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IN REPLYING TO THIS LETTER, ADDRESS  
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CONTESTADA

*L. J. Navarro, con su  
 cariño sincero de siempre, saluda  
 a su respetable amigo el  
 General Alvaro Obregón y le  
 adjunta copia de su magnífica  
 oportuna oposición, publicada  
 en "The Examiner" y luego reproducida  
 por toda la Prensa Americana.  
 Lo felicita de corazón.*

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LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919



# GEN. OBREGON PROTESTS U.S. INTERVENTION

Former Mexican War Secretary and Candidate for President Appeals to American People

BY HOWARD E. MORTON  
*Staff Correspondent of The Examiner and the Universal Service*

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico Sept. 12. — General Alvaro Obregon, former commander of the Constitutionalist armies, Secretary of War in President Carranza's Cabinet and now candidate for the Presidency of Mexico at next summer's national election, gave out here today a formally prepared "Message to the American People."

This message is the first utterance he has made upon the international crisis between the United States and Mexico. In it he voices an earnest appeal against intervention in Mexico and sharply challenges the justice of the United States Senate committee's investigation of Mexican affairs, which he declares will be the basis for "the sentence of fifteen million human beings."

General Obregon asserts the belief that the great majority of the American people do not want intervention, that armed conflict between the two nations would upset the entente of nations on the two American continents and pleads for a closer and more friendly understanding between the United States and Mexico.

"I HAVE been observing with increasing interest the recent developments in the international relations between the Government of your great republic and that of my own country, sincerely regretting the recurrence of incidents which bring detriment to the harmony and good understanding between the two peoples, basis on which the great majority of both wish to see our relations carried on.

"As a Mexican citizen, conscious of the full meaning of patriotism, I feel that to remain silent before this situation, a grave responsibility would be incurred; and in sending forth this message to the American people I wish to convey, with all sincerity, the general sentiment that prevails throughout Mexico.

**INTERESTS HAVE SUFFERED**

"I am fully aware of the undeniable fact that the material interests of both foreigners and natives must necessarily have suffered through the long period of revolution which the Mexican people have had to endure to conquer the rights of citizenship that all peoples on earth have a right to enjoy, and for which a blood sacrifice must be made. Such material losses, however, since reparation therefor is feasible, should be considered insignificant in

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2-3.)

comparison with the fruits brought about by the principles which the revolution stands for, especially in what refers to the advancement of the laboring classes which were so much abused and exploited in our country before the said period. And such conquest ought not only to be gratifying to our own classes, but to all those on earth that stand on the same level, whatever their nationality. They are the nerve and brawn of all countries, and it is principally to them that your country is indebted for its greatness.

"The fact is only too well known to be ignored that after civil strife a more or less prolonged period of unsettlement follows; and sometimes loss of life to many foreigners, principally amongst the American colony, which is the largest in Mexico. But those regrettable instances should in no wise be interpreted to mean that a bad feeling towards the American people exists, and it should, furthermore, be noted, that in all instances where the government has succeeded in capturing the guilty parties, they have been energetically punished.

**SURVEY OF EVENTS**

"And furthermore, I suggest that with an unbiased mind, a survey be made of the events transpiring during the revolutionary period and through the actual constitutional regime presided over by Venustiano Carranza, to see if any actions of the leaders of the constitutional revolution or of the present administration can be construed as an attack on the mutual respect both peoples owe to each other or to the sovereignty of that country. From such review of events it will be found that the only parties responsible are those whose preconceived criminal acts have made of them disqualified outlaws, who are fugitives of justice in our own country.

"I still have hopes, not having lost my faith in justice, that due consideration will be given by the American Government and the American people to the fact that the injuries and losses, up to the present time, have been mainly suffered by purely material interests, affecting only a small minority of its citizens; and, therefore, their losses ought to be a sufficient excuse for intervention—which can only be ARMED INTERVENTION.

**PROTESTS INVESTIGATIONS**

"We cannot view as representative of justice, and consequently must express our dissatisfaction over the recent appointment of a committee of only three citizens, three Senators, whatever the degree of their conspicuous honorability may be, instructing them to make an investigation of our Mexican situation, and whose report will be the basis for the evidence which will serve to sentence fifteen million human beings—and this is happening in a country where man is usually given a trial by a jury composed of twelve fellow citizens.

"I even dare say, that the majority of the American people reject the idea of armed intervention in Mexico, and I derive my conclusions, first: From my intimate knowledge of said people, which I have always found possessed of a great spirit of brotherhood and fraternity mainly noticeable amongst the working classes; in the second place: Because it would not be justifiable that just as the great war, that filled the entire world with awe, has ended, two neighboring countries should enter into a conflict provoked by the zeal of defending material interests which have suffered the unavoidable risks during the revolutionary period when such high ideals were being conquered by the Mexican people, and third: Because it is inconceivable that the American people, just emerging from the greatest struggle in history, when they gave their all in support of the sacred cause of democracy and liberty, sacrificing amazing quantities of wealth and the flower of their citizens with a quixotism only found in a young and vigorous nation, should now wage war on the people of a neighboring country, only because of the innocent discomfort caused by the abnormal conditions created precisely through the consequent result of civil war to which the Mexican people have had to resort for exactly the same cause.

**MAKES PLEA FOR JUSTICE**

"I cordially invite the citizens of that great Republic to exert their influence in the aid of justice and to beware of the misleading propaganda which some of the press of that country is carrying on, precisely in defense of the material interests I have heretofore mentioned. It should

always be borne in mind that the is not a single citizen of Mexico within its frontiers whose most sincere desires are but to see the elimination of all disagreeable incidents which have brought friction between the two countries, until the most cordial and harmonious understanding is in evidence.

"I most strongly protest against the assertions of a number of newspapers claiming the existence of a large contingent of Mexicans who earnestly advocate American intervention in Mexico. I am positive that there is not a single true Mexican who would not find cause for the deepest regret and worry should all hope be lost for a perfect understanding between the two countries. Knowing as I know the patriotism latent in all classes of our people, I know that, even conscious of the ultimate sacrifice, they would not hesitate for an instant to gather around our President—ready to defend our rights—the sovereignty of our territory and the honor of our flag.

#### CAUSE OF INTERVENTION

"If the cause of intervention is the result of the regrettable incidents provoked by bandit groups, which have been disqualified by our government on account of their lawless behavior, the aspirations and designs of such bandits would be fully gratified by the American government and people, for it is the bandits who seek intervention as a means to escape the just punishment which they merit, and which will come to them sooner or later. It is their only hope to evade justice by provoking intervention, far from being their punishment. And since such groups are provoking and desiring intervention it is but logical to suppose that when they find their criminal designs accomplished directly or indirectly to co-operate with the invading armies. In the succession of these events, the only one suffering the disastrous consequences will be the majority of the Mexican people for whom on so many occasions the American people and the Government have shown their sympathy and expressed their desire to extend a moral support.

#### RESOURCES OF MEXICO

"It is a universally known fact that our country possesses natural resources more than amply sufficient to satisfy all its obligations—those contracted before the revolutionary period as well as those derived from damages caused through the same revolution. My country will never try to ignore said obligations, but it is natural that the state of affairs through which we have had to live during the last years has retarded such reparation, for the first thing to be looked upon is the needed economical reconstruction and setting the order of things to their normal state.

"The American people who have just played such an important part in the great war, are doubtless called upon to climb to a decisive and legitimate preponderance. Its future, however, greatly depends on the policy to be followed towards the Latin-American countries, since our geographical location has made of all these countries a big family, and our social evolution as well as our material development should be linked together, seeking a parallel road which will carry us to success through the same lanes. Should a friction occur at the present time, all hopes in that direction would be lost, and a new parenthesis of race hatred would be opened. The lack of understanding might later be taken advantage of by other big nations who possibly will not look with satisfaction at a preponderance reached by the peoples of this continent.

"The same as all men, the nations of the earth are always looking forward to their future, and to guarantee such a future it is of first necessity to look at the present. It is imperative therefore that the countrymen of Washington and Lincoln and the countrymen of Cuauhtemoc and Hidalgo unite in an effort to remove all causes of misunderstanding, smoothing out any incidents that tend to mar our good relations, pointing out without fear the cause where the trouble lies, and initiating with all sincerity an epoch of fraternal understanding upon the basis of reciprocal respect for our mutual institutions and rights. By so doing, the obstacles that the enemies of a harmonious feeling amongst all peoples of the continent are throwing in our path, will be eliminated.

"Leave the task of fomenting and hatred and encouraging disorders to the peoples of other nations not capable of the deeds like those just accomplished by that great republic which after having so decisively contributed to victory in the great world war just ended, was satisfied with the vindication of your rights and liberties and rights of the smaller nations of all the earth."

*Tomorrow morning The Examiner will publish a striking exclusive interview with General Obregon given to a staff correspondent who was sent to Mexico to see the general. In this interview General Obregon will outline in detail his policies for the future of Mexico and the restoration of amity between the United States and his republic.*

American Latin American Offices  
Western Mutual Life Building

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

43  
Post Office Box 157  
RECIBIDO  
16 SEP 1919

CONTESTADA

L. V. Navarro con su respetuoso  
carino de siempre, le envia al  
General Obregon una copia de  
su esplendida exposicion, felicitandole  
por sus conquistas en esta Prensa,  
como me fue de esperar y prometido.  
Lo abraza de corazon.



U.S. Pat. Off.



# NEW MEXICO

## LIBERAL PARTY CENTER; SAYS GOMPERS

### CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT PLEDGES PROTECTION FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

Liberal Party Leader, in First Interview Since  
Announcing Candidacy, Hopes for Removal  
of Friction With U. S.; Outlines His Policy  
of Reforms and National Development

**By Howard E. Morton**

*Staff Correspondent of The Examiner and of Universal Service*

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico, Sept. 13.—General Alvaro Obregon former commander of the Constitutionalist armies, Secretary of War in President Carranza's provisional cabinet, and now candidate for the presidency of Mexico at next summer's national election, gave me yesterday the first interview he has granted an American newspaperman since the announcement of his candidacy last July. In the course of this interview the General expressed his friendly attitude toward the United States, reviewed the present turbulent conditions in Mexico that have perilously strained international relations across the border, as well as outlining some of the personal policies he proposes to carry out if elected as the successor to President Carranza. These, he believes, will cure Mexico's internal ills and restore happier and more stable external relations with the United States and other nations.

General Obregon declared that his first step will be an iron

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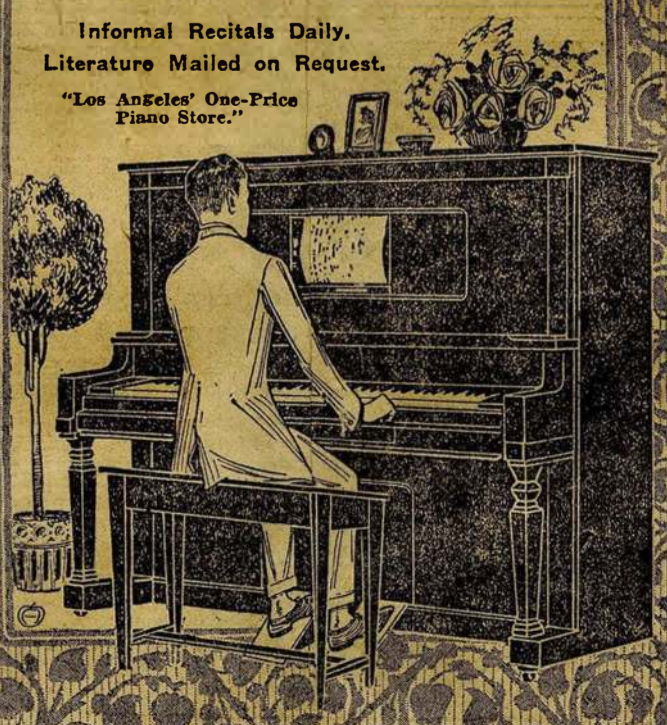
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paing will hinge as the candidate of the Liberal Party. He replied that his political views are best set forth in his Manifesto to the Nation issued some nounced his candidacy. In this Manifesto in which he recites how he was impelled to become a candidate for the presidency as a sacred duty in response to the insistence of many individuals, groups of workers and various political organizations throughout the republic, he had this to say of the causes of the present political turmoil and the need of political reform:

## SAYS LIBERAL PARTY SUCCESSFUL IN WAR

"They may be summarized as follows: There are in Mexico two political parties—the Conservative and the Liberal. The first is composed of the very rich, the higher clergy and the privileged foreigners. The second is composed of all the working the professions, the agriculturists and classes—the day and skilled laborers, small industrials, or in other words, the bulk of the population of Mexico.

"The strength of this class has been fully demonstrated in all armed struggles from which it has emerged victorious in spite of many disadvantages. There have been turncoats, however, among the Liberal party, who, blinded by personal ambition and in defense of illicit fortunes have prostituted their cause and joined the ranks of the Conservatives. This type of neo-Conservative has been the most serious obstacle against the realization of Liberal principles which were the foundation of the Constitutionalist cause.

"The Liberal Party has always been successful in armed struggles, because the Conservative party, in which I have placed the privileged foreigners, always seeks through the latter, the support of their respective governments in Mexican internal affairs, thus making their cause hateful to the national conscience. The Conservative party is not composed of elements of combat, bending all its efforts to the defense of material interests and limiting itself to buying prestige and paying for armed forces. They have ignored the fact that prestige that is sold and that armed mercenaries serve only to augment the number of martyrs and further arouse national anger.

## REASONS GIVEN FOR POLITICAL FAILURE

"The Liberal party, which is always right and always victorious in armed struggles, has failed in its political programs, because at the end of each armed struggle the party itself was divided into as many political camps as there were military chiefs who had been successful in the field. In turn other sub-political camps were similarly developed. Also, because of the loss of prestige to the party due to the defection of high military chiefs seeking individual power and opulence from the fruits of collective effort. And last, by those who deserted to the Conservatives as I have before mentioned.

"There is among the people a fear that the material interests built up by some military chiefs are in themselves a refutation of the principles of the Liberal party, especially the fundamental principle of untrammled suffrage. Also, a legitimate desire to be free from the political tutelage which has been a menace to liberty. There is danger that the people may find themselves being unable to free themselves from their liberators.

"I shall be a candidate for the Presidency without obligations or ties of any kind from within or outside Mexico. I am not going to formulate a program full of looking-glassisms designed to advertise myself. I am convinced that Mexico does not want programs, most of which are, after all, nothing but rhymed prose. The people want facts. My past services should be the only basis for opposition or support, and they are the best guarantee that my aim will be to enforce equal rights for every person without respect to political or religious creed.

"There are two great problems of reform: One of moral and the other of

political character. I put the moral first because without its solution the other would be impossible to achieve. I propose that there shall be a campaign of purification beginning with those members of the army who have left the path of honor, and carrying it to all remaining branches of administration, especially those who have believed that the revolution had as its only aim the enrichment of all those who participated in it. This is indispensable after any revolution since the exigencies of the moment oblige us to utilize at times men who are little experienced and since we must use certain toleration with those men who have served us in the field or in any other capacity. The only way of achieving success in this reform is by having the initiator set the example and that he reach the Presidential chair absolutely unbound by any ties, and free to choose his collaborators from the widest possible field."

## RESPECT FOR OTHER NATIONS PROMISED

General Obregon outlines his international policy in this same manifesto, thus:

"It will be based upon the following principles: The inviolability of our sovereignty. An absolute respect for the sovereignty and institutions of other nations. Complete recognition of rights acquired legitimately, with absolute adherence to our laws by all foreigners. Give all possible facilities to capital that wishes to invest in our country for the development of our natural richness, seeking always the most practicable and equitable form. Watch carefully that all foreign residents of Mexico may enjoy in the most ample manner all the guarantees and prerogatives that our laws concede them. A frank purpose to reinforce and make closer our international relations within the limits already marked."

Regarding the appeal for recognition filed in Washington a few days ago by the anti-Carranza factions in Mexico, including Francisco Villa, General Obregon said:

"It is scarcely important enough to be the subject of comment from me. I think that the appeal is absurd, because there is a total lack of unity in the purposes of those who make the appeal. Especially, I cannot conceive that the American people or Government will even consider any appeal from the author of the bloody Columbus raid."

## DENIES STORY OF GREAT GERMAN COLONIZATION

General Obregon's attention was called to the recent declaration in New York of an ex-agent of the military information division that there exists an arrangement for a great colonization of Germans in Mexico. He smiled broadly and said, "We are trying to get rid of the difficulties we have, and do not wish any more." He also denied vigorously the charge that a great number of German officers were serving in the Mexican army. "I commanded the army and was also Secretary of War and Navy, and I can give the lie with all emphasis to such a charge," exclaimed the General. "The charges that were made recently in New York against Mexico are so absurd that they even make me doubt the sanity of the person making them."

General Obregon also denied that arrangements exist for the extensive colonization of Japanese on the west coast of Mexico, and said that such declarations are inventions of the enemies of Mexico, who are trying to provoke difficulties with the United States.

General Alvaro Obregon



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LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1919

# OBREGON PROMISES PEACE IN MEXICO

## LOS ANGELES, AMERICA'S TOKYO, JAP SLAVERY CENTER; LABOR ADVANCING, WON'T TURN BACK, SAYS GOMPERS

### Wives Charge Husband Stayed Out Nights

THREE husbands who are alleged to have persisted in staying out at nights and leaving their spouses ignorant of their whereabouts were made defendants yesterday in separate maintenance suits filed in Superior Court.

Mrs. Nora T. Snyder asserted that her husband, Robert Daniel Snyder, preferred the company of other women rather than her own.

That is why, she alleges, he stayed out. Once, she alleged, he left her stranded in the street.

Then, too, he called her names, she alleged.

Mrs. Grace Toley alleged that her husband, Ernest Toley, would go away from home and not tell her where he had gone.

She asked \$150 a month for his support.

In addition to staying away from home, Mrs. Gene Miller alleged that her husband, R. Thane Miller, threatened to kill her. She asked for a \$125 monthly allowance.

### T AIRPLANES MATCH RACE

## CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT PLEDGES PROTECTION FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

Liberal Party Leader, in First Interview Since Announcing Candidacy, Hopes for Removal of Friction With U. S.; Outlines His Policy of Reforms and National Development

By Howard E. Morton

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General Obregon declared that his first step will be an iron

Septbre. 17' 1919.

2

Sr. L. V. Navarro.  
6920 Holmes Avenue.  
LOS ANGELES, - Calif.

Muy estimado y fino amigo:-

Acuso recibo de su apreciable carta fecha 13 del actual y de los recortes de prensa que ha estado usted enviándome.

Mucho estimo a Ud. el interés que ha tomado por todo lo que con respecto a México y a la campaña presidencial viene publicando la prensa de ese país.

Deseo participarle que habiendo recibido correspondencia de algunos buenos amigos de California en que me expresan sus más vivos deseos de cooperar en favor de mi candidatura, ya sea destruyendo las versiones inconvenientes que publiquen nuestros enemigos políticos, o en propaganda en favor de mi candidatura, he considerado indicado designar un Delegado para que unifique esas buenas voluntades, habiendo conferido tal comisión al Sr. Baldomero A. Almada, 665 West Jefferson Street, Los Angeles.

Al hacer esto del conocimiento de Ud., es con el objeto de suplicarle se sirva entrevistar al señor Almada y cooperar con él en la labor que le he confiado.

Con todo afecto, me despido a sus órdenes atento amigo y S.S.

FTb

cc-BAA.

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

~~6920 - Holmes Ave.~~  
#6920 - Holmes Ave.

Asunto Num. ① - Domingo 21,

Los Angeles, California

de Sept. 1919

RECIBIDA  
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General,

Alvaro Obregon, Candidato a la Presidencia  
Nogales, So. Mexico.

Mi querido General: -

Aunque parezca ociosidad, el asunto <sup>de mi</sup> <sup>correspondencia</sup> <sup>examinandolo</sup> <sup>se</sup> <sup>encontrará</sup>, no solamente <sup>simpatico</sup> <sup>①</sup> sino <sup>util</sup>, pues nos deja conocer la grande popularidad que está Ud. conquistando y como lo he dicho ya, la via mas segura de solida estimacion en este Pais, es la VIA-SOCIAL. El Pueblo Americano, que constituye una gran-familia, propaga de boca en boca la idea, lo cual forma una LEY, ya sea en pro o en contra. Este es

#El caso actual: - Habiendo sido ayer un  
día de onparalelos regocijs, aquí, con  
motivo de la presencia del Pres. Wilson,  
su familia, la Sta. Livingston, <sup>Wilson</sup>  
miembro de la mas influyente y  
aristocrática familia americana, con  
residencia permanente en New York,  
intima de los Wilson, en medio de la  
enorme agrupacion de gente, latió  
en su corazon MÉXICO, y sin demora  
entró a la primera tienda de tarjetas  
compró la adpunta y de su firma  
y letra me la dedicó como una  
prueba de cariño, a la vez que su  
hermano George, me llamaba por  
Telefono, invitandome para la  
comida en su habitacion a las  
6 P.M.. Asistí a la mesa y allí me  
fue entregado el obsequio acompañado  
de frases muy significativas a la #

Navarro Publishing Co.

L. V. NAVARRO, GEN'L. MGR.

#



Los Angeles, California

por, que gratas. Contesté en nombre  
de Ud., y el mio como Mexicanos. Cuando  
se encuentre Ud. en Chafultepec váin  
conmigo á visitarlos; así lo desean.

Deses conservar la tarjeta, pero si Ud.  
gusta tomarme con un cambio, guardela  
como recuerdo y mandeme Ud.  
s. to Retrato suyo, dedicado <sup>por Ud.</sup> <sup>General</sup>

Suyo incondicional partidario  
y amigo sincero.

L. V. Navarro.

Nota: - Sirvase, mi querido general  
leer la dedicatoria de Miss <sup>Winington</sup>  
en la tarjeta, entranando  
su intencion cariñosa hacia  
Méjico y de respeto para Usted.

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

#6920-Holmes

ASUNTO - NÚM:

(2)

me:  
**RECIBIDA**  
24 SEP 1919

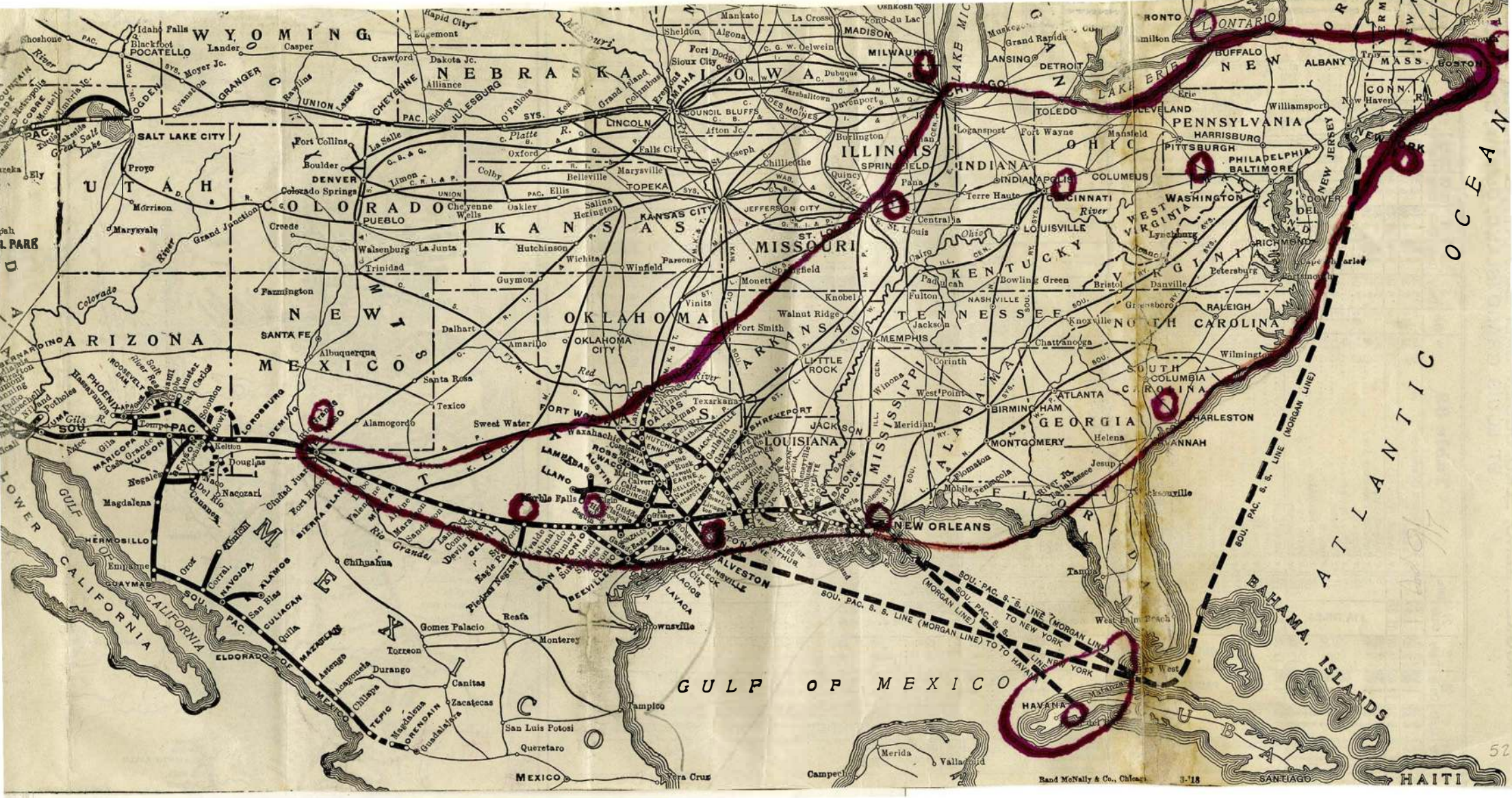
Respetable General:

El año pasado estubo en México  
me fue ofrecido el Comandado  
en Panamá. Por circunstancias  
inesperadas, fue postergado el  
asunto, como verá Ud. por la  
adjunta, que se servirá devolveme.

Hoy meramente he sido notificado  
que nuestro Gobierno piensa  
utilizar mis servicios como Consul,  
que es mi carrera de 30 años y  
muchos me temo que me manden  
a un lugar remoto adonde

# Quizá no encuentre ya con toda la  
ayuda, que espero en favor de  
mis planes de la Prensa, en cuyo  
caso mi esfera de acción, aunque  
nunca restringida, si al menos será  
entorpecida por dilaciones, etc.

Si Ud. General, lo estima conveniente,  
procure enforzar dichos Nombramientos,  
para alguna de las Oficinas  
marcadas así, o en el Mapa adjunto,  
y si dicho nombramiento fuere con  
visitador de Consulados o cosa semejante,  
dandome oportunidad de viajar semejante  
por toda la Jurisdicción marcada  
con trinta roja, mi trabajo sería  
completo. De todas maneras, con o sin  
empleo, iré al Este y Sur, adonde  
cuento con amigos e influencias.  
Suyo respetuosamente,  
L. V. Navarro.



GULF OF MEXICO



Septbre. 25' 1919.

2

Sr. L. V. Navarro,  
6920 Holmes Ave.  
LOS ANGELES, - Cal.

Estimado amigo y correligionario:

Doy contestación a sus dos gratas, recibidas ayer, fecha 21 de los corrientes y marcadas: "Asunto No. 1" y "Asunto No. 2".

Mucho agradezco a usted el envío de la postal que le dedicó la Señorita Livingston, de cuya dedicatoria me he impuesto y obsequiando sus deseos se la devuelvo junto con un retrato mío.

Con respecto al Asunto No. 2 le manifiesto: que desde que me inicié en la campaña política he querido abstenerme en lo absoluto de dirigirme a las esferas oficiales para pedir empleo a mis colaboradores y propagandistas, a fin de que no pierdan su independencia y puedan obrar con entera libertad. Creame usted que este es el único motivo por el que me veo en la necesidad de no atender sus indicaciones.

Le envío un saludo afectuoso, y devolviéndole también la carta que me acompañó a su correspondencia, me despido como su atto. amigo y afmo. S. S.

FTb  
Anexo.

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

#6920 - Holmes  
ave.

Los Angeles, California

Sept. 23/1919.

- Sr. Secretario del  
Grál. Alvaro Obregon.

Nogales, Son.  
RECIBIDA  
25 SEP 1919

Muy Sr. mio: -

CONTESTADA

Atentamente suplico a Ud. se  
sirva encaminar hacia el poder  
del Sr. General, una carta mia,  
en pliego de oficio, que se cruzo  
con la de él, dirigida a mi, el  
17. del actual.

Tambien le suplico, pues entiendo  
que el General salio ya de esa.  
Le escriba Ud. expresandole que  
inmediatamente hable con el Sr. Almada  
habiendo convenido con él, una  
entrevista para armonizar nuestros  
#

# pasos. Que muy pronto oirá de  
nuestros adelantos. Tal hace lo  
asi; Sr. Secretario, se servirá Vd.  
renovarle las seguridades de  
mi respetuoso cariño y mis deseos  
de que obtenga un feliz éxito  
en su peregrinacion.

Soy de Vd. Sr. Secretario, atento  
S. S. y Amigo.  
L. J. Navarro.

Septbre. 27' 1919.

2

Sr. L. V. Navarro.  
6920 Holmes Ave.  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Muy señor mío:-

En respuesta a su atenta carta fecha 23 del actual, le participo que encontrándose aún en esta el señor general Obregón, recibió las cartas de Ud. a que se refiere, las que ya fueron contestadas y que le remito por este mismo correo junto con el retrato.

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

FTb

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

#6920 - Holmes Ave

Los Angeles, California

Octub. 3/1919.

Dr. J. Torreblanca

Secretario del Gral. Alvaro Obregon,

RECIBIDA  
4 - OCT 1919

Muy Señor mio:

CONTESTADA

Con la estimable de Ud., fechada el 27. del pasado, recibí dos documentos retornados ¡Gracias! - Como que vino todo esto citado, conjunto con una estimable del Sr. General, en cuyo contenido se refiere al Asunto Núm. (2), de una vía, suplico a Ud., se sirva indicarle al General, que con todo interés me infuse, guardando nota de ello, de su justa e importante digna observación, respecto a mantener "omnista - independencia". Saludo a Ud., señor Torreblanca, con mi cariño de siempre, asegurándole que mi #

# Grano de arena, cooperará siempre,  
En la simpática obra que todos sus  
amigos deseamos edificar. .... Que  
hoy por hoy, tengo concertada una  
entrevista con su Representante Sr. Amador  
con un cartafacio de Originales  
para mis amigos-colegas, del Este y Sur  
cuyos trabajos, nos darán un resultado  
positivo. Así contribuí al suceso Madero-Carranza!

La carta de Ud. citada, me ha brindado  
la oportunidad de ofrecerle mi  
amistad de paisano y correligionario  
Esperando me honre con su aceptación  
Queda aquí á sus órdenes,  
Suyo Afmo Amigo.  
L. P. Navarro.

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L. V. NAVARRO, GEN'L. MGR.

(2)

Los Angeles, California

Octul. 2

RECIBIDA  
1919  
4 - OCT 1919

CONTESADA

L. V. Navarro, al expresarle al Sr. General Alvaro Obregon, sus mas fervientes agradecimientos, por el valioso obsequio de su Fotografia, conque ha sido honrado en hogar, lo manifiesta, con toda la ingenuidad de un caballero, que se siente orgullosos con tal distincion.

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Navarro Publishing Co.  
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RECIBIDA  
10 OCT 1919

General

Los Angeles, California

Octub. 7/1919  
CONTESADA

Alvaro Oregon, Candidato a la Presidencia  
Nogales, Son. Méj.

Mi querido General: -

La representante Sr. Almada y yo, nos  
hemos reunido varias veces. En este momento  
estamos juntos y le mostre varias cartas  
que depositamos en el Correo, dirigidas a  
mis amigos en Chicago, New York, Philadelphia  
y New Orleans; compañeros de Prensa  
y para el estimable conocimiento de  
Ud; al dorso de esta, va la VELOCIDAD  
en español, copiada (Traducida), de mi  
Original. Circular - Amarilla, de la cual  
va <sup>tambien</sup> aqui adjunta una copia exacta en  
Inglés. Nuestro amigo Sr. Almada, le  
dará cuenta detalladamente a Ud.  
Nos dará resultado practico este medio,  
Quidese Ud. General, y acepte mi cariño  
sincero. Digo respetuosamente L.V. Navarro.  
Vuelta importante #



# Version española de la Circular Manila  
Querido Vernon: - Por fin <sup>9/19</sup> Gard. vino á esta  
el 25-Sept. é inmediatamente regresó  
á N. York, despues de que hablamos largam.  
con relación á las próx. Elecciones President.  
en Méj. Le di la mas completa DATA de la  
vida del Gral. Obregon, quien es incontestablemente  
honrado, Justo y fuerte en la alta escuela, y  
hará la felicidad que tanto necesita Méjico  
á la vez que una digna y real inteligencia de  
paz con esta Nacion. - Es el preferido por el Pueblo  
y para el pueblo y no un MANEQUI escogido  
por algun PODER, para usarlo de elemento  
especulativo. ¡Es nuestro logico Candidato Win!  
Lo conozco personalmente y le tengo grande  
estimacion y respeto. - Hago cordial suplica  
á mis numerosos amigos aqui <sup>en</sup> el que me  
asistan en dar á conocer en el Mundo,  
por medio de la Prensa, la clase de hombre  
que Méj. tendrá por Gobernante en la próx. Venidura  
Adm. de 920-924. - Yo iré á esa Ciudad,  
exclusivamente á explicar á Ud. todo aquello  
que no es dado escribirse. - Remanemos  
para el bien de nuestras Patrias. Adelante.  
No hay tiempo que perder. - Cualquiera diera  
que Ud. gaste, á su demanda, le será reembolsado  
por este su amigo y colega. L. J. Navarro.

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

RECIBIDA  
10 OCT 1919

Anumento Miércoles 8. Octul.  
CONTESTADA

Los Angeles, California

Señor General: — Seré breve.

El Sábado # le escribí al Sr. Almada citándolo para ayer Martes a las 12 en el Restaurant "Europa," con el fin de tener una larga y útil conversación relacionada con mis trabajos "Línea social americana".

Esperé largo tiempo y como que no apareció ni me contestó; fui a la oficina del Sr. Atl. y me encontré el Personal se encontraba fuera <sup>como me</sup> de aquí. Comprendiendo que el Sr. Almada estaba también ausente, sin perder el tiempo, deposité en la Estafeta todas aquellas cartas para mis amigos del Este y Sur, las #

# enales deseaba que hubiesen ido  
de mano del Sr. Abacada, acompañadas  
de otras <sup>3</sup> mías de presentación  
como Representante de Ud. aquí.  
Estas <sup>3</sup>, pues ya no tenían objeto  
del momento (acompañó los  
recortes de las cubiertas). Continúame.

Querido General: - Por diversas  
conversaciones fidedignas, he venido  
á la conclusión de que, la Compañía  
de nuestros contrincantes, es sin  
y que no omiten medios destructivos,  
moralmente hablando.....  
Afortunadamente, no estamos hoy en  
el caso de Villa-Carranza cuya  
de "Who is who" me costó un trabajo  
atroz determinar y satisfacer la  
"La Personalidad Oregon" es muy  
simpatía en general, y mis trabajos  
enteramente fructíferos. Tímese Ud.  
en su persona, que le pertenece á la Nación y  
acepte mi sincero cariño. Respetuosamente  
L. V. Navarro

Sept-7 + Oct-11 (1) Circular

Dear Vernon: -

At last Joe Gard came here on the 25<sup>th</sup> inst. and immediately went back to New York after having had with me a long-long talk, in regards to the next Presidential-Election in Mexico. I handed him, the most complete DATA of General Alvaro Obregon's life. General Obregon unquestionably, honest, just and a strong up #

# to date man in every respect <sup>and surely</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>  
will give to Mexico the happiness, so badly  
needed, as well to a worthy <sup>and real</sup> peace <sup>and</sup>  
understanding with U. S. A. He is the <sup>people</sup>  
Mexican choice for the people <sup>and by the people</sup>  
and not a DUMMY, chosen by any POWER to be  
used as an speculative element. He is our  
Universal-Candidate! I know him

logical

# personally and have for him the greatest 3  
regard and respect. My hearty request to my  
numerous friends in this Country, is to assist  
me in letting the world know, through the  
Press, the kind of a man, that Mexico will have  
for a RULER, in the forthcoming Administration,  
1920 to 1924. — Joe will go to your city  
exclusively for this matter and verbally #

# will explain to you every CONCERN that (H.)  
can not be written. — Be together with me  
for the mutual sake of our dear countries,  
acting right away to the full extent of your  
ability. Go-ahead. NO TIME TO BE LOST.

My money that <sup>you</sup> may spend will be  
re-embursed at your demand by <sup>his</sup> your  
friend and colleague L. J. Navasps.

~~American Latin League Offices  
Western Mutual Life Building~~

Post Office Box 157 <sup>62</sup>

#6612 Nolmes Ave

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

Los Angeles, California Octul. 16/1919

General

RECIBIDA  
21 OCT 1919

Alvaro Obregon  
Candidato a la Presidencia

CONTESTADA

Nogales  
mex

Querido General: -

Sirva la presente, para darle  
el honor de ofrecerle mi misma  
residencia, con cuya direccion POSTAL  
y TELEGRAFICA, quedo como siempre  
a sus estimables superiores ordenes.

Me vi muy enfermo la semana  
ultima, pero a Dios gracias ya estoy  
bien y dispuesto a continuar mi TAREA  
Muchos espero de mis trabajos,

en nuestro Partido, General; ya le escribí  
a Ud. largo. Cuídese mucho y acepte  
mi sincero y respetuoso cariño.  
L.V. Navarro.



#6612 = Holmes Ave.

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

Los Angeles, California

Octub. 22 / 1919

RECIBIDA  
25 OCT 1919

General

Alvaro Obregon  
Candidato a la Presidencia

NOGALES,  
Son.

Mi querido General: -

Ayer recibí del Este, el RECORTE  
que tengo la la honra de adjuntarle  
para su elevado conocimiento.

Vino así SUBRAYADO. ¡Desde luego  
se ve a las claras, que nuestros  
contrarios, trataron anteriormente  
de impresionar la Opinión  
pública, con la idea de que Ud.  
indicaba en su Programa la  
"idea" de una mera REBOLUCION  
en caso de no salir electo! Mis  
#

# gentes-de-Prensa, que no son  
adocenados, sino esfertos en  
línea de acción, ATAJARON, la  
PELOTA (Pedonense la expresión  
familiar) y la retonaron.....

No tema Ud. que ellos sepan  
por alto, unigrama FACETA.

Están ya BIEN enterados de la  
manera con que deben de actuar.  
ii Fijese Ud. en las últimas  
"subrayadas", referentes a CREDITO.

Hasta otra vez mi General  
Cuidese Ud. Mucho y acepte  
el cariño sincero de su partidario  
y amigo sincero, que mucho lo quiere  
J. J. Navarro

# 6612 - Holmes, ave.

NOTA: Escríbame Ud. reacionalmente.  
me da mucho gusto y fuerzas.

## Elections Due in 1920 69a

In the next presidential election, in December, 1920, it is not expected that President Carranza, whose term expires on May 1, 1921, will stand for a second term. It is generally thought that the contest for the presidency will be between Messrs. Obregon and Gonzales. Mr. Obregon, it is stated, has issued a manifesto, though about this there is some doubt, stating that if he is not elected he will start another revolution; but as Mr. Gonzales is said to be favorably considered by Mr. Carranza and the Clerical Party, it is possible that Mr. Obregon may have to prove his words, if he ever said them.

The discussion in the United States papers as to the possibility of intervention in Mexico has caused very little concern here, as the people after the uncertainty of the last nine years, view things very philosophically. They are of the opinion that there is no cause for intervention, as the present government has done nothing to warrant such action by the United States; even the Cientificos or Diaz and Huerta supporters, who have suffered through the present administration, would only agree to intervention on condition that after

69b  
 their enemies were put down and they were in the saddle, the United States should withdraw. This, of course, would leave the country in a much worse condition than it is now; and it would seem that the only course is to let the country work out its own salvation, which it is surely, if slowly, doing now. In the meantime, the United States could endeavor, by friendly cooperation, to induce this country to accept, with guarantees, a large enough loan to put the country on its feet financially.

2

25 de Octubre de 1919.-

Sr.L.V.Navarro,

#6612 Holmes St.,

Los Angeles, Cal.-

Muy señor mío y amigo:-

Recibí su grata del 22 del actual con el recorte de periódico que me indica, de cuyo contenido he tomado nota, agradeciéndole la atención de su envío.

Con el aprecio de siempre me repito

su afectísimo amigo y S.S.,

#6612-Holmes, Ave

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

Los Angeles, California

Eners 5/920.

Nogales.

Sr. J. Torreblanca

Estimado Sr. Torreblanca:—

Poco o nada habituado a los asuntos electorales, pues esta vez será la primera en que voy a votar, suplico a Ud. me instruya en el sentido de que: al no poder asistir personalmente en el momento preciso, si tal acto puede ser conferido a un apoderado y en tal caso, cuales serian los pasos legales. Quiero ir a Méjico pronto, en ese solo motivo, que me es tan simpático, y de no verificar mi #

# viaje hasta la Capital, sería  
lo mismo ocurrir á Nogales, <sup>¿fueron?</sup>  
que actualmente no tengo  
mi residencia en mi Patria?  
Espere su valiosa opinion.

Habría Ud. podido notar, que  
en mis últimas cartas omito el  
título: "General"; al dirigirme á  
nuestro superior. ¡Esto es Sr. Torreblanca  
por un epeso de Ciudadado, de  
mi parte, pues en uno de tantos  
"Periodicos," del Este, vi con interés  
que nuestro Pueblo se inclinaba  
á aceptar un Gobierno Civil y  
no Militar! Sirvase Ud. llamar  
la atención de nuestro Candidato,  
pues no es remoto el que tal accion  
reconozca un origen dañado, de  
seguro será espulsado, por tal timidez.  
Salude Ud. con mi cariño de siempre.  
Suyo amigo y Conreligionario. S. J. Navarro.

## Los Liberales Avanzados y los de "Agua Tibia"

De las proposiciones hechas por el divisionario don Pablo González, al general Alvaro Obregón, se deduce que desca que al subir al poder no tenga grupo o partido alguno que se le oponga. Su doctrina democrática es entera abstrusa, o, para hablar con mayor claridad, contradictoria en sus principios y en sus aplicaciones.

No se entiende, en efecto, cómo el divisionario neolonés pueda concebir la existencia de un gobierno del pueblo por el pueblo y para el pueblo, sin la regularización del poder por medio de un partido, si no oponente declarado de determinadas actas del gobierno, si regulador, como potencia de equilibrio, en la balanza de los intereses públicos.

La democracia sin oposición, es inconcebible, y la doctrina del señor general González, excluyendo ese factor de nuestro sistema social CONSAGRA LA DICTADURA, EXIJE EL INCONDICIONALISMO, que en mala hora quiso achacar al claro manifiesto del general Obregón, en las violentas opiniones que hizo publicar en la prensa: no ha muchos días, con respecto al expresado documento.

La oposición, pero se entiende que la oposición dentro de los límites legales, de la jurisprudencia, de la economía política y de la sociología, es un órgano indispensable en todo cuerpo social. Si esto no fuese, si se prohibiera lo que llamaremos LIBRE EXAMEN POLITICO, volveríamos a los tiempos de Huss y de Savonarola; se proclamaría que los actos del gobierno eran infalibles, que sus disposi-

ciones estaban fundadas en el EX CATHEDRA romano y que eran irreplicables. En semejante medio, sobrevendría inevitablemente la asfixia de las instituciones democráticas y llegaríamos al establecimiento de la DICTADURA CONSTITUCIONAL, más odiosa aún que el sistema de una monarquía constitucional, en la cual no prevalece la opinión del rey, al contrario de lo que nos conduciría al peligroso estado a que nos condujera la realización de las ideas del general González.

Cuando el general Obregón convocó a todos los revolucionarios, por medio de su manifiesto, para que se unieran, como elemento tradicional de acción definida, no pidió el incondicionalismo que apetece el divisionario neolonés; por el contrario, abrió las puertas a los amantes del antiguo régimen, y hasta los excitó para que también se unifiquen, a fin de que se establezca el verdadero equilibrio de la lucha, y no sean vulnerados sus intereses con una imposición que traería graves consecuencias para la Patria.

La urgencia, pues, de esa unidad, es patente, ya que es necesario e imprescindible definir las situaciones, los campos en los cuales se tiene que librar la lucha política, no solamente en las elecciones presidenciales que se acercan, sino en el futuro de la República, cuyos problemas trascendentales hemos de resolver tirios y troyanos, por el bien de todos.

Al definirse los dos campos de acción, el de los revolucionarios a los cuales se dirige el huasteco hijo de Sonora, y el de los revolucionarios de "agua tibia", (estado en el cual pueden haber todos los matices políticos de la hora), cada quien estará en su puesto, por la defensa de sus intereses.

En esta posición, todos los mexicanos podrán tener voz y voto propios, sin el peligro de la incondicionalidad, que, pone de relieve el señor General González, contrapuesto en ideas y en procedimientos con su contrincante.

Un colega, en su número de ayer, insinúa la idea de una Gran Convención de los revolucionarios, para definir un programa al cual hayan de sujetarse obregonistas y gonzallistas, por medio de sus jefes en el Ejecutivo de la Nación, teniendo esta medida como saludable y como la más atingente en el momento histórico por que pasamos. Es imposible, como lo expresa el dicho vulgar, que dos gatos quepan en un mismo costal. Por parte del obregonismo estaría la política radical, morigerada por los directores del movimiento, de las ideas generales en que se inspiró el caso revolucionario de 1914; por parte del gonzallismo estarían las complacencias, y, a este epíteto político, se unirían, indudablemente, esos revolucionarios moderados, QUE YA TIENEN INTERESES CREADOS, y los conservadores por tradición.

Pues bien, ojalá que los grupos se integraran cual lo expresa el general Obregón, ya que de esta manera se deslindaría categóricamente el proceso de nuestro futuro Gobierno. Porque, no cabe más que esta disyuntiva en el asunto: O somos revoluciona-

rios, es decir, evolucionistas en el sentido social más lato de esta palabra, o queremos llegar a un conservatismo, que bien puede haber entre todos los neologismos conceptualistas del momento, agitado de interrogaciones, en que vivimos.

Una convención, como la quiere el colega a que nos referimos, sería una irrisión, desde el momento en que las diferenciaciones de criterio se expusieran, con respecto a lo radical y a lo oleaginoso del criterio de los revolucionarios "tibios".

Por lo demás, el concepto que expresamos arriba, tendría la realización contundente: el incondicionalismo sería la base del triunfo de la dictadura constitucional, ya que no habría partido oponente ni regularizador de la marcha del Gobierno, una vez que cualquiera de los dos candidatos, por medio del voto público, hubiese logrado la mano de doña Leonor,