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Agente Comercial del
Gobierno Provisional
de Mexico.

New York, Mayo 23 de 1920

Sr. General Dn.

Alvaro Obregon

Mexico D. F.

Muy estimado General:

Tengo el gusto de incluirle recorte de un periodico que habla acerca de la conferencia que en nombre del nuevo Gobierno de Mexico di en la Universidad de Clark ante una audiencia compuesta de prominentes personas de todos los Estados Unidos. Todos los periodicos han hablado de esta conferencia con elogio por las ideas expresadas, que no son sino las de los manifiestos de Ud. y declaraciones de los otros leaders de la nueva revolucion.

Siendo nombrados por el Sr. de la Huerta, yo como Agente Comercial en esta y el Dr. Caturegli como Agente Financiero del Gobierno Provisional nos hemos dirigido al Consul Carrancista Bernardino Mena Brito pidiendole la entrega del Consulado, lo cual rehusó hacer y además hizo cuanto pudo para desacreditar la revolucion ante la opinion; felizmente pudimos contrastar sus trabajos y evitar que dispusiera de los fondos del Gobierno los que ya habia puesto en otro banco a su propio nombre.

Hoy sabemos que ha recibiso un mensaje del Sr. Sanchez Azcona en el que se desautoriza lo que el Dr. Caturegli y yo hemos hecho; parece que se le indica que no tenemos ninguna representacion y se le da una oportunidad de continuar como consul con el nuevo gobierno, de esta manera poniendonos en ridiculo tanto a nosotros como al Sr. de la Huerta y causando cierta confusion que ha dificultado hacer los cobros que se nos han pedido con urgencia para Ud. y para el Sr. de la Huerta. Creo que para estas horas todo habrá sido arreglado.

No puedo menos de lamentar la muerte del Sr. Carranza, tanto por él mismo que tenia grandes virtudes aunque al ultimo haya sido cegado por sus consejeros egoistas, como por la fatal impresion que esto ha causado.

He hablado con politicos que tienen gran influencia y que la tendrán mayor en el proximo Gobierno y me aconsejan que el Gobierno de Mexico para crear una buena opinion debe ostensiblemente hacer una propaganda llamando maestros de este país que hablen español para ayudar a los mejicanos en la instalacion de modernas escuelas, debe anunciar que nombrará comisiones para la definitiva determinacion de las cuestiones pendientes en cuanto a las fronteras con E. U. y otras comisiones para el arreglo del pago de deudas extranjeras y perjuicios causados por la revolucion. Creen estos Srs. que esos anuncios por si solos serán suficientes para llevar la opinion del publico y de los funcionarios a nuestro lado.

Estoy en contacto con todos estos asi como con los leaders de las diferentes partidos politicos y creo que con unas cuantas indicaciones de Ud. podria hacer una labor sumamente util. Si Ud. lo cree conveniente seguiré informando a Ud. de lo que pueda ser de interés.

Respetuosamente saludo a Ud.

Manuel de la Peña

MOVIE BILL TO BE KILLED

Senate Committee Votes Against Censorship—First Renting Bill Passed by Senate

Special to The Telegram.
BOSTON, May 21.—A bill to provide censorship for moving pictures was reported unfavorably by the senate ways and means committee today. The action of the committee was unanimous.

Indications are that the senate will kill the bill Hardy of Huntington, McClane of Fall River, Hardy of Fitchburg, Churchill of Barnstable and Curran of Boston make-up of the committee.

Few senators have expressed approval of the legislation. The report will be taken up Monday, the question being on the rejection of the bill.

The senate passed the first of five bills designed to curb rent profiteering and ease the housing situation, completing action begun in the house yesterday. The bill, extending to 1922 the law requiring 30 days' eviction notice for tenants-at-will.

A second bill, under which cities and towns may seize property by right of eminent domain to provide shelter for their inhabitants during the time of an emergency, was ordered to a third reading. The three other rent bills were put over until Monday.

The senate advanced the bill providing small claims may be settled in court without calling in attorneys or serving papers by sheriffs or constables, to save expense to the parties at issue.

The measure was opposed by Senator Warren E. Tarbell of East Brookfield, who said it would not benefit the people it was designed to help. He also expressed the opinion that it was unconstitutional. Senator Weston of Newton, in favor, reminded that Mr. Tarbell was a sheriff. Sheriffs who serve notices in these cases get \$1.10. Mr. Tarbell said he had stated explicitly he was not speaking on the bill professionally, but as a member of the legislature. The bill was advanced for a voice vote.

Gov. Coolidge, in a special message, recommended the position of the justices of the land court be abolished. Under a bill now before the general court, the salaries of these officials are to be increased. The message was referred to the ways and means committee.

The House today passed a bill requiring gas and electric light companies to secure permission of the public utilities department before making rate increases.

Gov. Coolidge has approved a bill providing the state shall aid cities and towns in keeping open the main thru routes during the winter months.

It provides that the state department of public works shall select the highways to be kept open, and if its selections are approved by the local authorities, the state will furnish such equipment as the public works department deems wise, while the local authorities will furnish the labor. For the purpose of carrying out the provision, the sum of \$5,000 has been appropriated.

Another bill approved by the governor provides that each town may pass a bylaw fixing the hours during which the polls shall be kept open at a state primary, provided they must be kept open longer than in any town fails to pass a bylaw, the selection may fix the hours.

The governor approved a bill yesterday which permits recording discharge papers of soldiers, sailors and marines, making them a part of their official records. It also provides for a bill in which the veteran lives, and avoiding trouble in the event of their loss.

H. L. WILSON RAKES MEXICAN POLICY

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change, when government of the president, by the president and for the president shall perish from the earth," he declared in closing his indictment.

Ex-Ambassador Wilson said he was opposed to armed intervention unless it became absolutely necessary, but he thought the course of events made it almost the only alternative to obtaining workable guarantees from the new government, as to which he did not profess to be an authority. "Nobody knows what has happened in Mexico within the past 30 days," he said. "The events there must necessarily modify what is said at this conference, but the lines of the portrait are not yet filled out. When they are, we shall know whether it is a democracy or the resurrected benevolent despotism of Diaz."

Did Not Protect Citizens.
To show that the present administration made no efforts to enforce protection of American citizens in Mexico, Ex-Ambassador Wilson declared that 854 Americans had been "foully and brutally murdered on Mexican soil by Mexicans, and in spite of threats, in spite of demands, not one single one of those Mexicans ever has been brought to trial, to this day."

"The president asked in a speech, 'What glory is there for us in fighting Mexico?' There is no glory. But we can discharge a sacred duty to those Americans who under the administrations of Cleveland, Roosevelt and Taft did not have to seek the protection of the British flag."

Mr. Wilson declared that President Wilson intervened at Vera Cruz without reason or right and then respected amid the execrations of the people, but that the "ghastly tragedies of Columbus and Parra are yet unrequited." He said that the situation now demanded "no pin pricking, no wobbling, no epistolary bombardments," but in view of the inability of the President to conduct affairs successfully at home or in Europe, he doubted his ability to restore peace in Mexico.

"While expatiating on the rights of small nations we have pursued an adventurer's course toward the small nations of Latin-America," he avowed. "We overthrew the government of Costa Rica, interfered with the government of Salvador, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, and now, to make sure that we shall not have a friend left in the world we are preparing to interfere in Colombia." The speaker alleged that there had been too much "mass politics" in our international relations, "too much vacuous lyricism and not enough of the plain, simple language of Abraham Lincoln."

Suggests Buffer State.

Mr. Wilson suggested as a possible solution of the international problem the creation and recognition of an independent Mexican republic extending southward from the Rio Grande to the 23d parallel. Such a state, including the present states of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas and the territory of Lower California, would constitute a buffer state three times the size of Texas, between the

United States and Mexico. "Such a state," said Ambassador Wilson, "would afford self government to a part of Mexico which the central government of Mexico City has never been able to successfully control and which has been the breeding place of all recent Mexican revolutionary movements. It would leave remaining to Mexico the territory which is the center of her wealth and population and over which she might reasonably be expected to exercise successful control."

As an alternative proposal to his suggestion of a buffer state as a policy for the United States to pursue, the speaker advocated active and sympathetic support of the national governing elements in Mexico, which he defined as the white race and elements in the population in sympathy with the white race. Of Mexico's 14,000,000 population, probably 3,000,000 would fall under this description, he said, including the mass of landowners, office holders, the bar, the bench, army officers and most of the shopkeepers. "Sooner or later," ex-Ambassador Wilson predicted, "this element will come into control and it would be the part of wisdom to



T. ESQUIVEL OBREGON, Mexican Attorney, Who Will Speak Today at Clark College.

recognize the position of this element, to weld it into an organized force by the supply of arms, and to support it with official sympathy." A revised constitution should be made, embedding provisions for the gradual enlightenment of the masses, improvement in the conditions of the laboring classes, a more equitable distribution of lands, an unbiased functioning of the courts of justice, and religious freedom.

Intervention May Be Necessary.

As to armed intervention in pursuance of either plan or for the pacification of the country and the enforcement of American rights, Mr. Wilson said:

"While intervention might be an excellent thing for Mexico and her people, its resultant effect upon our own body politic would be evil and disastrous," he said. However, I have always believed it to be inevitable since the overthrow of Huerta by the present Wilson administration. If we have not a duty to fulfill to civilization, we have one to fulfill to ourselves in the maintenance of peaceful conditions in this country, unless we undertake this job of house cleaning, we may later have to witness the task being done by a strong and powerful hand from across the sea."

W. Babson of Wellesley Hills presided at the afternoon session and briefly introduced the speakers. Prof. Frank H. Hankins of Clark university presided in the forenoon, and at the evening session, in the absence of Dr. Charles H. Thurber, who was unavoidably detained, Kirby Thomas, consulting mining engineer, who was one of the speakers Thursday, presided. The audience at the night session filled the assembly hall. A social hour at the home of President G. Stanley Hall of Clark university followed the evening session. All present were invited and given an opportunity to meet the speakers.

HAILS NEW ERA FOR MEXICO

De La Pena Says Carranza Regime Made Peaceful Relations With United States Impossible

Ex-Ambassador Wilson's address was preceded at the afternoon session by the widely heralded "Greetings to the World from the New Liberal Constitutional party in Mexico," by Manuel de la Pena, commercial agent in New York of the new Mexican government which has supplanted the autocratic rule of Carranza.

Mr. de la Pena answered the obvious question as to the need of resorting to violence to get rid of an unpopular government on the eve of a national election by declaring the scheduled election a farce. It was merely another scheme of the Carranza government to perpetuate its misrule under the forms of law, he averred.

"You Americans in the United States ask yourselves why it is that the elections being so near scheduled to take place this coming month of July, we Mexicans could not wait for them in order to settle our differences thru the ballot. But I desire to ask you, should one of your Presidents manifest a desire to manipulate the elections in favor of a candidate of his own choice and quite unknown to the people, because that candidate has offered to become a blind fool in the hands of such a President, if this man in order to be sure that purpose intended to set troops to some of the states and even to overthrow the legal governor of one of them, if this man were to use all the power which the people have vested in him, the money belonging to the nation, to support his unpopular candidate, and at the same time setting every sort of obstacles in the way of the other candidates; if you saw your government provoking the enmity of all other countries without accomplishing anything for the welfare of your own people; if you understood that the coming election was going to be a farce thru which such a dishonest regime would perpetuate itself in power; knowing then that you could not resort to the ballot, would you not then resort to bullets? Unfortunately, that was the case in Mexico."

movement for sane government."

The present revolution, according to Mr. de la Pena, is a popular movement for sane, progressive govern-

ment, which has won a quick and comparatively bloodless victory thru the support of the intelligent classes who have no sympathy either with bolshevistic propaganda or corrupt autocracy.

"You might ask: 'How are we going to know that this new government will afford guarantees and justice?' All revolutions have started with wonderful promises never fulfilled. To a certain extent that is true; but now the case is different," he said. "This popular movement has won its goal without having offered any glowing promises; still it has fulfilled practically every hope. Even during the period of fighting, lives and properties have been respected, no trespasses committed. All have been afforded guarantees, foreigners as well as nationals. Is it not a logical consequence that such a movement deserves to be relied upon?"

"The American people have saluted with hope and sympathy a new Mexico. We have seen the favorable impression which the fall of the Carranza regime has caused; this is because you understand that it was chiefly that regime which had made impossible a real and true friendship between our two countries. Both the American and the Mexican peoples wish to become friends, to work in cooperation; but this has been prevented by lack of mutual understanding if Mexicans who know you, and Americans who know us were allowed to arrange those so-called conflicts, they simply could not exist."

Foreign Capital Necessary.

Mr. de la Pena declared that his government fully recognized the necessity of foreign capital to develop the country's immense resources, and intended to encourage investors and honest promoters by fair laws. On this point he said:

"We young men of Mexico, and with us all those who know this country have realized that unless foreign capital and immigration be encouraged to go into our country and develop the natural resources, those resources are lost to the world. Therefore, the laws that we intend to uphold will protect that foreign capital and immigration, in accordance with justice and equity."

"We Are Human."

In the earlier part of his address, Mr. de la Pena appealed eloquently to his audience not to condemn all Mexicans for the misdeeds of a minority, saying:

"You know, also, the Mexican psychology, you know that we are not fundamentally different from other peoples, that we have qualities and defects, that there are in Mexico good, honest men and bad men, just as there are in any other country."

"Long ago, in that time when the Spanish 'encomendados' who were practically slave drivers, herded the poor Aztec Indians, beating them in order to derive from their sufferings as much profit as possible, regardless of their anguish and fate; those unfortunate Indians had but two words to answer, two words in their wonderful language, full of bitterness and dignity: 'Mi tlaca,' which means: 'We are also human.'"

"Mexico has been for a long time made the target for ill-intentioned blows; the faults of its presidents, the crimes of some outlaws have been construed as the they were the characteristics of every Mexican; Mexico has been for a long time at bay; and we believe that Mexicans are entitled to a fair trial, that we are entitled to be judged impartially and justly by those who know us: Ladies and gentlemen, we are also human."

Says Theft of Capital Was Plotted.

Declaring that a deliberate plot on the part of the Carranza government to steal the capital invested by Americans in Mexico was responsible for the difficulties encountered in recent years in the development of Mexico, R. Kellogg of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co. in an address last night on "The Mexican Oil Situation," denied that American investors were operating under any "concessions" from any Mexican government, with the attendant implication of graft. He declared that the Mexicans in the oil business in Mexico bought their land outright from owners whose titles ran back 200 years, and that the investors were guaranteed the ownership of the oil by a direct clause in the Mexican federal mining code.

In February, 1917, the Carranza constitution of Queretaro was adopted," he said. "This constitution contained provisions regarding this subject which Mr. Carranza, in his role of dictator and without the consent or approval of the Mexican congress, attempted to construe as the basis for the confiscation by the Mexican government of all petroleum rights, whether theretofore acquired by petroleum companies or not, without a shadow of compensation."

"Such an effort, if successful, would have constituted one of the most stupendous governmental robberies of modern times. To combat this effort an Association of Petroleum Producers was formed, which ever since that date has been engaged in a strenuous effort to defend the legitimate rights of the producers theretofore acquired. In this effort the producers have had the sympathetic aid and assistance of the state department, whose notes to the Mexican government upon this topic completely support the position of the petroleum producers."

Other speakers were Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, research associate of the Carnegie Institution for ethnological investigations; Dr. John F. Moore, president of the Associated Charities of Boston; E. D. Trowbridge, general manager of the Mexico Co., and formerly of the Mexico City Light & Power Co.; Dr. E. J. Cox, professor of history in Northwestern university; Francis R. Taylor of Philadelphia.