



Editorial del "New York Telegram" de ayer, titulado "La Llave del Problema Mexicano", con su correspondiente traducción.

DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO.

Nueva York, 27 de octubre de 1927.

EXP. 1.11.1.

NUM. 3637

Srta. Soledad González,
Secretaría Particular de la Pres. de la República,
México, D. F.

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

Reitero a usted las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO.-NO REELECCION.

Steban M. Celias

Cónsul General.

LA LLAVE DEL PROBLEMA MEXICANA.

(Traducción de editorial publicado
por el "New York Telegram" el 26
de octubre de 1927.)

Dwight Morrow, nuestro nuevo Embajador en la Ciudad de México, ha llegado a su puesto y presentará sus credenciales al Presidente Calles esta semana.

Al comunicar la anterior noticia, un despacho de la Prensa Unida agrega: "Morrow emprenderá desde luego un estudio completo de la situación mexicana en lo que ésta afecta a los Estados Unidos y probablemente pasará varias semanas, quizá meses, en estudio, antes de hacer un movimiento de importancia."

Con lo cual Morrow demuestra ser diferente a la generalidad de los Embajadores americanos, que con frecuencia asumen la actitud de un domador de leones que entra a la jaula preparado, con el látigo en la mano, a hacer que los animales salten por el aro.

El Embajador Morrow, por lo visto, tiene una idea diferente de su cargo. En vez de comenzar amonestando al gobierno de México, parece que desea enterarse primero de los antecedentes y de los problemas que tendrá que tratar. Todo lo cual parece indicar que desea, efectivamente, terminar las dificultades entre México y los Estados Unidos de una manera justa y satisfactoria para ambas partes.

El nuevo Embajador tiene ante sí uno de los problemas más difíciles que diplomático americano alguna haya confrontado en muchos años. En México encontrará intereses nativos que desean que fracase; que no pasan a Calles y que, de ser posible, derrocarían el gobierno de éste. Encontrará asimismo, dentro y fuera de México, intereses americanos y extranjeros animados de los mismos sentimientos, es decir, que también le desean el fracaso y que también se oponen al Presidente Calles y al General Obregón, su probable sucesor en el gobierno de México. Tales intereses saben que el fracaso de Morrow significaría nueva fricción entre México y los Estados Unidos y que esa fricción les beneficiaría.

Agréguese a lo anterior el hecho de que durante los próximos diez meses México atravesará por un período de intranquilidad y ansiedad inherente a toda campaña presidencial mexicana y se verá claramente que Morrow es el hombre-llave cuyos ^{actos} probablemente fijarán la historia de las relaciones entre México y los Estados Unidos por muchos años por venir.

Pero mucho más que lo que es aparente en la superficie depende del éxito del Embajador Morrow en la Ciudad de México, importantes como indudablemente lo son las relaciones méxico-estadounidenses. Toda la América Latina estará pendiente del resultado, como ha estado pendiente de todos los acontecimientos que se han desarrollado en los últimos años, pues es sabido que somos vistos con sospecha no sólo en México sino en todos lados. Nuestra política,

especialmente desde que el Secretario Kellogg se encuentra al frente del Departamento de Estado, ha sido considerada como contradictoria, vacilante, provocativa y tendiente a fomentar conflictos con fines siniestros y egoístas.

El arreglo de las dificultades entre México y los Estados Unidos y el restablecimiento de las relaciones amistosas entre los dos países sería, por tanto, un galardón inapreciable en la hoja de servicios de cualquier hombre. Esperamos que Morrow lo conquiste.

KEY TO THE MEXICAN MUDDLE.

DWIGHT MORROW, our new Ambassador to Mexico City, has reached his post and will present his letters to President Calles this week.

Whereupon, says a United Press dispatch, "Morrow will begin a study of the entire Mexican situation in so far as it affects the United States. He will probably spend several weeks, or even months, in study before he makes any important moves."

In which Morrow shows himself as different from the average American Ambassador. Too often they assume the attitude of a professional lion tamer entering the arena prepared, whip and all, to make the animals jump through the hoop.

Ambassador Morrow would seem to have a somewhat different conception of his job. Instead of commencing by informing Mexico where to head in, he seems to want to know what the shooting is all about and sets himself the task of understanding the problems with which he will have to deal. All of which sounds very much as if he really wishes to end the Mexican-American squabble on a basis fair to both sides.

The new Ambassador faces one of the hardest jobs an American diplomat has undertaken in years. Inside Mexico there are native interests which do not wish him to succeed. They do not want the Calles regime to stand. If possible they would overthrow it. And there are certain American and other foreign interests inside and outside Mexico which do not want him to make good. These, too, are opposed to President Calles—and to General Obregon, likely to be Mexico's next President. They know that Morrow's failure would probably mean increased friction between Mexico and the United States and so play into their hands.

Add to all this the fact that during the next ten months Mexico will be in a state of unrest and anxiety incident to a Mexican Presidential campaign and it will be clearly seen that Morrow is the key man upon whose acts Mexican-American history will likely depend for a long time to come.

But far more depends upon Ambassador Morrow's success in Mexico City than is apparent on the surface, however important Mexican-American relations undoubtedly are. All Latin America will watch the outcome, just as it has been watching events for the last several years. A vast amount of suspicion is aimed at us not only in Mexico but from all along the line. Our policies, particularly since Secretary Kellogg has been at the helm in the State Department, have been regarded as contradictory, wavering, provocative and intended to foster conflict for selfish and sinister purposes.

Settlement of the Mexican-American muddle and restoration of friendly relations thus would be a tremendous feather in the cap of any man who can bring it off. We hope Morrow can manage it.

New York Telegram - Nueva York - Oct. 26/1927.

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Octubre 31 de 1927.

T R A C Y

dice

Aunque parezca raro, la Doctrina Monroe, que fué establecida con un propósito completamente distinto, nos ha acercado peligrosamente a la ruta del Imperialismo.

-----M. E. TRACY.-----

DWIGHT W. MORROW, ha ido a México en calidad de Embajador, pero en forma distinta de los anteriores.

El respeto mutuo, le ha dicho a Calles, debe ser la base de las relaciones futuras entre los dos países .

Es triste que una idea como ésta nos parezca novedosa.

El respeto mutuo, debía de haber sido la base de -- nuestras relaciones todo el tiempo, pero no lo ha sido, y no podemos evadir las responsabilidades que pesan sobre -- nuestros hombros.

° ° ° ° °

ESTADOS UNIDOS QUIERE SER TUTOR DE MEXICO.

A pesar de todas las frases cortésas, nuestra actitud hacia México, ha sido obviamente patrocinadora.

Desde la revolución de Madero, hemos demostrado -- una tendencia siempre creciente a decir a México lo que -- debe hacer, no sólo en los asuntos en disputa, sino tam--bién en lo que respecta a su Gobierno.

Con este fin, "eliminamos" a Huerta; nos rehusamos

a reconocer el Gobierno de Carranza, y empleamos el embargo de armas como un "garrote", para no mencionar sino unos cuantos de los ejemplos que saltan a la vista.

• • • • •

Trad.:MCM

TRACY

SAYS

Curious as it may seem, the Monroe Doctrine, which was established for an exactly opposite purpose, has led us dangerously near to paths of imperialism.

— M. E. TRACY —

DWIGHT W. MORROW starts out as a different kind of Ambassador to Mexico.

Mutual respect, he tells President Calles, must be the basis of future relations between the two countries.

It is pathetic that such an idea should sound novel.

Mutual respect ought to have been the basis of relations all along, but it has not, and we cannot evade shouldering some share of responsibility.

* * *

U. S. as Mexico's Tutor.

IN spite of all the fine phrases, our attitude toward Mexico has been obviously patronizing.

Ever since the Madero revolution, we have shown an increasing tendency to tell Mexico what she ought to do, not only with regard to matters in dispute but with regard to her government.

To this end we "eliminated" Huerta, refused to recognize Carranza and employed the arms embargo as a club, only to mention a few of the more glaring examples.

* * *



Sinopsis.

Considera como "pajas en el viento... impulsadas a un entendimiento" el que, según se dice, el Embajador Morrow hubiera practicado palabras de español en su viaje; el - que su recepción hubiera sido cordial; y el que el señor Presidente haya revocado el - embargo de no adquirir mercancías en Estados Unidos.- "Por fin se nos ha mandado un americano con corazón", cuentan que exclaman los mexicanos -- presentados a Morrow.- Parece que el Presidente Coolidge ha querido intervenir personalmente para que haya un cambio de cosas.- Orgullosa Morrow - de la soberanía de su país, - conviene en la soberanía mexicana. !Que termine el cambio de muecas, como muchachos de escuela!

CMR

(Traducción)

The New York Telegram, martes, 1º de noviembre de 1927.

"PAJAS EN EL VIENTO"

Puede ser que la esperanza sea el creador del pensamiento; sin embargo por fin parece que vemos pajas en el viento que empiezan a -- ser impulsadas rumbo a un entendimiento entre los Estados Unidos y México.

El nuevo representante del Tío Samuel en aquel país, se dirigió al histórico Palacio Nacional y allí, en presencia de un gran número de personas que se hallaban reunidas en el gran salón de Embajadores, hizo presentación formal de sus credenciales al Presidente Calles.

Claro que tales ceremonias siguen un protocolo tan formal como si se tratara de una encofetada boda eclesiástica; pero, a semejanza de una boda, pueden resultar tan "frías" como las montañas de hielo de Groenlandia, o animadas por cierta atmósfera de cordialidad que parecen sentir todos los presentes. Este cierto "algo" invisible pareció circundar las formalidades en cuestión.

Aún antes de las ceremonias, sin embargo, nos pareció olfatear un cambio posible para un mejoramiento en los asuntos mexico-americanos. El nuevo Embajador americano claramente se sentía contento de -- hallarse entre el pueblo mexicano, y éste daba muestras de agrado de contarle en su seno.

Entendemos que a bordo del tren en que hizo el viaje a la ciudad de México, el Embajador Morrow estuvo practicando algunas palabras preliminares de español, que tiene pensado dominar con el fin de acercarse más a la gente, entre la que ahora va a vivir y a trabajar. Y, según se nos ha contado, los mexicanos que han sido presentados y han hablado con él, salen diciendo: "Por fin se nos ha mandado un americano con corazón."

Por su parte el Presidente Calles, la semana pasada, revocó -- el embargo decretado para no adquirir mercancías destinadas al Gobierno mexicano en los Estados Unidos. Este embargo se impuso después -- de que Washington rehusó permitir la entrega de algunos aeroplanos, -- sillas de montar y otras cosas compradas por México en este país. Bajo las circunstancias, es difícil interpretar la cancelación del embargo como no sea un gesto deliberadamente amistoso de parte del Primer Magistrado de la nación mexicana.

Repetimos que estas cosas no son mas que pajas en el viento; -- pero a nosotros nos parece que llevan el rumbo apropiado. Después de un largo y desolador período de disputas y fricciones de parte del Departamento de Estado, que constantemente daba muestras de una insondable ignorancia del temperamento y psicología latino-americanos, empieza a verse como si el Presidente Coolidge hubiera intervenido personalmente para que se efectuara el cambio que tanto se necesitaba.

El Embajador Morrow ha empezado con un buen principio, pues debidamente orgulloso de nuestra independencia y soberanía como estamos todos los americanos, nuestro nuevo representante en la ciudad de México conviene, como debe ser, en que los mexicanos se sienten igualmente y con derecho orgullosos de su independencia y soberanía. Las negociaciones sobre tal base, en que cada nación escrupulosamente respeta los derechos nacionales, el orgullo y el honor de los demás, difícilmente pueden resultar en algo que no sea un entendimiento duradero.

Con esto no queremos decir que la tarea sea fácil. No lo es. Como hemos tenido oportunidad de manifestar en más de una ocasión, existen grupos hostiles y ambiciosos en ambos lados de la frontera que esperan y hasta puede que traten de hacerla fracasar. Sin embargo, los augurios son buenos e indican un feliz éxito.

Además, ya es tiempo para que ello suceda. Es absurdo, tanto para México como para los Estados Unidos, que se hagan muecas a través del Río Bravo, cuando todo el mundo sabe que las buenas relaciones resultarán mucho más provechosas, siempre, para ambos.

Trad.
CMR



Editorial del periódico "The New York Telegram", de ayer, titulado "Pajas en el Viento".

DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO.

Nueva York, 2 de noviembre de 1927.

EXP. 1.11.1.

3691

NUM.

Sr.ta. Soledad González,
Secretaría Particular de la Pres. de la República,
México, D. F.

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

Reitero a usted las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO.-NO REELECCION.

Arturo M. Elias.

Cónsul General.

Anexos.

JMA

Straws in the Wind

IT may be that the hope is father to the thought, but at last we do seem to see straws in the wind beginning to drift slowly in the direction of an understanding between the United States and Mexico.

Uncle Sam's new representative down there rode to the historic National Palace, and there, in the presence of a large crowd gathered in the grand salon of the Ambassadors, formally presented his credentials to President Calles.

Of course such ceremonies follow a protocol as formal as a high church wedding, but, like a wedding, they can be as cold as Greenland's icy mountains or warmed by a certain atmosphere of cordiality which all present seem to feel. This certain invisible something seemed to surround the formalities in question.

Even prior to the ceremonies, however, we seemed to scent a possible change for the better in Mexican-American affairs. The new American Ambassador was obviously pleased to find himself among the Mexican people, while the latter showed every indication of being glad to have him.

On board the train bound to Mexico City, we understand, Ambassador Morrow was already practicing up on a few preliminary words of Spanish which he intends to master that he may approach closer to the people among whom he is now to live and labor. And, we are told, Mexicans who met and talked with him left saying:—"At least we have been sent an American with a heart."

On his side President Calles last week revoked the embargo against buying supplies for the Mexican government in the United States. This embargo was levied after Washington had refused to permit the delivery of some airplanes, saddles and other goods purchased in this country by Mexico. Under the circumstances it is difficult to interpret the cancellation of the embargo as other than a deliberately friendly gesture on the part of Mexico's chief executive.

We repeat, these things are but straws in the wind. But to us they do seem to be wafting in the right direction. After a heartbreakingly protracted period of bickering and pin-pricking on the part of a State Department which constantly exhibited a most abysmal ignorance of Latin-American temperament and psychology, it begins to look as if President Coolidge had personally intervened that a much-needed change might be wrought.

Ambassador Morrow has got off to a good start. Rightly proud of our independence and sovereignty as we Americans all are, our new representative in Mexico City seems to take it for granted, as he should, that the Mexicans are equally rightly proud of theirs. Negotiations conducted on such a basis, each scrupulously respectful of the national rights, pride and honor of the other, can scarcely fail to result in a lasting understanding.

By that we do not mean the task is an easy one. It is not. As we have taken occasion to observe more than once before, there are hostile and selfish groups on both sides the border which hope and may even try to make it end in failure. Nevertheless, the auguries are good and point to ultimate success.

Moreover, it is high time. It is absurd for Mexico and the United States to be making schoolboy faces at each other across the Rio Grande when everybody knows good relations would be ever so much more profitable to them both.

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"THE NEW YORK TELEGRAM"
Noviembre 5 de 1927.

MORROW Y CALLES.

EL EMBAJADOR MORROW y el Presidente Calles estuvieron juntos por espacio de cuatro horas, en la hacienda mexicana del Presidente. Muy bueno! - Mientras más tiempo estén juntos, mejores amigos - llegarán a ser; y la amistad de estos dos hombres, influenciará indudablemente la amistad de los dos países que representan.

Lo que los dos países necesitan, en intereses de la paz, es comprensión. Y la comprensión - tiene que venir por medio de los individuos. Engendra también la simpatía; y la simpatía requiere suficiente imaginación para colocarse en lugar del otro individuo. La mejor ayuda para llegar a ella es la creencia en esta excelente Regla: NO HAGAS A OTROS LO QUE NO QUIERAS PARA TI.

El Embajador Morrow, tiene esa comprensión y también tiene imaginación y simpatía. Ya ha demostrado que el respeto a la dignidad de México -- como estado soberano, exige, a su vez, el respeto de México. Es una apuesta segura la de que el Presidente Calles andará la mitad del camino, en ese sentido. Y esa es una indicación de paz.



MORROW AND CALLES.

AMBASSADOR MORROW and President Calles spent four hours together at the Mexican ranch of President Calles. Good. The more time they spend together the better friends they are apt to become, and the friendship of these two men will undoubtedly influence the friendship of the countries they represent.

What the two countries need, in the interest of peace, is understanding. Understanding has to come through individuals. It begets sympathy. Sympathy requires imagination enough to put yourself in the other fellow's place. It is helped greatly by belief in the Golden Rule.

Ambassador Morrow has understanding. He also has imagination and sympathy. He has shown already that respect for the dignity of Mexico as a sovereign state which will command the respect of Mexico. It is a safe bet that President Calles will meet him half way. And that means peace.



CONSULADO GENERAL DE MEXICO

DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO.

Número: 3789 Exp.: 1.11.1.
Asunto: Recorte y traducción
de un editorial del "New York
Telegram" del 8 del actual.

Nueva York, N. Y.,
noviembre 11 de 1927.

Srita. Soledad González,
Sria. Part. del Sr. Presidente de la Rep.,
Ciudad de México.

Con el presente tengo el honor de acompañar a
usted recorte y traducción al español de un editorial
muy favorable a nuestro Gobierno, que apareció publicado
en "The New York Telegram" del día 8 de este mes.

Renuevo a usted las seguridades de mi muy atenta
y distinguida consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO. NO REELECCION.

Arturo M. Elias.

Cónsul General.

Incl.

fg.

LOS VECINOS DE AL LADO.
(THE PEOPLE NEXT DOOR).

(Traducción de editorial publicado por el periódico "The Telegram", de Nueva York, el 8 de noviembre de 1927).

Hace cinco semanas dos generales, ambos candidatos a la Presidencia, abandonaron la Ciudad de México con objeto de poner en ejecución un plan perfectamente preparado tendiente a derrocar, por medio de las armas, al gobierno constituido.

A los dos días^{ya} uno de dichos jefes, el General Francisco Serrano, había sido pasado por las armas, en tanto que el otro revolucionario, el General Arnulfo Gomez, fué capturado a fines de la semana pasada en las montañas de Veracruz, juzgado sumariamente y ejecutado.

Así, pronta y enérgicamente, sofocó el Presidente Calles lo que parece haber sido una de las intentonas revolucionarias más peligrosas que se hayan visto en el país en muchos años.

Y ahora, naturalmente, oiremos los ataques de costumbre en contra del gobierno de Calles. Se le tachará de sanguinario, brutal y despótico, quizás con razón. Pero toda persona que esté bien enterada de la situación os dirá que es preferible que Gómez, Serrano y algunos cuantos de sus partidarios hayan corrido la suerte que corrieron a que el gobierno de México hubiera sido derrocado y que miles de personas inocentes hubieran perdido la vida en el caos que seguramente seguiría a la caída del gobierno.

Y es curioso notar que los críticos más severos del Presidente Calles invariablemente citan la dictadura de Porfirio Díaz como la época más próspera de México, olvidándose que Díaz fué notoriamente uno de los gobernantes más despóticos y sanguinarios que haya tenido México. Durante treinta años la palabra de Díaz fué ley y la más ligera evidencia de oposición fué suprimida con mano de hierro. Los fusilamientos abundaron durante su gobierno.

Típico de esta escuela de críticos es el autor del infantil artículo que aparece en el "Liberty" de hoy. Bajo el encabezado de "Los vecinos de al lado", esta revista de nombre quijotesco urge la intervención americana en México basándose en que México es un país semi-salvaje, habitado por analfabetas y en revolución constante desde la caída del benévolo Díaz.

Si alguna crítica tuviéramos que hacer de los últimos acontecimientos desarrollados al sur del Río Bravo, sería que el Presidente Calles parece estar inclinando hacia los métodos de Díaz; pero esto tenemos que agregar en favor de Calles: que en tanto que Díaz

sólo se preocupaba por su propio bienestar y por el de los pocos acfortunados -- mexicanos y extranjeros -- que componían su corte, sin importarle para nada la masa del pueblo que sufría una suerte peor que la del ganado, Calles está tratando de hacer algo por esos desventurados.

Como la citada revista sabiamente observa, las dos terceras partes del pueblo de México son analfabetas; pero este hecho no implica ningún descrédito para los actuales gobernantes de México, ~~sinexm~~ sean malos o buenos, sino mas bien para el "benévolo Díaz", quien, de haber querido, podía haber ilustrado casi completamente a su pueblo durante los treinta años de su gobierno. Calles está al menos haciendo ~~alguna~~ algo en pro de la educación.

No sabemos si Calles y Obregón harán de México una república grande y progresista; pero es deber de este país darles una oportunidad. Debemos cooperar, no obstruccionar. Un país cuya población está en su mayoría formada por indios no puede desarrollar una refinada civilización de la noche a la mañana. Un gran experimento se está llevando a cabo actualmente entre "los vecinos de al lado". Este experimento puede tener éxito y puede no tenerlo. Nadie sabe. De cualquier manera, requerirá años. Esperemos.

"THE PEOPLE NEXT DOOR."

FIVE weeks ago two generals, both Presidential candidates, marched out of Mexico City, bent upon executing a well-laid plot for the overthrow of the government by force of arms.

Two days later one of the leaders, General Francisco Serrano, found himself looking down the ugly barrels of a firing squad, and over the last week-end the other revolutionary, General Arnulfo Gomez, suffered the same fate. Captured in the mountains of Vera Cruz, he was summarily stood up against a stone wall and shot.

Thus quickly and grimly, it would seem, President Calles has rung down the curtain on what appears to have been one of the most dangerous attempts at revolution the country has seen in years.

And now, of course, we will hear the usual denunciations of the Calles regime. It will be called bloody, brutal and despotic, which perhaps it is. But those who really know the situation will say that it is better for Gomez, Serrano and their handful of followers to go like this than that the Mexican government should be overthrown and tens of thousands of people be butchered in the chaos which would surely follow.

Funny thing about some of the loudest critics of President Calles. Almost invariably they cite the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz as the golden era of Mexican prosperity and long for a return of the good old days. Yet Diaz was notoriously one of the most cold-blooded rulers Mexico ever had. For thirty years his word was law, and the slightest evidence of opposition to his sway was put down with an iron hand. The firing squad had plenty to do in his day and time.

Typical of this school of critics is the author of that childish outburst in Liberty, out today. Under the heading, "The People Next Door," this Quixotically labelled periodical urges American intervention in Mexico because it is a barbarous country, peopled by illiterates, and in constant turmoil since the passing of the benevolent Diaz.

Now, if we had any criticism to make of recent events south of the Rio Grande, it would be that President Calles would seem to be acquiring the Diaz touch, but there is this to be said in Calles' favor:—Where Diaz feathered his own nest and those of the fortunate few who composed his court—native notables and foreigners—the mass of his people suffered a lot worse than that of cattle. Calles is trying to do something for these lowly creatures.

As the periodical above referred to sagely observes, two-thirds of the Mexican people are illiterate; but this fact casts no slur upon the present rulers of the country, be they good or bad, but rather upon the "benevolent" Diaz, who, had he so desired, could have made his people almost wholly literate in the almost third of a century he was supreme in his land. Calles is at least doing something toward their education.

Whether the Calles-Obregon crowd are going to make Mexico into a great, modern republic we do not profess to know. But it is up to this country to give them a chance. Our job should be to help and not to hinder. A country whose population is mostly Indian cannot suddenly blossom out into an effete civilization overnight. A great experiment is now under way among "The People Next Door," and maybe it will succeed and maybe it will not. Nobody knows. Anyway, it will require years. Meanwhile, give it time.



LA OPORTUNIDAD PARA "CONSTRUIR UN IMPERIO" SE LE PRESENTA
A MORROW EN MEXICO.

Las Circunstancias le Brindan al Embajador Americano un Raro Poder, para Formar o Dañar los Destinos de un Pueblo que Necesita Estímulo Económico.

Este, cuarto y último artículo, escrito por un observador americano, muy conocido del "The Telegram", y quien acaba de regresar de aquel país, ve en nuestro nuevo Embajador en México, a un probable fundador de imperios.

El Embajador Morrow, puede formarse en México una-reputación perdurable, como "fundador de Imperios", en su-mejor sentido, si logra aclimatarse allí y construir una-política cooperativa entre los Estados Unidos y aquel país.

Ha ido al país "más rico del mundo, en relación -- con su tamaño" -- tierra que figura en primer lugar como -- productora de plata y en segundo como productora de petróleo -- tierra que puede fácilmente producir tres o cuatro -- cosechas por año, en sus regiones tropicales; que puede -- producir todos los vegetales y minerales conocidos en el -- mundo, en grandes cantidades, y que aún no se ha desarro-- llado o explotado, ni en una centésima parte.

Le ha caído bien al pueblo.

Empero, ahí se encontrará con 14,000,000 de indivi-
duos, con sus industrias nativas y su frugalidad, que em--
piezan apenas a surgir del peonaje, que apenas comienzan a
fundar escuelas públicas en los distritos rurales, que ape-
nas empiezan a darse cuenta de sus oportunidades como nati

vos de una "Nación Soberana".

El uso feliz que hizo Morrow de esta frase, en su primer discurso oficial, en el Palacio Nacional, lo ha hecho ya simpático a los mexicanos, que tienen más costumbre de oír a los americanos hablar de "intervención armada" y de "concesiones", que de amistad y de amable cooperación, como buenos vecinos.

Su visita, a las 6:30 a.m., a la Hacienda del Presidente Calles, revisando los sembrados, visitando los establos, y disfrutando de un apetitoso almuerzo campestre, se acepta como una nueva prueba de que, por fin, el Tío Samuel les ha enviado "un hombre de corazón" y no un diplomático "presuntuoso".

La Colonia hace el Problema difícil.

Entretanto, Morrow ha dado una recepción oficial a la Colonia americana, la que, en un 80%, es quisquillosa y hostil al Gobierno mexicano. Muchos de estos americanos, viven todavía con la esperanza de volver a los tiempos en que las buenas cocineras sólo ganaban \$5.00 mensuales; en que los peones quedaban satisfechos con 17-centavos diarios; en que las haciendas de un millón de acres se obtenían por una bicoca, y los afortunados, en un año o dos, amasaban una enorme fortuna con el petróleo.

Morrow necesita de una clarividencia extraordinaria en tal medio. Pero si escucha los preceptos de su padre y maestro, verá que ha encontrado la tierra de promisión y a un pueblo enormemente rico, que sólo necesita de cooperación, educación y ayuda económica. Y encontrará

que él, individualmente, tiene más poder para forjar o dañar sus destinos, del que pueda tener cualquier otro individuo.

Puede ser la tierra más hermosa.

Si Morrow aprende el idioma, si se establece ahí - durante cinco o diez años, puede llegar a ser, en el sentido verdadero de la palabra, "un constructor de imperios".- Pues México se encuentra hoy pobre; su economía política, - se cotiza muy bajo, y su pueblo se encuentra en una escasez rallana en la miseria.

Con una política constructiva, de parte del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y el advenimiento del capital extranjero amparado por las leyes, México puede convertirse en uno de los países más bellos del mundo.- Puede ser el amigo más sincero de los Estados Unidos, y el líder amistoso entre los países latinoamericanos que se encuentran más al sur.

Morrow se encuentra colocado hoy de tal manera que, puede escribir uno de los capítulos más sorprendentes de la historia, uniendo a todas las naciones americanas en un pacto de buena inteligencia y cooperación.

CHANCE TO "BUILD EMPIRE" FACES MORROW IN MEXICO

Circumstances Give American Ambassador Rare Power to Make or Mar Destiny of People Needing Economic Encouragement.

Dwight Morrow, our new Ambassador to Mexico, as a possible empire builder is seen in this, the fourth and last article by an American observer well known to The Telegram and who has just returned from that country.

Ambassador Morrow in Mexico can make an everlasting reputation for himself as an "empire builder," in its best sense, if he can acclimate himself there and construct a co-operative policy between the United States and that country.

He has gone to "the richest country in the world according to size"—a land which ranks first in silver production and second in oil production—a land which can easily produce three or four crops a year in its tropical districts; which can produce every vegetable or mineral known to earth in large quantities, and which has never yet been one-hundredth part developed.

Has Made Hit with People.

Yet there he will find, 14,000,000 people of native industry and thrift just now emerging from peonage, just now achieving public schools in the rural districts, and just now beginning to realize their opportunities as natives of a "sovereign republic."

Morrow's happy use of his last phrase in his first official speech at the national place has already endeared him to Mexicans, who are more used to Americanos talking "armed intervention" and "concessions" than amity and neighborly cooperation.

His 6:30 A. M. visit to President Calles' farm, inspecting the crops, visiting the cow herd and enjoying a hearty farm breakfast was accepted as another proof that at last Uncle Sam has sent them "a man with a heart" and not a diplomatic "stuffed shirt."

Colony Makes Problem Delicate.

Meanwhile, Morrow has officially given a reception to the American colony, which is 80 per cent critical of and hostile to the present Mexican government. Many of these Americans still hope for a return of the days when good cooks could be got for \$5 a month, when farm laborers were satisfied with 17 cents a day, when million-acre ranches could be obtained on a promise, and fortunes in oil were made by the lucky in a year or two.

Morrow will need unusual vision in such an environment. But if he harkens to the precepts of his schoolmaster father, he will see that here is a land and a people of the richest promise needing co-operation, education, economic encouragement. He will find that he, individually, has more power to make or mar their destiny than possibly any other single individual.

Can Be Made Fair Land.

If Morrow will learn the language, if he can take root there for five or ten years, then he can become an "empire builder" in the truest sense of the world. For Mexico today is at low ebb; its economics at the lowest quotations; its people in dire straits.

With a constructive policy on the part of the United States State Department, and the advent of foreign capital under the law, it can be made one of the fairest lands of earth. It can be made a staunch friend of the United States and a friendly leader amongst the suspicious Latin American lands farther south.

Morrow today is in position to write one of history's most remarkable chapters, binding together all the American nations in a new pact of understanding and co-operation.



Handwritten:
D. Morrow
1

**FIDEICOMISO ARCHIVOS PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES Y FERNANDO
TORREBLANCA**

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JAIL RIOTERS AT COLUMBIA "PEP" RALLY

Students Burn Bleachers
and Pelt Firemen with
Mud.

COP SENT TO HOSPITAL

Reserves Rout Revellers Despite
Barrage of Vegetables
and Eggs.

South field, at Columbia University, looks like the war-torn battlefields of France, and a good many of the university's students bear scars of conflict. One policeman is recovering from injuries that required hospital attention.

It was all because the Spectator, student newspaper, complained a few days ago that the undergraduates had not shown enough "pep" in supporting the football team this season.

Burn Bleachers.
Students gathered at the field last night for a rally to give the team a send-off for its game tomorrow with Syracuse. Enthusiasm got out of bounds and was not quelled until firemen in getting to the flames, which by then had attracted a crowd of more than 2,000, tore down a fence and began to burn the bleachers.

They were impelled to do so, it appears, because of the recent furore over the case of Bennett J. Doty, a French military attaché, who was released yesterday, and the publication of at least two books dealing with Legion life.

Doty was pardoned and freed recently, after his death sentence had been commuted to imprisonment.

Denounced Wren Stories.
Major Peckhoff denounced the writings of Percival Wren as giving a false impression of the Foreign Legion.

"Bea Gease" is very exciting," he said. "I liked it, but I couldn't find any Legionnaires in it anywhere." He admitted that many recruits were runaway criminals.

He said that he did not last long in our ranks," he said. "If they are actually bad we eliminate them through the punishment camp."

Denies Cruelty.
Peckhoff denied that cruel punishment was practiced.

Major Peckhoff joined the Legion in 1914 and re-enlisted after the war. He has served in Syria, Indo-China, Algiers and Morocco. He lost his right arm in France, but is still on active duty.

MARK NEWTON'S DEATH
Bicentenary To Be Observed by Exhibition Until Dec. 17.

The bicentenary of the death of Sir Isaac Newton will be commemorated Friday and Saturday at the American Museum of Natural History.

Among speakers will be Dr. David Eugene Smith, Dr. G. D. Birkhoff, of Harvard; Dr. M. L. Pupin, of Columbia; and George E. Roberts, of the National City Bank.

An exhibit, which will continue to December 17, will consist of books, portraits, medals, letters and other mementoes relating to Newton and his achievements.

PLAN MEDDLING PACT
European Hand Seen in Latins' War on White House.

By the United Press.
BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 22.—A movement among Latin American countries to frustrate President Coolidge's moves at the Sixth Pan-American Congress in Havana next February and to offer a plan for an agreement prohibiting intervention in any Latin American country has been revealed by Mexican newspapers reaching here.

El Porvenir, a Monterrey newspaper, affirms that delegates from Mexico, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, Haiti and other countries were due today to investigate receipt from a former member of the Klan of 400 rounds of .38-caliber pistol ammunition and two loading clips.

The former Klansman said the ammunition and clips had been found in the attic of a building said to have been used as a headquarters by Arthur H. Bell, Grand Dragon of New Jersey, and several Harlem street apartments within the last three months.

HELLO! IT'S HERE! N.Y.'S MOST WIDELY READ BOOK
THE most widely read book in New York is just off the press with 1,256 pages containing everything from A to Z in the way of handy information.

With more than 1,000,000 subscribers backing it the publishers know that it will be a sure-fire hit in a conservative way.

A reader who is interested in artificial eyes, badges, bootblack supplies, chimeys, detectives, hair dye, ornamental iron, mailing tubes, well drilling, parquet floors, rhinestones, Mrs. Len Bell, wools clips or sextons may clean a great deal of useful knowledge by turning to the index at the back.

Marriage Challenge Is Defi Hurlled at Old and Unsocial Ideals, but Is Not a Threat to Real Matrimony, Say Will and Inez Irwin

Happily Wedded Writer Folk See
Wane of Victorian Theories
of Family Life.

By JANE DIXON,
Telegram Staff Writer.

THE Marriage Challenge for resounding so loudly these days that we stepped out to discover whether or not the good old institution of matrimony was falling to its own weight.

We brought up in front of 240 West Eleventh street, which is the home (not house) of Will and Inez Irwin.

Will and Inez Irwin are writing folk, and there is a belief abroad that the arts and wedding bells do not synchronize with any degree of permanency. Yet the Irwins have been married, to these many months without any hint of a total or even a partial eclipse.

We found Will and Inez seated on the same deep cushioned sofa in a delightful home living room assembled for comfort as well as for effect.

"THE Marriage Challenge?" Will looked at Inez with one of those smiles of the cat with a permanent cream jug at its disposal. "Matrimony does seem to have fallen into disrepute, doesn't it? It is nothing serious. Merely a general reaction against the old-fashioned Victorian ideas which hampered happiness."

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Mr. and Mrs. Will Irwin.

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"The trouble is," Inez asserted, "that we have insisted marriage must be the romantic ideal. We take two young persons, born of different parents, raised in different environments and under different conditions, with opposite temperaments and wide-apart goals. We put them in two rooms and a bath and say, 'There, now, be happy.' And because they are not happy we moan. 'You've made a mess of it.'"

"The Victorian idea that a man and a wife must be a social unit is one tradition that is being challenged," said Will.

"My money is on the challenger. Husbands and wives are individuals in both the social and the personal spheres of the things that are social. They have their preferences and their dislikes, and each other does not extend to each other's friends. For either to interfere in the other's friendships or social relations is the

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Most Unions in Their Circle Successful—Wives Advised "to Shut Up or Get Out."

office and then passed his bar examinations. Today he must be a university graduate. Unless young people with a sense of responsibility pooled their resources, they would wait until their thirtieth to marry, if they ever married.

"Husbands retain a certain pride in the matter of the fifty-fifty marriage, confessed Inez. 'There's Will, for example. He insists on paying all the bills for the family. I save the money. In other words, his earnings are our living, and my earnings are our savings.'"

"SUPPOSE," we suggested, "that you should get the Marriage Challenge but decide to move out and on?"

"Believe it or not, neither Inez nor Will Irwin had ever considered such a disaster. They both thought the suggestion was awfully funny and went into gales of laughter over it.

"Poor Will would be out of luck," said Inez.

"Inez would be in luck," said Will.

"But such a situation could not possibly happen in our family," Inez and Will chorused.

Both agreed that the institution of marriage would be on, with deletions and reformations, as it has gone from the beginning of the world to the present day. The Marriage Challenge would only refine and solidify it.

Will Irwin added that he had considered the census of his friends not so long ago, a very meticulous unbiased census, and that the sum total showed eighty per cent.

"You don't hear about the successful marriages," he added. "You hear about the unsuccessful ones."

"Dissatisfied wives should either shut up, stand pat, or get out," said Inez.

"You should shut up, or get out. Doesn't that put the other one over the sniffling nose of the Marriage Challenge?"

The chairman of the election board, who was in control of the cord, threatened to remove the booth by the side of the curtain, and in plain view of all standing near the machine, including the two judges, who were about eight feet in front of the machine, changed the pointers from the position in which they were held and in one movement moved the pointers for a straight Democratic vote, and immediately pulled the handle to the left, recording the vote.

Curtains Remain Open.
When the attention of the judges was called to this flagrant violation of the law, the first asked as if no serious offense was committed, but later one of them told the chairman that he was not to touch the lever.

"During the day a man signed the register and went into the booth alone. The curtain, however, remained partly open, as they were most of the day, so that the man's vote was visible to all."

"When he came out the Democratic captain called the voter abusive names, saying how he dared him to vote for Panken and threatening to take away the man's pedler's permit."

The pedler pleaded with the chairman that he voted the Democratic ticket except for Panken.

The Lawyers' Non-Partisan Committee is planning a mass meeting to be held perhaps in this same school building Friday night. Speakers will include the election day trialists and urge citizens who were interfered with in voting to come forward and make affidavits concerning their cases.

Louis himself was a trifle unsure about the process of the law. He knew, though, that Frank had a break and that if he couldn't dodge the rap he at least had a good chance of beating the chair.

Marie, who had been almost swallowed her ears. Her ready hands sparkled. Her nostrils widened and her eyes sparkled and her eyebrows winged up and down.

Charles A. Schneider, the appeals counsel, arrived to share his disapproval with his client's family and expanded the descending chain of command to the heart's content of pictures.

His-year-old Lena, a veteran of the war, had been almost swallowed her ears. Her ready hands sparkled. Her nostrils widened and her eyes sparkled and her eyebrows winged up and down.

A girl reporter strolled about, surreptitiously noting the chronos on Victor's wrist, the calendar glorifying in the date of the election.

He began to ascertain whether the piano so carefully cloaked in a green wrapper was a pedal-pumper. Louis' hooded partner, comely but vague, smiled amiably upon all comers. Louis posed manfully before his sister.

Here was a moment of glory. Tomorrow Francesco would come back from Canada to a cell in the Westmond street jail and his family would return to an unphotographed, unreviewed, uncelebrated life for another month.

Culture Group to Meet.
Under the auspices of the Parents and Teachers' Association of the Ethical Culture School, the joint cooperative committee is planning a luncheon meeting in Town House, 12 Central Park West, on December 14. Dr. Harold Rugg, of Teachers' College, will speak on "International Understanding in the Reconstruction of the School."

8 East 42d St. bet 5th and Madison Aves. bet 10th and 11th Sts. bet 1st and 2nd Aves. bet 3rd and 4th Aves. bet 5th and 6th Aves. bet 7th and 8th Aves. bet 9th and 10th Aves. bet 11th and 12th Aves. bet 13th and 14th Aves. bet 15th and 16th Aves. bet 17th and 18th Aves. bet 19th and 20th Aves. bet 21st and 22nd Aves. bet 23rd and 24th Aves. bet 25th and 26th Aves. bet 27th and 28th Aves. bet 29th and 30th Aves. bet 31st and 32nd Aves. bet 33rd and 34th Aves. bet 35th and 36th Aves. bet 37th and 38th Aves. bet 39th and 40th Aves. bet 41st and 42nd Aves. bet 43rd and 44th Aves. bet 45th and 46th Aves. bet 47th and 48th Aves. bet 49th and 50th Aves. bet 51st and 52nd Aves. bet 53rd and 54th Aves. bet 55th and 56th Aves. bet 57th and 58th Aves. bet 59th and 60th Aves. bet 61st and 62nd Aves. bet 63rd and 64th Aves. bet 65th and 66th Aves. bet 67th and 68th Aves. bet 69th and 70th Aves. bet 71st and 72nd Aves. bet 73rd and 74th Aves. bet 75th and 76th Aves. bet 77th and 78th Aves. bet 79th and 8

