the following manner:

- 1.—All passenger fares to be increased 20 per cent. on any form of transportation, not less than 30 cents per trip on any form of transportation.

Government Guarantee Ends Sept. 1.

While, in the statement of the association, the passenger fare increase is placed at 20 per cent., experts at the Bureau of Railway Economics said today that this would work out at six-tenths of one cent per mile, as contrasted with the one-half cent per mile which the executives have been considering. The technical phrase "freight and switching revenues" means merely revenue from freight tariffs.

Table submitted today gives

Table with 4 columns: Rate, South, West, Total. Rows include 1-Passenger, 2-Excess baggage, 3-Pullman surcharge, 4-Milk, 5-Pullman fare, 6-Freight and switching revenue.

WANT INCREASE FOR INTRASTATE FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Special to The New York Times. CHICAGO, July 22.—An increase in freight rates as a consequence of increased wages awarded to employes by the Railway Labor Board as requested today by the State Utilities Commission by the railroads are facing a situation alarming unless there is such an increase in rates as will take care of the constantly diminishing ratio of income, Charles H. Markham, chief of the Illinois Central Railroad, said in a statement today.

LATE RISE IN ILLINOIS.

Mr. Vanderbilt, with his elder son, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had been among the earliest and most liberal patrons of automobile racing in this country. It was the Vanderbilt Cup for which the speed marvels of the early days of automobile racing, and frequently broke their necks, on Long Island.

Aided Many Sports and Charities.

Mr. Vanderbilt, with his elder son, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had been among the earliest and most liberal patrons of automobile racing in this country. It was the Vanderbilt Cup for which the speed marvels of the early days of automobile racing, and frequently broke their necks, on Long Island.

ESTATE IS ESTIMATED UP TO \$100,000,000

The estate left by William K. Vanderbilt is believed to have a value of between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000. He, with his seven brothers and sisters, received specific gifts of stocks and bonds worth \$10,000,000 under the will of his father, William H. Vanderbilt, and the remainder of the bulk of the fortune left by Commodore Vanderbilt.

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Make up the whole bottle. A quart bottle makes from 25 to 30 glasses. Then if you are pleased your money will be refunded.



THE LATE WILLIAM KISSAM VANDERBILT Who Died Yesterday in France.

W. K. VANDERBILT DIES IN FRANCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

K. Vanderbilt, New York City, of the Ward McAllister period was ruled pretty largely by the Astors, whose wealth was much in evidence in New York, so many enterprises depended on financial support from the Vanderbilts.

William K. Vanderbilt as a youth was much in evidence in New York, so many enterprises depended on financial support from the Vanderbilts, that the oldest Knickerbocker families were gradually forced to surrender.

One of the belles of this reception was Miss Alva Smith of Mobile, Ala., now Mrs. G. H. Edmond, one of the most prominent leaders today in the fight for woman's suffrage.

One of the surviving brothers of W. K. Vanderbilt is Frederick William Vanderbilt, who was born in 1856. He is a well-known yachtsman on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Vanderbilt was one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Club, and was also a member of the Knickerbocker Club, Racquet and Tennis, South Side Yacht Club, and the Metropolitan Golf Club.

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RAIL AWARD "A SOP," DECLARES GOMPERS

Says the Public Should Not Be Deluded Into Thinking Men Get a Suitable Scale.

DOES NOT EXPECT A STRIKE

Contented That Efficient Management Could Make Roads Pay Living Wages and Dividends.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, July 22.—The \$625,000,000 wage award is only "a sop" to the individual railroad workers, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a prepared statement tonight. Mr. Gompers asserted that the public should not be deluded, through the huge figures, into believing that the railway employes get a suitable living scale. He says that the workers are disappointed, and "they have a right to be."

In his statement Mr. Gompers scoffs at existing railway managements, speaking of "the intellectual bankruptcy of railroad statesmanship and of railroad operating genius." He made the flat assertion that the operating efficiency of the roads could be increased to an extent that would afford not only a proper wage to employes, but a good return to investors.

Much has been said in the press about the estimated aggregate wage increase granted to the railroad men by the Railway Labor Board.

An entirely unfair impression gains ground by reason of this bulking of the increase is to apply it to the individual. It is estimated that the average wage of a section worker, under the award, will be \$101 per month, or less than \$25 a week.

The two classifications just cited are the highest paid and the lowest paid. In intermediate classifications are the firemen, the conductors and brakemen, the baggage-men, telegraphers, carpenters, car repairers, boiler-makers, machinists, gang foremen and so-called unskilled workers.

Mr. Vanderbilt had three children by his first wife, Consuelo, William K. Jr., and Harold Vanderbilt. His daughter Consuelo married the Duke of Marlborough in 1895.

Mr. Vanderbilt was one of the organizers of the Metropolitan Club, and was also a member of the Knickerbocker Club, Racquet and Tennis, South Side Yacht Club, and the Metropolitan Golf Club.

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Gordon & Dilworth REAL ORANGE MARMALADE Make up the whole bottle. A quart bottle makes from 25 to 30 glasses. Then if you are pleased your money will be refunded.

August 6, 1930

Hon. Fernando Iglesias Calderon,  
Special Mexican Ambassador,  
Washington, D. C.

Your Excellency;

I am taking the liberty of submitting in writing the substance of our conversation of yesterday respecting existing conditions and diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States.

First, I feel justified in saying that in my judgement and in the judgement of high officials of this Government, no recognition will be extended to any President of Mexico but the provisional president, president defacto or dejure, until some understanding shall have been had and agreement reached respecting conditions that have been the cause of such serious trouble in the past, having reference particularly to article No. 130 of the Constitution of 1917, also Article No. 27, and other sections of said constitution shall have been so amended as to guarantee protection of American lives and interests in Mexico the same as is guaranteed Mexican lives and interests in the United States, conditions that are fully set forth in the concluding four pages of the Fall Report, copy of which I had the pleasure of handing you yesterday.

As I advised you yesterday, I am reliably informed that the Secretary of State is in fullaccord with the report made by the Fall Committee, which report, as you know, was unanimously approved by the Committee on Foreign Relations and which will undoubtedly be practically unanimously adapted by the United States Senate.

Assuming this to be the case, would it not be wise for you to

MYRON M. PARKER  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law  
Washington, D. C.  
KELLOGG BUILDING

August 6, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,  
Nogales, Arizona.

My dear General;

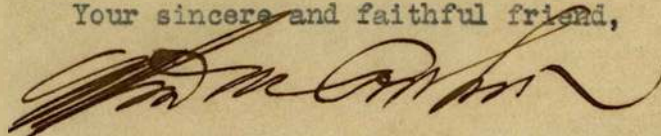
Sr. Calderon, Special Ambassador to this Country from Mexico, called on me yesterday for the first time when we went over the Mexican matters quite fully.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing copy of letter I have just written the Ambassador. You will observe that it is along the same lines that I have previously called your attention to in several communications. There is no question in my mind, however, that such matters would be wise for the representative of your Government to follow. To my certain knowledge there is not a chance of any recognition by this Government until some understanding has been had respecting conditions that have caused so much trouble in the past. From a purely political point of view, you may deem it wise to postpone the appointment of this commission until after the election but I feel sure that after that has taken place you will appreciate the importance of this action.

I found your Ambassador most charming and agreeable gentleman and I shall take pleasure in cooperating with him in every way possible. The Ambassador assured me that there is little doubt about your election which was most gratifying.

With renewed assurances of my affectionate regards and anticipating every hope for your success, I am,

Your sincere and faithful friend,





recommend to your Government the appointment of gentlemen to become a part of a mixed commission for the purpose of reaching some understanding respecting conditions which I have already referred to and since there is now no treaty existing between Mexico and the United States, the findings of this commission might be useful in the preparation of a treaty such as would be beneficial and satisfactory to both countries. Whether or not it would be wise to appoint that commission before the election takes place in Mexico for the Presidency, would be a matter for your wise decision. In any event, in my judgment, such action should be taken immediately following the election.

I am quite sure, the most important man for you to see in this country is Senator Fall. On this point I am very positive and if it should please your Excellency, I will take pleasure in arranging an interview between yourself and the Senator as soon as he reaches Washington, which will be, it is now thought, in the course of two weeks. The Senator is now in New Mexico but will shortly leave for Marion, Ohio, to have a conference with Senator Harding, after which he will be in Washington for a very short time.

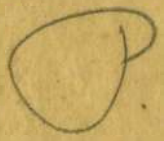
I have the honor to be, with great respect and assurances,

Your Obedient Servant,

*Raymond M. Parker*

Addendum

In our conversation yesterday I understood you to say that the present Government was the same as the Carranza Government with Carranza eliminated. I do not think it would be wise to emphasize this. There is very much prejudice in this country against the Carranza Government and I apprehend it would <sup>be</sup> difficult to convince our officials that Carranza was the whole thing. It is better to say that a new Government has been installed and that the old one has become a thing of the past.



I am motoring Ambassador Calderon and his secretary, Senior Hurtado, down to Annapolis on Friday.

As the time approaches for your National election I fell more or less anxiety, at the same time I however feel confident that you will receive most of the votes for that office.

Know me always, General, to be,

Your affectionate and sincere friend,

MMP:CM  
Encs.

MYRON M. PARKER  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law  
Washington, D.C.  
KELLOGG BUILDING

August 11, 1920

General Alvarado Obregon,  
Nogales, Arizona.

My dear General;

There are so many misstatements in the enclosed clipping that it would seem to be entitled to be discredited as a whole, but I am sending it to you for what it is worth. That part which refers to the mission of General Alvarado for the purpose of obtaining a loan from certain capitalists in New York, might be true. I have heard this before.

Looking at this proposition from an entirely disinterested point of view, it seems to me it would be much more satisfactory to the Mexican Government to obtain necessary funds through a loan from the United States, authorized by an act of Congress. There is little doubt about our Government being perfectly willing to make an arrangement of this sort and that the loan could run any length of time desired, at a very low rate of interest. Any loan made through financial interests in New York would carry a larger rate of interest with probably a very liberal commission in the transaction. By accepting a loan from the United States the Mexican Government would not be considered as being under any special obligations to the United States on account of such loan. Quite the contrary would probably be the case if made by capitalists in New York, who in addition to a high rate of interest and a liberal commission, would probably want favors by way of concessions and otherwise.

So far as recognition of the Provisional Government is concerned, I do not think the matter will be seriously considered until after the Mexican National Election and possibly not before our National election in November.

# FEAR COUP BY HUERTA

**Obregon Factionists Scent Plot to Hold On to Presidency.**

**MAY POSTPONE THE ELECTION**

**Leaders Also in Friction Over Loan Sought in United States.**

**Assurances by Huerta to Deal Fairly With American Interests Held in New York Too Indefinite—Attempt to Oust Gov. Cantu Resented Here—Armed Conflict Threatens in Vera Cruz.**

Advices from Mexico indicate that important changes are at work in the plans of the politicians who engineered the revolution, which resulted in the murder of Carranza, and the assumption of the provisional presidency by Adolfo de la Huerta, of Sonora.

The plans provided for the election of Gen. Alvaro Obregon to the presidency after Carranza had been done away with and after De la Huerta had filled in a brief gap as provisional president. But the provisional president has gathered all the power into his own hands and has made moves which indicate that he will not turn over the executive office to Obregon.

### Moves Into Chapultepec.

Obregon has remained in Sonora since Carranza was murdered, awaiting the regular election. De la Huerta took charge in the City of Mexico. Recently he has moved his family into the Castle of Chapultepec, the stately home of the Mexican executives. There is every evidence of an intention to establish permanent residence.

President de la Huerta has not yet postponed the date of the presidential election, but the matter is under consideration. One branch of the De la Huerta faction recommends postponement and the other urges De la Huerta to order the votes cast for himself instead of Obregon. The element that favors postponement believes that Obregon will drop out as a candidate as soon as the official propaganda against him has had time to work.

### Obregon Seeks U. S. Support.

The fact that Obregon has been in secret communication with powerful American interests is now being used against him by the De la Huerta faction, although De la Huerta is trying to obtain a loan from Americans. His minister of finance, Salvador Alvarado, has been in New York consulting banking and insurance groups. Alvarado has given assurances that the De la Huerta regime will make special concessions to American interests if they will support him with a generous loan.

At a recent luncheon in New York attended by thirty leading bankers, Minister Alvarado is reported to have repeated the promise that generous treatment of foreigners could be expected as soon as De la Huerta is firmly fixed in the saddle.

### Huerta Makes Promises.

Friction is said to have developed between Obregon and De la Huerta regarding the conduct of government affairs, particularly in relation to the expected loan from Americans. Obregon is opposed to making any promises and insists upon the enforcement of the Carranza constitution, which can be interpreted in such a way as to confiscate foreign-owned properties of all kinds throughout Mexico. De la Huerta, while refusing thus far to take steps to amend the constitution, has given assurances through Minister Alvarado, which are construed to mean his willingness to change the constitution if Americans will assist him financially.

A New York financier, who recently visited Washington on a trip of inquiry into Mexican affairs, said:

"Minister Alvarado gave his assurance two or three times during the luncheon, but now that I think it over his assurance was not very definite. It will have to be more precise and certain, I think, before American interests will feel justified in supporting the De la Huerta government. We realize that De la Huerta is a good man and better disposed toward Americans than Obregon, but naturally we want some definite assurance that De la Huerta will deal fairly with us if he should set aside Obregon and take the presidency himself.

### Stand by Gov. Cantu.

"Another matter that does not appeal to Americans is the attempt to stir up another revolution by attacking Gov. Cantu in Lower California. He has shown more constructive ability than any other Mexican and has developed the territory wonderfully. Los Angeles bankers are now financing the Lower California cotton crop alone to the extent of \$64,000,000, where there was nothing but sagebrush when Gov. Cantu took hold of affairs. Naturally the attempt of the De la Huerta people to overthrow Cantu does not appeal to Americans or enterprising Mexicans."

Reports from the California-Mexico border state that the people of Lower California are strongly supporting Gov. Cantu. The agents of De la Huerta, who tried to induce

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

would be permitted to pass through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona en route to Lower California. He learned that the United States government would refuse such a request.

### Resist Huerta in Vera Cruz.

President de la Huerta is reported to have trouble in Vera Cruz, where he recently deposed Antonio Nava, provisional governor. Nava is said to have refused to join a movement to substitute De la Huerta for Obregon. An armed conflict is threatened in case the federal provisional government should attempt to tamper with the elections. The Nava faction is organizing to make military resistance to De la Huerta.

### Naval Force Is Organized To Move Against Cantu

Organization of a naval force to participate in the campaign against the rebellion headed by Gov. Cantu, of Lower California, was announced in official dispatches received yesterday by the Mexican embassy. All merchant ships anchored off Mazatlan have been chartered by the Mexican government and equipped with artillery, the message said.

Movement of the land expedition against Cantu already has begun, according to the embassy. The first thousand men under Gen. Abeiardo Rodriguez being now en route.

### Japanese Acquiring Land In Mexico Close to U. S.

Large tracts of land are being acquired by Japanese in Mexico close to the California boundary, presumably against the contingency that they soon may be barred from holding land in that State, according to a report given to Senator Phelan, of California, by the State Department.

The most recent acquisition by Japanese comprised a tract of 3,000 acres 3 miles south of Andrade, Calif., and negotiations are said to be in progress for even larger blocks of land in the same neighborhood.

### MEXICANS JAIL ALTENDORF.

**Writer on International Affairs Held as "Pernicious Foreigner."**

Mexico City, Aug. 10.—Dr. Paul Bernardo Altendorf, a writer on international affairs, who has described himself here as an agent of the United States, has been arrested on charges of writing false articles on Mexican conditions, it was announced last night by Gen. Eduardo C. Garcia, chief of staff of the war department. He will be arraigned on Wednesday as a "pernicious foreigner." Gen. Garcia asserted Dr. Altendorf had served the Austrian, German and Mexican governments.

It was officially announced today that no action was being taken by the United States embassy concerning the detention and threatened deportation of Dr. Altendorf.

MYRON M. PARKER  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law  
Washington, D. C.  
KELLOGG BUILDING

August 30, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,  
Nogales, Arizona.

My dear General Obregon;

The Editor of the Washington Post has asked me to wire you the enclosed. My judgement is that you should not answer these interrogatories prior to the Mexican election, <sup>at all</sup> it might lose you Mexican votes, American votes don't count. I assured the Editor that your standing with the officials of our Government was well established and that in this case it mattered little what the people thought.

The Post for sometime has been publishing a lot of stuff wide of the fact about Mexico. I told Mr. Bennett, the Editor, one day that if he wanted to publish facts I could give them to him but, of course, if he was publishing these stories for other reasons I had nothing to say. I suggested to him that they might be inspired possibly by Senior Bonillas.

For your information I am enclosing copy of letter recently sent Senior Calderon, Special Ambassador from Mexico. I am also enclosing newspaper clipping and invite your special attention to what Senator Harding says respecting Mexico.

One week from today, General, you will have been elected President of Mexico. From that hour, I confidentially believe, a new area of prosperity will dawn on your country, your Government will be stronger and entitled to the confidence of the people. I hope one of your earliest acts will be to recommend to our Government the appointment of a mixed commission for the purpose of ad-

justing differences. I regard the adjustment of past trouble as vital to the success of your administration and the prosperity of your country. Under no circumstances would this Government undertake to dictate what should be done in Mexico. It is for the people there to decide that question but this Government can say, as you well know, that unless some arrangement is entered into that will prevent future trouble, the Government of the United States will decline to extend recognition, so essential to the welfare of both countries, to the Mexican Government.

As to politics here, there is *little* doubt about the election of Senator Harding.

I took the Ambassador down to Mount Vernon, notice of which seems to have appeared in the Washington Post. He was greatly pleased with his trip and the attention shown him by the superintendent of Mount Vernon.

Believe me, my dear General,

Your affectionate and faithful friend,



Mi querido General:

El Editor del Washington Post, me ha suplicado envíe a usted el mensaje adjunto. A mi juicio, no debería usted contestar ese interrogatorio antes de las elecciones, pues podría perder algunos votos mexicanos, sin contarlos americanos. Yo aseguré al Editor que sus relaciones con los funcionarios de nuestro Gobierno no son firmes y que en este caso poco importa lo que la gente piense.

El Post ha estado publicando por algún tiempo algunas informaciones fuera de la verdad acerca de México. Un día dije al señor Bennett, el Editor que si quería publicar verdades, yo se las proporcionaría, pero que si él publicaba esas historias por otras razones, no tenía nada que decir. Le sugerí que esas historias podían ser inspiradas posiblemente, por el señor Bonillas.

Para su conocimiento le incluyó copia de una carta recientemente enviada al señor Iglesias Calderón, Embajador Especial de México. También le incluyó recorte de periódico acerca del cual llamo especialmente su atención, sobre lo que el Senador Harding dice respecto de México.

De hoy en una semana, señor General, usted habrá sido electo Presidente de México. Desde esa hora, creo confidencialmente, una nueva era de prosperidad vendrá sobre su país, su gobierno será fuerte y con derecho a la confianza del pueblo. Espero que uno de sus primeros actos será recomendar a nuestro Gobierno la designación de una comisión mixta, con el propósito de ajustar diferencias. Estimo ~~que~~ el arreglo de las dificultades pasadas como de vital importancia, para el éxito de su administración y la prosperidad de su país. Bajo ningún concepto este Gobierno se ocuparía en buscar lo que debería hacerse en México. Corresponde a ese pueblo el decidir esa cuestión, pero este Gobierno puede decir: como tu bien sabes, a menos de que se llegue a un arreglo satisfactorio, podrán evitarse futuras dificultades, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos se rehusará a extender su reconocimiento, tan esencial para el bienestar de ambos países, al Gobierno Mexicano.

En los políticos aquí, existe muy poca duda de la elección del Senador Harding.

Llevé al señor Embajador a Mount Verman, noticia que apareció en el Washington Post. Estuvo muy satisfecho de su viaje ~~de~~ y de las atenciones del Superintendente del Mount Vernon.

Suyo afectuoso y sincero amigo.

Myrom M. Parker.

MEXICO  
CENTRO DIRECTOR EJECUTIVO



Gen. A. Obregon,

In view of widespread misapprehension in United States regarding ~~my~~ attitude of yourself and your party toward Americans and American interests in case of your election to presidency, The Washington Post would appreciate a direct word by telegraph from you which would serve to remove ignorance and prejudice and ~~benefit~~ <sup>thus</sup> benefit ~~of~~ both countries. If this suggestion meets your approval we should welcome your reply to following questions:

First, attitude of yourself and party ~~toward~~ toward American citizens and investments in Mexico.

Second, policy which you would pursue in dealing with American ~~demands~~ demands for damages to persons and property in Mexico.

Third, if elected president will you cooperate with Mexican Congress in revising laws to the end that foreigners shall not have ground for ~~allegations~~ allegations of discrimination against them. ~~xxx~~

Fourth, are you in favor of revision of Constitution of 1917 in such manner as to eliminate provisions which Americans and other aliens hold to be discriminatory against them or which might be used to work injustice to them?

Editor The Washington Post.

TELEGRAMA.

Señor A. Obregón.

México.

En vista de la mala creencia que prevalece en los Estados Unidos respecto de su actitud y la desus colaboradores hacia los americanos y sus intereses, en caso de ser elegido Presidente, el Washington Post le estimaría algunas palabras directas, por telégrafo, que sirvieran contrarrestar esa ignorancia y prejuicio y que, por lo tanto beneficiaría a ambos países. Si esta idea merece su aprobación, le agradeceríamos su respuesta a las siguientes preguntas:

Primero. Actitud de usted y de sus colaboradores acerca de los ciudadanos americanos y sus inversiones en México.

Segundo. Política que seguirá usted al tratar las reclamaciones por daños y perjuicios en las personas y propiedades americanas.

Tercero. Si al ser electo Presidente, cooperará usted con el Congreso Mexicano en la revisión de leyes, para que los extranjeros no tengan motivo de alegatos o descrimación en su contra.

Cuarto. Está usted en favor de la revisión de la Constitución de 1917, DE TAL MANERA que se eliminen provisiones que americanos y otros extranjeros usen en su perjuicio o para cometer injusticias.

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Copy

August 25, 1920

His Excellency,  
Senior Fernando Yglesias Calderon,  
Special Mexican Ambassador,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Ambassador;

I am just back from Atlantic City and find your two esteemed favors of the 21st instant, and note with much interest your observations respecting some constitutional reforms that might apply to Mexico.

May I say, Mr. Ambassador, that I am fully justified in assuring you that no official of the Government of the United States would for one moment seek to dictate to a sovereign state the kind of Government that state should have; the sacred rights of the people of the state must always be allowed to determine that. The United States Government, which it is believed, approves in the main of the Fall report, have pointed out certain objectionable features of the Mexican Constitution of 1917, which were in substance reaffirmed by the agreement entered into at Aguas Prieta, in the hope and expectation of avoiding future trouble and misunderstandings, that the Congress of Mexico will recommend the enactment of such remedial legislation as would promote the best interests of both Republics.

I know our government would prefer that any suggestions looking to a happy solution of past trouble, should come from the Mexican Government and this is why I have hoped that the present Provisional Government or the Government de jure that is to succeed it, would take the initiative and suggest the appointment of a mixed commission with authority to consider all question of difference between the two Republics.

Speaking as the faithful friend of General Obregon, also as the true friend of Mexico, may I express the hope that you, as the distinguished representative of Mexico, will use your great influence to bring about some suggestions from your Government that would result to the advantage of both Republics.

If the Mexican people can be made to understand that the Government of the United States seeks only the welfare of the people of Mexico, coupled with the most friendly relations, the sooner will prosperity come to them and our own people.

Believe me, my dear Mr. Ambassador, with sincere and high regards,

Your faithful friend,

(signed) MYRON M. PARKER.

MMP:GM

Agosto 25 de 1920.

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A su Excelencia/  
señor Fernando Iglesias Calderón.  
Embajador Especial de México.  
Washington, D. C.

Muy querido señor Embajador:

Acabo de regresar de Atlantic City y encuentro sus dos estimables cartas del 21 del corriente y he tomado nota con mucho interés de sus observaciones respecto a algunas reformas constitucionales que podrían aplicarse a México.

Puedo decir, señor Embajador, que estoy completamente justificado al asegurarle que ningún funcionario del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos buscaría, por un sólo momento, los medios de indicar a un Estado soberano, el gobierno que debería tener; los sagrados derechos del pueblo de un estado deben siempre permitir que sea él quien determine ese Gobierno. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, que se cree aprueba en lo principal el informe de Fall, ha puntualizado algunos párrafos de observación de la Constitución Mexicana de 1917, los cuales fueron, en substancia, reafirmados por el Plan de Agua Prieta, con la esperanza y expectación de evitar futuras dificultades y malas interpretaciones, que el Congreso de México recomendaría la legislación de tales reformas, que promoverían los mejores intereses de ambas Repúblicas.

Yo sé que nuestro Gobierno preferiría que cualquiera sugestión encaaminada a una solución satisfactoria de las dificultades pasadas, viniera del Gobierno Mexicano y es por eso que he esperado que el Gobierno provisional actual o el Gobierno de facto que le suceda, tomara la iniciativa y sugerirá la designación de una comisión mixta con autorización amplia para estudiar todos los asuntos de diferencia entre las dos Repúblicas.

Hablando como un sincero amigo del General Obregón y también como un verdadero amigo de México, le manifiesto que espero que usted, como distinguido representante de México, usará de su gran influencia para provocar alguna sugestión de su Gobierno que resultaría ventajosa para ambas Repúblicas.

Si puede hacerse comprender al pueblo mexicano que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos busca solamente su bienestar, con sus más amistosas relaciones, más pronto vendrá la prosperidad a ese pueblo y al nuestro

Su sincero amigo.

MYRON M. PARKER.

Washington

# HARDING SALVAGING 'FAILED LEAGUE' TO BUILD A TRIBUNAL

Hopes to Use Better Features of Hague Court and Rejected Covenant.

By the Associated Press.

MARION, Ohio, August 20.—Turning away from the Versailles league of nations as a failure and a wreck "beyond the possibility of reconstruction," Senator Harding broke ground today for a new international peace structure he hopes to erect about the principle of a world court of justice. As foundation timbers he proposed to use the better features of the present Hague tribunal and of the covenant of the "failed league" and he promised that from the day of his election he would give to the task his best efforts in counsel with the ablest statesmen of the world. Detailed specifications, he said, he could not yet supply in the changing atmosphere of world conditions and opinions.

The republican nominee's deliverance was made in a front porch speech, voicing in direct and positive words his conception of a foreign policy for the nation. His greatest ambition and the cornerstone of his program, he said, was to regain for America the moral leadership it had "lost when ambition sought to superimpose a reactionary theory of discredited autocracy upon the progressive principles of living, glowing democracy."

#### Ready to Help Mexico.

To Mexico and other western republics he declared himself ready to extend a helping hand, but he pronounced a solemn admonition to the world that all the resources of the United States would guarantee protection to American life and property everywhere.

Professing also his desire to aid the stricken peoples of the old world, the candidate recounted how this sentiment had led him to vote "with grave misgivings" for ratification of the league covenant with reservations. He affirmed that he would do so now under similar circumstances, but added that conditions had changed and that the Polish crisis had shown the league so impotent that its agencies were not even called into use.

Had the United States assumed the obligation of Article X, he asserted, it would long since have been called upon to stem the tide of Russian invasion, and could not have refused without "appearing as a welfar" before the world.

## HONORS GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mexican Special Ambassador Places Wreath on Mount Vernon Tomb.

Fernando Yglesias Calderon, special ambassador from Mexico, and his staff, accompanied by Col. M. M. Parker, the Washington representative of Gen. Alvaro Obregon, visited Mount Vernon yesterday, when the ambassador laid a wreath on the tomb of Gen. Washington.

At the tomb the ambassador paid a fitting tribute to Washington, who, he declared, had gone into history as one of the world's greatest patriots.

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# COMPañIA TELEGRAFICA MEXICANA VIA GALVESTON.

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

B. & N. Sucr. - 172921

**ESQ. AV. INDEPENDENCIA Y SAN JUAN DE LETRAN.**

**VERACRUZ, CALLE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA No. 1.**

Fecha **6 SET 1920**

68 WASHINGTON DC 7 LF

GENERAL ALVARSO OBEREGON MEXICO

MY WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU AND MADAIRO

M M PARKER

*Handwritten notes in blue ink:*  
a. 7. 19 - un recibo  
or i



11.59 AMCM

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



REPUBLICA MEXICANA  
TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES

TELEGRAMA

Núm. 1018 De Mexico el 7 de Septiembre de 1920

Recibido en El Paso  
Via 2100 hrs

H. D.	H. R.	T. R.

Sr. Genl Alvaro Obregón  
M. M. Parker de  
Washington D. C. Con Spehnayer

Envíale siguiente  
"My warmest Congratulations  
to you and Mandairou"  
Respthe.

J. H. Perez Ariza

Pase Perez Mendoza

Todo telegrama debe llevar el sello de la Oficina.



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MYRON M. PARKER  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law  
Washington, D. C.  
KELLOGG BUILDING

September 8, 1920

General Alvaro Obregon,  
Nogales, Arizona.

My dear General Obregon;

I wired you my congratulations and now confirm them by letter.

Of course there never has been any doubt about your election but the satisfactory manner in which it passed off must be most gratifying to you.

As your loyal and faithful friend, I am very much interested in the success of your administration. I am absolutely certain that unless matters in contention between the two Governments are satisfactorily adjusted, your administration will be more or less handicapped. It is gratifying that Mexico is now tranquil for the first time in many years. The Provisional President has given most gratifying assurances for friendship for this country and for the protection of lives and property. So far, however, none of the obnoxious decrees of Carranza, such as Article #27 of the Constitution of '17, have been rescinded or even modified. This Government notes that the agreement entered into at Agua Prieta endorses the Constitution of '17. You will recall that several vigorous protests were entered by the Government of the United States respecting these matters. Those protests still stand.

The Provisional Government has been in power for over three months without any suggestions being made to this Government having for its object better international relations. I speak advisedly when I say that the Government of the United States would welcome any proposition from Mexico that would eventuate in a satisfactory understanding between the two

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Governments.

In view of the fact that you will assume the duties of your office as President of Mexico on the first of December, it isn't at all likely that this Government will extend any recognition to the Provisional Government.

I have previously said and now take the liberty of reiterating, that the Government of the United States would look with favor on a proposition from the Mexican Government for the appointment of a mixed commission to consider all matters in dispute and they hope that the creation of that commission will be suggested by yourself after you are President of Mexico. This would remove all thought of dictation.

So long as conditions exist as they are there will be constant friction between the two Governments. It will be easy for you to obtain the sincere friendship of the United States, without which, I very much fear, your administration will suffer many embarrassments and I want to say again, as I have before said, that in my judgment, there is not a chance of recognition until these matters have been satisfactorily settled.

If, as reported in the morning papers and I have reason to believe that the report is true, that the Government of the United States has unofficially called attention of the Provisional Government, through Consul General Summerlin, to the contention of the oil interests, it is fair to suppose that the position of the Government heretofore taken, in this regard, will be maintained. If this matter should go over until you are inaugurated President, it seems to me that the best answer to this last suggestion of the State Department would be the appointment of the commission I have referred to. This commission could consider the oil proposition and all other matters in controversy and you would, thereby, be relieved of any embarrassment that might come to you should you make a personal declaration on the subject.

Know me to be, General, always,

Your faithful friend,

