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"NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE"
agosto 15 de 1926.

EL FONDO DE LOS ASUNTOS EXTRANJEROS. -----

Pocos son los rayos de luz que han atravesado las lóbregueces de la situación mexicana. El Estado a reunido sus tropas para "echar a la iglesia católica -- fuera de la política," y la Iglesia ha llamado a los católicos para que la defiendan. El resultado ha sido el paro actual y el temor de fatales violencias antes que este termine.

Tal vez lo más raro de este conflicto, que parece haber sido transportado de la Edad Media al siglo --- veinte, es el hecho de que aparte de una proporción -- desatendible del pueblo mexicano, todos son católicos. ¿Cómo es posible entonces que toleren a un Gobierno -- hostil a su Iglesia?

Dos razones son atribuidas a esta anomalía. Los simpatizadores con la Iglesia dicen que el gobierno está compuesto de una horda de bandidos con ideas bolcheviques, que están laborando contra la voluntad de las -- masas para destruir la iglesia en México como lo están haciendo en otras partes del mundo; y los defensores -- del Gobierno alegan que la iglesia por más de un siglo ha abusado de su influencia para el logro de sus pro-- pios fines y ha subordinado los intereses del pueblo a los propios.

La falta de caracter representativo del Gobierno me-

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xico está indicada en el grado de verdad que haya en cada uno de estos cargos. Pero el gobierno es el Gobierno de México, y mientras observe los principios de ley internacional en sus tratos con este país, estamos obligados a no molestarlo. No importa qué tan hondamente simpatizamos con los apuros de los católicos mexicanos, ni cuán grande sea la pena de los católicos americanos por los sufrimientos de sus hermanos mexicanos, no podemos intervenir....

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1926

The Background Of Foreign Affairs

Few rays of light have pierced the gloom of the Mexican situation. The state has marshaled its forces to "drive the Catholic Church out of politics." The Church has called the faithful to its defense. The result is a deadlock for the present, with the fear of fatal violence before it is broken.

Perhaps the strangest thing about this struggle, which seems to have been transported from the Middle Ages into the twentieth century, is the fact that all but a negligible proportion of the Mexican people are of the Catholic faith. How comes it that they tolerate a government hostile to their Church?

Two reasons are ascribed for this anomaly. From sympathizers with the Church comes the charge that the government is merely a band of desperate characters with Bolshevik ideas, and that they are working against the will of the masses to destroy the Church in Mexico as in other parts of the world. Supporters of the government retort that the Church has for more than a century misused its influence to advance its own ends and has subordinated the interests of the people to its own.

To the extent that there is truth in either charge, the unrepresentative character of the Mexican government is indicated. But that government is the government of Mexico, and so long as it observes the principles of international law in its dealings with this country we are bound to leave it unmolested. Deeply as we may sympathize with the plight of the Mexican Catholics, and sorely as American Catholics may grieve at the sufferings of their Mexican brethren, it is not for us to interfere.



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"THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE"

LA CRISIS MEXICANA OBLIGO AL PAPA A CANCELAR SUS VACACIONES.

El Vaticano, ansioso de salvar las propiedades de la Iglesia, está pendiente de la Acción Británica, Concer-niente a la Catedral embargada.

Los Caballeros de Colón se Preparan para la Lucha.

El Caballero Supremo, Flaherty, dijo en la Convención - que el Movimiento será Enérgico.

ROMA, agosto 3.- El Papa Pío, ha cancelado sus pro-yectos de tomarse unas vacaciones de verano, debido a - la urgencia de la crisis religiosa en México. Ha esta-do recibiendo mensajes cifrados del delegado papal en - Washington, y está en comunicación constante con Monse-ñor Crespi, Secretario de la delegación papal de México, quien está en los Estados Unidos desde su expulsión por el Gobierno de Calles.

La acción del vaticano para salvar los bienes de la iglesia es hasta ahora desconocida, pero las autorida-des eclesiásticas están alertas a la acción británica - respecto al secuestro de la Iglesia Catedral de Cristo, de propiedad inglesa, pero que ahora está bajo la juris-dicción de la Iglesia Episcopal americana, con la espe-ranza de que las negociaciones lleguen a una base de - avenencia.

El Póntifice llama a Gasparri.

El Papa ha llamado al Cardenal Gasparri de Monteca-tini en donde se encontraba para que ayudara en la cues-

ción mexicana. Muchos cardenales han salido de Roma en sus vacaciones de tres meses que acostumbran cada año.- El Pontífice ha abandonado su proyecto de cambio al casino de los jardines del Vaticano, y permanecerá en los apartamentos del Palacio del Vaticano.

Especial para el Herald Tribune.

FILADELFIA, agosto 3.- "La situación religiosa de México, será una de las cuestiones más trascendentales tratadas en esta convención, y la trataremos de manera inequívoca."

James A. Flaherty, de esta ciudad, caballero supremo, lo declaró así hoy en la apertura de la cuarenta y cuatro convención anual de los Caballeros Supremos de Colón en Bellevue- Stratford.

Los Caballeros Aplauden a Flaherty.

Este breve anuncio fué hecho en respuesta al discurso de bienvenida por el mayor Kendrick. El señor Flaherty, volviéndose al mayor, le dijo el número de delegados presentes, venidos de todas las partes del país y de las naciones circunveninas. Luego apuntó a un grupo de delegados mexicanos, y sonriendo dijo que esperaba que se les permitiría volver a entrar a su país después de los cuatro días que durara la convención.

Hubo hurras y aplausos cuando Mr. Flaherty anunció casi a gritos que se trataría la situación en la convención.

Las sesiones comerciales se abrieron a las 11:30 a..

m., después de una solemne misa pontificia celebrada — por el cardenal Dougherty en la Catedral de San Pedro y San Pablo.

Más de 4,000 delegados escucharon el sermón del — obispo Daniel J. Gercke, de Tucson, Ariz. quien urgió — lealtad para la iglesia y la patria como la única salva — ción para el Cristianismo.

Se alaba a Mussolini.

Al terminar la sesión, un haz de leños de un árbol — del Monte de los Olivos, hechos en Nazareth, fué presen — tado a los Caballeros de Colón, en nombre del "Near East Relief," por el Dr. Curran, médico director. El doctor — Curran explicó que lo habían regalado en prueba de agra — decimiento por las obras benéficas llevadas a cabo por — la órden en el Cercano Oriente.

Benito Mussolini, el Dictador de Italia fué llamado el salvador de la civilización, de los asaltos del bol — chevismo y el socialismo, por Edward Hearn, de Califor — nia, caballero ex-supremo, y ahora comisionado vigilan — te de la órden, en un "lunch" en el Adelphia, después — del mítin en el Bellevue-Stratford.

Entrada a la Catedral cerrada para los fieles, mientras la soldadesca guarda la reja. - Escena de actualidad de simbolismo especial, durante el conflicto entre la iglesia y el Gobierno de Calles en Mexico.



NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1926



"THE IRON SHUTS AMAIN." An actual scene in Mexico City which has particular symbolic meaning during the struggle there between the Calles government and the church. The picture shows church gates shut against the devout while soldiery keep guard behind the barriers.

Wide World.



Mexican Crisis Forces Pope to Cancel Vacation

Vatican, Anxious to Save the Church Property, Watches British Action Concerning Seized Cathedral

K. of C. Planning to Act

Supreme Knight Flaherty, at the Convention, Says Move Will Be Emphatic

By Cable to the Herald Tribune
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ROME, Aug. 3.—Pope Pius has canceled his plans for a summer vacation because of the urgency of the Mexican Church crisis. He is receiving code messages from the papal legate at Washington, and is in constant communication with Monsignor Crespi, secretary of the papal delegation in Mexico, who is in the United States following his expulsion by the Calles government.

The Vatican's next move in the effort to save the Church property is in doubt, but the ecclesiastic authorities are watching the British action regarding the sequestration of Christ Church Cathedral, owned by the British but now under jurisdiction of the American Episcopal Church, in the hope the negotiations will arrive at a basis for a compromise.

Pontiff Calls Gasparri
The Pope has called Cardinal Gasparri from a Montecatini resort to help deal with the Mexican question. Many of the cardinals have left Rome on their usual three months' vacation. The Pontiff has abandoned the plan of moving into the casino of the Vatican gardens and will remain in the Vatican Palace apartments.

Special to the Herald Tribune
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—"The religious situation in Mexico is going to be one of the most momentous questions dealt with by this convention, and we are going to deal with it in no unmistakable way."

James A. Flaherty, of this city, supreme knight, so declared to-day at the opening of the forty-fourth annual convention of the Supreme Knights of Columbus at the Bellevue-Stratford.

Knights Cheer Flaherty's Stand
The terse announcement was made in reply to an address of welcome by Mayor Kendrick. Mr. Flaherty, turning to the Mayor, told him of the number of delegates present from all parts of the nation and surrounding countries. Then he pointed to a group of delegates from Mexico and smilingly said he hoped they would be permitted to re-enter their country at the conclusion of the four-day convention.

There were cheers and applause when Mr. Flaherty almost shouted his declaration that the convention would deal with the situation.

The business sessions opened at 11:30 a. m., following a high pontifical mass celebrated by Cardinal Dougherty in the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. More than 4,000 delegates listened to a sermon by Bishop Daniel J. Gercke, of Tucson, Ariz., who urged loyalty to Church and country as the salvation of Christianity.

Mussolini Praised
The conclusion session a gavel of wood from a tree on the Mount of Olives, made in Nazareth, was presented to the Knights of Columbus in behalf of the Near East Relief by Dr. Curran, medical director. Dr. Curran explained it was given in appreciation of the relief work done by the order in the Near East.

Benito Mussolini, Dictator of Italy, was called the savior of civilization from the assaults of Bolshevism and Socialism by Edward Hearn, of California, past supreme knight and now overseas commissioner of the order, at a luncheon in the Adelphi after the meeting in the Bellevue-Stratford.

Mexican Peace Moves Come To a Deadlock

(Continued from page one)

trover, provided the clergy would remain within the law in its demands. He held that the government must not allow the clergy to dictate to it, but that a way out might be found by the clergy's accepting the law, "which need not necessarily be enforced." The Church could then appeal to Congress to amend the statute.

That the Church has been paving the way toward an agreement was seen between the lines of a statement issued by the episcopate to the faithful. It reads in part:

"Our beloved children: Your conduct in these grave moments is worthy of all praise. Hardly had the suspension of the services been announced before you besieged all of the churches to receive the Holy Sacraments. Heaven and earth have understood that the Mexican people, in spite of their natural sins and multitude of faults, are a profoundly Catholic nation, loving their faith more than their interests in life.

People Praised for Praying

"It has been a great comfort to us to notice how, with edifying assiduousness, you have insisted upon the observation of the services in spite of the absence of your priests. Your collective prayers, united with those of the universal Church and led by the prayers of the Pope, will without doubt be accepted by God and will bring to our conscience the unity of the Mexican family."

"The entire world waits for a pacific and definite solution of this religious conflict. The episcopate hopes that God Almighty will move the hearts of all Mexicans, and especially those able to add in a solution of such a grave ill, and will move them to make possible the glorious work of saving our country."

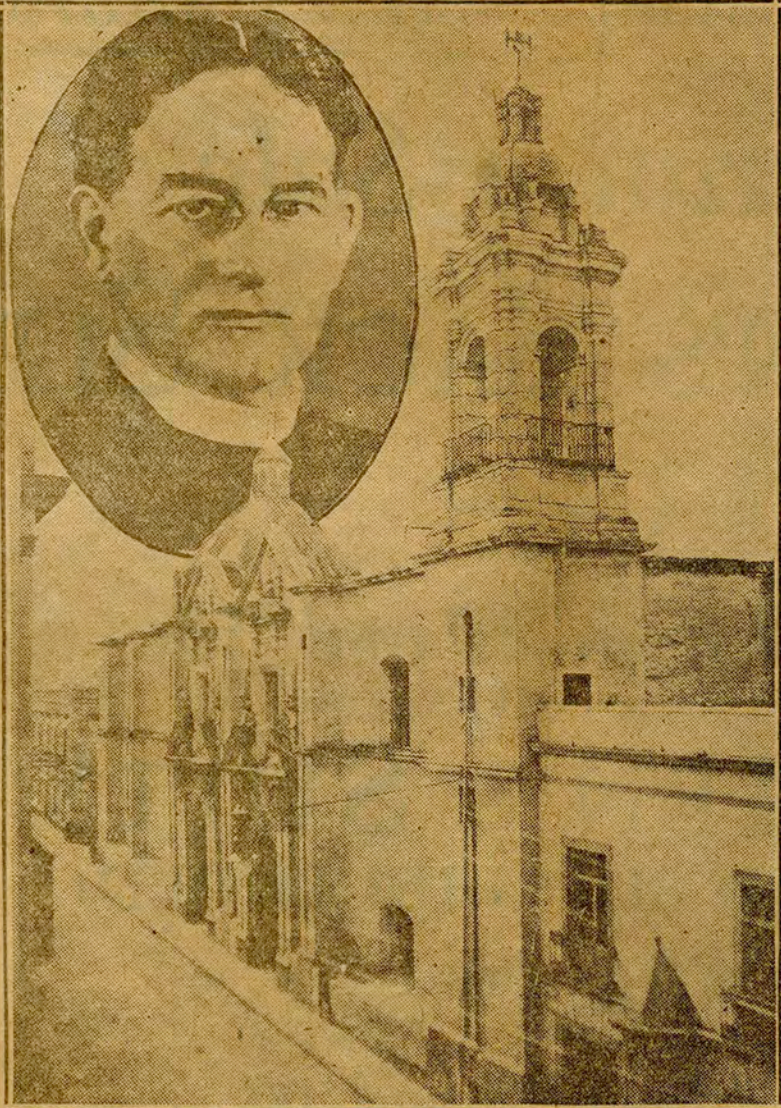
Minister Reported Lynched

Mexico City is filled with many rumors from the provinces. One of them was that an American Protestant minister had been lynched at Irapuato. Neither the American Embassy nor the Consulate, however, had received any information. A vague press dispatch from a town near Irapuato reported that religious disturbances took place there yesterday morning and that several houses owned by free thinkers were burned. An unidentified American who arrived here yesterday is quoted as saying that while he was in Irapuato religious riots were going on and that a mob killed several Mexican Protestants. The mob, he said, then visited an American factory intent on looting it, but refrained when they saw an image of the Virgin of Guadalupe inside. The leader of the mob advised the owner to place a cross on the outside of the building.

Peace Moves Without Result

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3. (AP)—Peace

Seized Episcopal Church and Its Bishop



—Acme
The American Episcopal Church of San Jose de Gracia in Mexico City, closed by the police on the charge its rector had failed to register, and Bishop Frank W. Creighton

Boycott Failure, Reports Mexican Trade Chamber

Business Declared Better Than Usual; Clergy Is Scored for "Political Obstruction"

Non-Catholic religious organizations with headquarters in this city are for the most part "marking time and adhering strictly to the requirements of the Mexican government in religious matters" and Mexican officials in the city are keeping in close touch with the situation in Mexico and reporting everything quiet, according to a check-up yesterday.

Jose Miguel Bejarano, of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce, 245 Broadway, said that latest reports from Mexico are to the effect that the threatened boycott was not having its anticipated effect on trade. In fact, he declared, business was reported as better than before the disturbance. This he attributed to the large number of pilgrims who have come into the largest centers from the interior.

After pointing out that latest reports showed everything peaceful and quiet in Mexico, Manuel Cruz, vice-consul of Mexico, in the offices of the consulate, 225 West Thirty-fourth Street, declared: "Mexico is not fighting any religion. The foreign Catholic clergy has always been a political problem in Mexico and the present situation has been brought about by their refusing to comply with the law."

"The present situation is not a religious issue," the vice-consul added. "They can continue to perform their rites undisturbed and unhampered if they will comply with the law."

feelers by intermediaries seeking a solution of the apparent impasse between the government and Mexican Episcopate, arising out of the government's strict enforcement of the religious regulations continued to be put forth to-day, but, so far as could be learned, without result.

Meanwhile the government has received assurances of support for its religious policy from two of the most important figures in the Mexican political and military world—former President Obregon and General Arnulfo Gomez, military chief of the State of Vera Cruz. General Obregon is still looked upon as the idol of the army, while General Gomez is a possible Presidential candidate.

Queretaro reported that seventeen persons—it was not specified whether they were priests—had been arrested, charged with removing treasures and valuable objects from Catholic churches.

Guanajuato dispatches said excited crowds, largely composed of women, prevented the authorities there from closing any of the Catholic church annexes, which measure the government ordered applied throughout the country for purpose of protecting church property until the situation was settled.

The women, thinking at first that the places of worship were being closed, formed around the officials. When they learned that the annexes and not the churches were to be sealed they announced that they would not even permit that, and, according to dispatches, made good their promise.

Women Tear Off Seals

The officers succeeded in sealing the door of one building, but the women promptly tore off the seals. The dispatch does not indicate that there was any physical clash.

The Mexico City authorities were investigating reports of municipal committees appointed to take over the churches that valuables were missing from many of the edifices, including the Cathedral.

While the Cathedral continued closed pending a further check of the inventory of its treasures, the other churches were open again to-day, although only a moderate number of worshippers were seen inside in Mexico City.

Thus far there is little or no evidence of the boycott under the auspices of the League for the Defense of Religious Freedom in Mexico City, although some commercial houses and retailers express apprehension that it may develop.

In contrast, news from other sections of the republic shows that the boycott is in full swing in numerous towns, the people refraining from all indispensable expenditures in the hope of creating an economic crisis sufficiently serious to influence the government to modify its attitude.

Propaganda campaigns were being waged vigorously everywhere. There have been numerous joint debates, with speakers representing both sides of the controversy, but thus far all have been peaceful.

The first debate in Mexico City was between the Secretary of Education, Dr. Jose Puig Casaurac, and Rene Capistran Garza, one of the directors of the League for the Defense of Religious Liberty, who is under bail

Embargo on Aircraft For Mexico Lifted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP).—The embargo on exports of non-military aircraft to Mexico was lifted to-day by Secretary Kellogg.

The decision to lift the embargo was reached some time ago, but it was made effective to-day through the issuance of orders to customs agents. At the same time the Treasury warned the agents that the ruling would not apply to aircraft "intended for hostile purposes or aircraft of a distinctly military type."

An embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions to Mexico has been in effect for several years, and it has been indicated that President Coolidge has no intention at present of modifying it.

Cycling on Beam, Dies in Fall

Special to the Herald Tribune
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Eugene Solar, sixteen years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Solar, of Willsboro, was killed to-day in a fall of 100 feet from a trestle across the Boquet River when he attempted to ride a bicycle over a beam, six inches wide and 200 feet long. His chum, Arthur Ledwick, was successful in the stunt.

inciting the people to disturbance by means of the boycott.

Bishop Reported Dead in Prison

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 3 (AP).—The Mexican press in Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, says that the recently arrested Catholic Bishop of Huejutla has been found dead in his prison cell in Vera Cruz. Details are lacking.

The Mexico City correspondent of "The Nogales Herald" also declares that Archbishop Moray Del Rio is seriously ill and that all visitors have been excluded from his residence.

Calles' Daughter Sure He's Right

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3 (AP).—Senorita Ernestina Calles, daughter of President Calles of Mexico, to-night said she had complete confidence in the leadership of her father and government in the Mexican religious crisis. "Really, I know very little of what is going on in Mexico," she said. "You know, the reports here are greatly exaggerated."

"Any one who knows my father knows that he is very strongly in sympathy with Catholicism and I'm sure that the stand of the government is for the best interest of the people of Mexico."

Mexican Seizure of U. S. Church Up to Sheffield

State Department Feels Occupation of Episcopal Property Is Result of Misunderstanding

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The seizure of the American Episcopal Church in Mexico City by the Mexican authorities is a matter that will be handled directly by American Ambassador Sheffield, it was indicated to-day at the State Department upon receipt of the report of the incident filed by Consul General Weddell.

The incident is regarded here as a misunderstanding between the Mexican and church authorities, which can more easily be straightened out by the American diplomatic officer in Mexico City than through correspondence. A press report late to-day that the church had been turned back to the Episcopal Bishop lacked confirmation at the State Department.

Consul General Weddell's report to the department said that he had been informed on the night of July 31, that Mexican police occupied the Church of England of San Jose, in Mexico City, the property of the American Episcopal Church. Bishop Creighton informed the consul general that immediately after the occupation of the church by the police, the authorities began taking an inventory of the property in the church.

The police stated, in explanation of the seizure, that a declaration concerning the church had not been filed with the municipal council but with the Minister of the Interior, and also that a list of responsible members of the church which had been submitted did not contain the names of ten men, but the names of eight men and two women only. Mr. Weddell reported further that on the morning of August 2 the church was open for private worship, but was in the control of a committee appointed by the municipal authorities.

Mexican People Swayed By Devotion to Religion

Church Awaits Leader Powerful Enough to Face Calles, Who Is Called Strongest Man Since Diaz, Even by His Enemies

This is the second of a series of articles by Reed Hayes, who has just returned from his mission of investigating at first hand for the Herald Tribune the underlying reasons for the struggle between Church and State in Mexico.

By Reed Hayes

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SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 3.—Everywhere in Mexico the word is being passed among faithful Catholics that "the blood of Christians is the most fertile seed for the growth of the religion."

That is one sidelight on the serious religious controversy existing in the southern republic to-day. On the other side of the controversy we have President Plutarco Elias Calles, whose execution of constitutional provisions has brought the controversy to its present acute pitch, and who has declared that he will use every means in his power to enforce the legislation and the law he promulgated, notwithstanding the overwhelming majority of Catholics who appear to be against him.

Strongest Man in Mexico

All authorities agree that Calles is the strongest man in Mexico. They go further—they say he is the strongest man since Diaz, and they say it whether or not they agree with his policies.

Calles is radical. He upsets many opinions held by Americans concerning right and justice, and particularly the rights of property ownership, but his strength cannot be denied.

The government of Mexico is a one-man government. One man controls its legislative acts; one man controls its policy; one man controls its army, and that one man is Calles. Personalities always have ruled in Mexico, and Calles rules to-day.

Many persons believe the religious fight will not bring revolution, but that, as in the past, the Catholics will accept their fate. Just as many more believe there will be an uprising of the people and a free-for-all struggle of personally ambitious generals and politicians for the insecure Presidential chair of Mexico.

Calles has taken a determined stand from which there is apparently no possible back-down. He must go ahead—win or lose. If he wins during the next six months he can become the dictator of Mexico for as long as he desires. If he loses political oblivion awaits him.

Mexican People Inflamed

The Mexican people are inflamed and particularly those at the top and bottom of Mexican society. At the top are the rich and prosperous, conservative by birth and religion, who have always remained loyal to the Church. At the bottom there is the Indian, the lowly peon, who now is told that his religion is being taken from him and that his hopes for the hereafter may thus be destroyed.

Any observer will testify to the religious fervor that is sweeping Mexico and particularly the fervor noticeable during the three or four weeks immediately prior to July 21, when the Calles law became effective.

It is a religious renaissance. The writer was in Mexico City on July 25, the last Sunday priests held services publicly in Mexico. At daybreak he started for Guadalupe, the holiest shrine in Mexico, and to which every Mexican boy or girl believes he or she must make a pilgrimage some time in life. It is one place in Mexico to which all tourists go and probably is known to more Americans than any other single spot in Mexico.

The shrine lies seven or eight kilometers from the center of the city, yet long before daybreak the feet of thousands of the faithful had turned in its direction. During the day 100,000 persons visited the shrine to get a blessing from their patron saint.

Marched on Bare Feet

The pilgrimage was an inspiring spectacle. Rich and poor, old and young, by every road they went to pay their respects. I saw not scores but hundreds of women and girls, many of them finely featured, beautifully clothed and apparently from the city's highest families, making their march in bare feet. They trudged along over sidewalks and cobblestones with the lowliest of Indians. Men and boys were equally numerous.

Women marched until their torn and swollen feet stopped them—until rest would give them power to proceed again. It was not only a thrilling experience, it was an inspiring one, in that it demonstrated the faith of thousands who would go through any physical discomfort to show their belief in God and the Church to which they belong.

But not only was the Virgin of Guadalupe honored. On that Sunday every church remaining open in Mexico City and every church in the republic which the authorities had not closed was filled throughout the day and night. One might believe that everybody in Mexico went to church that day, and if one did make that statement there would be little exaggeration.

Throughout the following week, every day, similar devotion was shown in all of Mexico's churches. During that week thousands upon thousands of children were baptized. It is estimated there were 30,000 alone in Mexico City. And these baptisms were so frequent that priests worked in relays until they were forced to stop from exhaustion. During all these days the cathedral in Mexico City was thronged with waves of humanity, hundreds being forced to wait outside until those within had completed their devotions and departed.

Masses Said Unceasingly

Masses were said by priests unceasingly. Confessions were heard as never before from the church folk, who felt it might be a long time before the priest officially could give them forgiveness.

No one can compute the number of weddings that were held in Mexico immediately prior to the law taking effect. Church leaders say the number is unprecedented. Mexican youth is brought up in a religious atmosphere from birth with the exception of a very few cases. And all want the "benefit of clergy" at marriage. The idea gained from it all was that the people believed a catastrophic event was taking place, or about to take place. One would see little knots of men and groups of women anxiously discussing the new law and its effect. Around every church there were many scores of these groups and all had a strained look on their faces.

So great were the crowds and so anxious were they for religious solace, so long were their waits, that means had to be taken to feed them, and about the churches scores of stands sold tortillas, tamales, frijoles, soft drinks, candy and coffee. These added still further color to an unprecedented spectacle.

Beggars found the situation a Klondike. They haunted the streets and entrances to the churches with their

Mexican Women Aroused

Never before in Mexico have the women been so aroused as now. All of them, senoras and señoritas, are using all the power within them to make the boycott of the National League for Religious Freedom active, and to carry out the desire of Church leaders. Unquestionably they are the most dangerous factor in the situation as it exists to-day. Women already this year have rioted, fought against the closing of churches by the Mexican authorities, who were forced to call out the fire brigades to close their rioting.

One question often heard is, "How far will the women go?" Government authorities are taking this into consideration, and the official belief is that the women will have the greatest power to arouse the populace. Not only will they riot, but they also will influence husbands and sons to actual revolt, according to a popular belief. The influence of women in high position is most feared. One devout woman, the wife of a powerful general, may find it within her power to upset the entire Calles government. Women before have influenced the Mexican government in its treatment accorded the Catholic Church, and this is particularly true in the case of the wife of Porfirio Diaz, who ruled Mexico for more than thirty years.

Mrs. Diaz Aided Church

Diaz started his administration more or less antagonistic to the Church, not many years after the reform laws of Benito Juarez, which confiscated all the properties of the Church in Mexico and gave their ownership to the state. But Mrs. Diaz was a devout and able Catholic and also a faithful and influential wife. She softened the antagonism of her famous husband and for years under his regime the Catholic Church in Mexico progressed almost wholly without detrimental attack. Another woman, or a group of such women, may possibly change the destiny of Mexico from this moment.

One of the most prominent women in Mexico in my hearing made the proposal that until the present laws were annulled the women of Mexico should use all the influence they possess to arouse their husbands to action and neither they nor unmarried women should fraternize with members of the opposite sex.

Besides strength of character and sincerity of purpose, President Calles has several very powerful factors in his favor.

Tired of Revolution

First of all, the people of Mexico are tired of revolution. They have suffered through many years of this generation from the personal ambitions of military and political leaders who have kept the country stirred up, with all the resultant bloodshed and famine.

Second, I have yet to find any one who could say definitely where money might be found for a revolution, and even in Mexico revolutions require large sums for those starting them, because generals must be bought, troops paid and other expenses met, to say nothing of arms and ammunition. Third, Mexico to-day has no outstanding leader except Calles or some of those men most close to him. Obregon might be a possible leader in the present controversy, except for the fact of his indorsement of the Calles regime and revolutionary aspirations of the present government.

However, some leader may arise, even from the innermost circles of the Calles confidants. If one does arise of sufficient importance and strength he may get the financial backing necessary. He would have a popular cry, "Religious freedom and property rights."

General Angel Flores, a prominent leader in the Obregon revolution against Carranza and a candidate for President against Calles, would have made an ideal opponent to the government in the present situation, because he would have had the trust and support of the people who are opposed to the Calles regime. But General Flores died unexpectedly, a fate which has overtaken many Mexican leaders. He was poisoned.

Fear United States Action

Fear of action by the United States favoring Calles also is a deterrent to an organized movement at the present time. Mexicans in opposition to the President point to the fact that the American government upheld the Obregon administration when Adolfo de la Huerta rose in rebellion. The American government not only placed an embargo on the shipment of arms and munitions to Mexico, but did sell munitions, army rifles and military airplanes to the Mexican government.

"If the American government will lift the arms embargo, we will take care of Mr. Calles," one of his most powerful enemies told me.

In this connection it is important to recall press reports recently to the effect that the United States was considering lifting the embargo, although not necessarily immediately or during the Church crisis.

In Mexico and on the border these reports cause widespread comment and discussion. Some attempted to read into the reports an intimation from Mr. Coolidge's Administration that unless Mexico paid more attention to the rights of Americans in Mexico and adhered more closely to her international obligations in line with American tradition and ideals, the American government had a powerful weapon it might use that would not necessitate armed intervention in Mexico.

As this is written no man can predict the outcome. All one can do is to place thoughts and actions, past and present, of the Mexican people and its government in their proper light.

Any investigator must remember that President Calles is a strong man, a determined one and sincere in his purpose.

Another article on the Mexican conflict by Mr. Hayes will appear to-morrow

ELIAS SAYS TALLEY IS IGNORANT OF LAW

Mexican Consul General Denies
Violating Diplomatic Usage
by Issuing Statements.

NOW ON HIS WAY TO MEXICO

Reply to Former Judge Is Given by
Telephone—Charges Effort
to Silence Truth.

Consul General Arturo N. Elias of Mexico yesterday not only denied former Judge Alfred J. Talley's charge that he had engaged in propaganda activities, but also asserted that in saying that he had acted contrary to international law Judge Talley showed a lack of knowledge of the law itself.

The answer to the statement of Judge Talley printed on Monday was issued by the consulate here, which obtained it by telephone, Mr. Elias being on his way to Mexico. Judge Talley's statement had been read to him by M. G. Prieto, Acting Consul.

After asserting that Judge Talley is a recognized spokesman for the Catholic hierarchy, the Consul General said:

"Neither myself nor any one connected with the Consular Service of Mexico in the United States has ever in any way engaged in propaganda of any kind in matters in which the Republic of the United States and Mexico are involved.

"Judge Talley, it is true," has bitterly criticized the Government of the United States for not interfering with the internal affairs of Mexico, but such criticism has evidently not had the least effect upon those in charge of the administration of the affairs of the United States.

"I have several times addressed the people of the United States, answering statements in the public press made by Judge Talley and other spokesmen for the Catholic hierarchy, and it is very significant that neither Judge Talley nor the others have ever sent a communication to the press charging that a single one of the statements made by me was incorrect as to fact.

"It is also significant that the only answer that has been forthcoming was that of Judge Talley printed in the press of Sept. 6, charging, not that I was wrong in any statement, but that I had no right to make any statement as I was a consular official of the Mexican Government and that, therefore, I was acting 'contrary to international law and recognized diplomatic custom.'

"In my statement published Sept. 5 I called attention to the lack of logic of President Flaherty of the Knights of Columbus, and I am now compelled to call attention to the lack of knowledge of international law on the part of Judge Talley. There is no law or usage which makes it either illegal or in bad taste for a citizen of one country residing temporarily in another which is at peace with his own answering in the public press statements regarding conditions in his own country.

"The Government of the United States is not involved in what is called 'the religious question' in any way, despite the efforts of Judge Talley, Mr. Flaherty and others to so involve it. Judge Talley occupies no official position under the United States Government and neither does Mr. Flaherty. While there is perfect amity between the Governments of our respective countries, both of these gentlemen have taken it upon themselves to criticize in the public press the actions of what Judge Talley in his statement in the press of Sept. 6 insultingly names 'the present unspeakable Government of Calles.'

"To these criticisms I have not only replied but have told some things which are evidently more than annoying to the spokesmen of the Catholic hierarchy. Stung by their inability to show that I have ever uttered anything but the truth, Judge Talley now tries to protect the hierarchy from further exposure by an attempt to stop the truth from being broadcast."

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"NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE",
noviembre 10 de 1926.

OBISPO MEXICANO QUE ENVIA A OBREGON UN RETO PACIFICO.

Contestando a la Actitud del General, el Prelado lo --
Exhorta a Ponerle Término a la Constitución "Roja" y --
y Hacer Efectiva la Libertad Política.

La Iglesia niega que se hayan cometido violencias.

No Permitirán que la Iglesia sea una Dependencia del --
Gobierno.

Por

Jack Star-Hunt.

CIUDAD DE MEXICO, nov. 9.- El Arzobispo católico --
romano de México, Reverendísimo José Mora y del Río, --
por medio del comité ejecutivo del Episcopado, contes-
tó hoy en una carta abierta al ex-Presidente Alvaro O--
bregón su declaración del sábado respecto a la situa--
ción religiosa; declaración endosada anoche por el Pre-
sidente Calles.

La carta del arzobispo es como sigue:-

"¿Desea usted, General Obregón, ser 'el benefactor
de México'? Dénos entonces una constitución que no --
sea bolshevique, y habrá salvado usted al país. Haga-
posible el que todos los partidos políticos participen
con verdadera imparcialidad en la política del país y-
habrá usted abolido las revoluciones y los golpes de --
estado.

La Iglesia procura un Triunfo legal.

"Nuestra historia, que se compone de revoluciones,

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demuestra que siempre es la facción triunfante la que procura exterminar a aquellos que la elevaron al poder. Si nuestra reclamación ha entrado al campo de la política es porque ese es el campo que tiene que decidir. En cuanto a violencias, nuestra conciencia está satisfecha de no haber buscado nunca ese camino, que solo lleva a triúnfos efímeros, y nosotros deseamos un ---- triunfo pacífico y legal.

"Hemos dicho nuestra última palabra; tenemos los mejores deseos de hacer concesiones hasta donde nuestra conciencia nos lo permita, pero bajo ninguna condición permitirán los católicos que el estado los esclavice en cuestiones religiosas, ni nosotros los fieles, los sacerdotes y los obispos, permitiremos que la Iglesia católica sea una dependencia del Gobierno. Si la Iglesia católica ha de existir en México, ha de ser -- tal y como la fundó Jesucristo, no como los gobernantes de México quieran; la iglesia enseñará lo que siempre ha enseñado y tendrá como jefe supremo al Papa, Vicario de Cristo."

Replicando a la afirmación del General Obregón de que los católicos mexicanos han cometido un error al buscar la simpatía y ayuda de los católicos americanos, la carta dice:

"Lo que hemos hecho es defendernos legítimamente contra las calumnias que nos han dirigido. La Embajada mexicana en Washington y los Consulados mexicanos en todos los Estados Unidos han despilfarrado el dine-

ro de los católicos mexicanos en propaganda que degrada a los católicos y a sus sacerdotes. Los católicos-americanos no solo defienden a la Iglesia católica, si no las sanas y legítimas libertades como las que ellos gozan y por lo tanto favorecen a los católicos mexicanos, pero no solo a ellos, sino a todos los partidarios de la libertad sincera, a los protestantes y a los judíos por igual, según han manifestado.

"Nosotros contamos con el apoyo de las organizaciones obreras más importantes de Chicago y de Filadelfia. Gozamos del apoyo del pueblo americano, no porque se trata de leyes anti-católicas sino porque es cuestión de leyes anti-religiosas.

"Es un sarcasmo imperdonable el que hable usted de los privilegios y exenciones gozadas por la Iglesia antes de la revolución, porque esos sagrados derechos de la naturaleza no se puede hacer mención como privilegios o exenciones, pues están muy por encima de toda constitución y de todo partido político."

Habla del Socialismo.

Contestando al cargo del General Obregón de que la Iglesia ha asumido una actitud de franca hostilidad hacia el socialismo que, según dijo, representaba en estos tiempos la meta del proletariado, la carta dice -- que: si las sanas y justas libertades que la Iglesia defiende son un obstáculo para el socialismo, eso solo basta para que lo condene el mundo entero, porque cualquier sistema social o político que impida o destruya-

las libertades más sagradas, es anti-social.

El cargo del General Obregón de que los obispos es tán tratando de ocasionar la caída de la actual Admi--
nistración por otra del agrado de Roma es contestado -
en esta forma:

"Esto cae a tierra por su propio peso, puesto que-
la suposición sobre la cual está basado es enteramente
falsa y no es sino reminiscencia de un protestantismo-
trasnochado y transitorio."

Los sacerdotes sirven a los pobres.

Al cargo del ex-Presidente de que los sacerdotes -
solo sirven a los ricos ahora y que por lo tanto las -
remuneraciones son mayores que en tiempos normales, la
respuesta es que esto, pueda tal vez ser verdad en las
grandes ciudades, pero que los sacerdotes de toda la -
República, en las regiones más aisladas, están traba--
jando entre los fieles en condiciones verdaderamente -
penosas y sujetos constantemente a persecuciones.

"Si no fuera por la persecución de los sacerdotes,
éstos podrían administrar a los fieles todos los sacra-
mentos y cumplir con las obligaciones de su ministerio!"

"¿Quién es entonces el responsable del conflicto -
actual? Pregunta la carta. "La Iglesia permanecerá --
dentro de su propia esfera, siempre que el gobierno no
trate de invadir un terreno sobre el cual no tiene nin-
gún derecho, y el único recurso de la Iglesia es pedir
que se le permita protestar, y esto no es invadir el -
terreno de la política; al contrario, solo haciéndolo-

"New York Herald Tribune"

p. 5.

podrá haber una paz duradera."

Trad.:MCM.



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Mexican Bishop Sends Obregon Peace Challenge

Replying to General's Stand, Prelate Exhorts Him to End "Red" Constitution, Bring Political Freedom

Church Denies Violence

Won't Become Dependency of Government, Mora Says; Defends Seeking U. S. Aid

By Jack Starr-Hunt

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By Cable to the Herald Tribune

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Mexico, the Most Rev. Jose Maria Mora y del Rio, through the executive committee of the Episcopate, replied in an open letter to-day to former President Alvaro Obregon's statement of Saturday on the religious situation. This statement President Calles indorsed last night. The Archbishop's letter reads:

"Do you desire, General Obregon, to become 'the benefactor of Mexico'? Then give us a constitution which is not Bolshevist and you will have saved the country. Make it possible that all political parties participate with true impartiality in the country's politics and you will have abolished revolutions and coups d'etat.

Church Seeks Legal Triumph

"Our history, which is one of revolution, shows that it is always the triumphant faction which seeks to exterminate those who helped them to power. If our claim has entered the field of politics it is because in that field it must be decided. As regards violence, our conscience is satisfied that we have never sought recourse that way, which only leads to ephemeral triumphs. We desire a pacific and legal triumph.

"We have said our last word; we have the best desire to concede where our conscience will permit, but only no condition will Catholics allow the state to become their slave in a question of religion, nor will we, the faithful, the priests and the Bishops, allow the Catholic Church to become a dependency of the government. If the Catholic Church exists in Mexico it will be as Jesus Christ founded it and not as Mexico's ruling men desire; the

Church will teach what it has always taught and will have as its supreme chief the Pope, the Vicar of Christ."

Replying to General Obregon's assertion that Mexican Catholics had erred in seeking sympathy and aid from American Roman Catholics, the statement says:

"What we have done has been legitimately to defend ourselves against the calumnies directed at us. The Mexican Embassy at Washington and the Mexican Consulates throughout the United States have squandered Mexican Catholics' money in propaganda degrading to them and their priests. American Catholics are not defending only the Catholic Church, but are defending sane and legitimate liberties as they enjoy them and are, therefore, favoring the Mexican Catholics, but not only they, but all partisans of sincere liberty, Protestants and Jews alike, as they have manifested.

"We count on the support of the most important labor organizations of Chicago and Philadelphia. We enjoy the support of the American people, not because it is a question of anti-Catholic laws but because it is a question of anti-religious laws.

"It is an unpardonable sarcasm for you to talk of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Church prior to the revolution, because those most sacred rights of nature cannot be referred to as privileges and immunities, for they are above any constitution or political party."

Gives Stand on Socialism

Answering General Obregon's charge that the Church had assumed an openly hostile attitude toward socialism, which, he said, represented in these times the goal of the proletariat, the letter says that if the sane and just liberties which the Church stands for are an obstacle to socialism that is enough to condemn it in the face of the world, because any social or political system which impedes or destroys the most sacred liberties is anti-social.

The charge of General Obregon that the Bishops are attempting to cause the downfall of the present Administration for one favored by Rome is answered thus:

"This falls to earth by its own weight, as the supposition upon which it is founded is entirely false and is reminiscent of a passing and belated Protestantism."

Priests Serving the Poor

To the ex-President's charge that the priests now are serving only the wealthy and that therefore their remuneration is greater than in normal times the reply is made that this, perhaps, may be so in the big cities, but that priests throughout the republic in the most isolated sections are working among the faithful under the most trying conditions and are subject continually to persecution.

"If it were not for the persecution

of the priests they would be able to administer to the faithful all the duties pertaining to them."

"Who then is now responsible for

the present conflict?" the statement asks. "The Church will remain within its own sphere provided the government does not invade the territory where it has not any right, and the

Church's sole recourse is to ask to protest and this does not constitute an invasion into the territory of politics; to the contrary, only by so doing can there be lasting peace."

LA PRENSA MEXICANA ATACA LA OPINION DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS EN RELACION CON NICA-
RAGUA

"El Universal" en unión del "Excelsior" atacan a Kellogg, ya que el Asunto Reemplaza al del Petróleo como Problema Internacional

Llaman a Díaz un "Maniquí".

México, D.F., Nov. 20 - "El Universal", así como el "Excelsior", están atacando la política de los Estados Unidos respecto a Nicaragua, y defienden la posición de México. Es la primera vez que "El Universal" menciona este asunto, que rápidamente está siendo el tópico de la conversación aquí.

Los funcionarios del Gobierno se encuentran perplejos acerca de "lo que los Estados Unidos puedan hacer" y, al parecer, no entienden la conducta del Gobierno de Washington. Hacen conjeturas de lo que el Departamento de Estado haría si se violaran los asuntos de Nicaragua por intromisión extraña.

Cita Cinco Intervenciones Norteamericanas.

"Hipocresía y Farsa", es el título del tercer editorial en favor de la causa liberal en Nicaragua y en el que se ataca la actitud de los Estados Unidos por favorecer al Presidente Díaz. Ataca duramente al Secretario Kellogg y dice en parte:

"Aunque se consideraría imposible que los países latinoamericanos llegaran a sorprenderse por las maniobras de la "diplomacia del dólar", los sucesos en Nicaragua parecen haber ofrecido a esa diplomacia la oportunidad de dar una nueva y más estúpida demostración del espíritu que, desgraciadamente, inspira a los sucesores de Jorge Washington.

"Primero, la actitud de la Casa Blanca al reconocer al seudogobierno de Díaz es de tal incompatibilidad que asume el aspecto de una farsa incongruente.

"Segundo, la exageración del señor Kellogg al hablar acerca de que potencias extrañas se están mezclando en los asuntos nicaraguenses, es una manifestación descabellada de hipocresía.

"Tercero, Adolfo Díaz, el "Presidente" reconocido por la Casa Blanca, ha sido un maniquí de los capitalistas americanos, desde 1909.

"El señor Dennis, ese mismo Encargado de Negocios norteamericano en Nicaragua, que fraguó la renuncia bufa del Presidente Chamorro e hizo que un Congreso espurio eligiera a Díaz, y quien recomendó el reconocimiento del nuevo régimen, fue el que, hablando en el nombre de su Gobierno, hizo una declaración a los periódicos norteamericanos, en Junio, acerca de que los Estados Unidos no podían ni reconocerían al régimen chamorrista, que había sido el re-

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sultado de un odioso "cuartelazo"; añadiendo que él vería con gusto la liberación del pueblo de Nicaragua del Gobierno ilegítimo, para que pudieran reanudarse las relaciones entre los dos países.

Dice que Dennis Inspiró la Revolución.

"Naturalmente, los liberales y los elementos laboristas en Nicaragua, alentados por esas declaraciones, se rebelaron. Estos elementos, al mismo tiempo que defendían la legalidad, representada por el Dr. Juan Sacasa, el legítimo Vice-Présidente de Nicaragua, gozaban del apoyo casi general del pueblo nicaragüense. Era una nueva situación, perfectamente preparada para el triunfo de la ley y el orden.

"Por una coincidencia, esa revolución redentora puede decirse que fue el producto de la invitación hecha por un diplomático norteamericano.

"Es obvio que la intervención real o imaginaria - en este caso imaginaria - de fuentes externas, tenía que ser inaceptable al imperialismo yanqui y a la perpetua y egoísta diplomacia del dólar en los países latinoamericanos; diplomacia que no tiene otro objeto que la defensa de los intereses materiales, representados por los capitalistas de Wall Street."

Luego el editorial se refiere a las promesas francas y cordiales de ayuda, que se dice Dennis hizo a los liberales de Nicaragua, y luego a su cambio de actitud al adquirir un confederado en Díaz, "lo que lo hace aparecer como un admirable ejemplo de diplomático del dólar". Agrega que Díaz trabajó en 1909 con una compañía estadounidense, ganando un sueldo mensual de \$1,000, y que ocupó ese puesto hasta 1914 en que encabezó la revolución, que vino a terminar con el tratado entre su país y los Estados Unidos. Se cuenta que este individuo ha reunido una fortuna de \$600,000.

"Tomando en consideración estos hechos pasados, no hay por qué sorprenderse de la actitud de la Casa Blanca", continúa el editorial. "Cuando el Encargado de Negocios Dennis encontró el hombre que le convenía, no le importó que el régimen de Díaz fuera ilegítimo como el de su predecesor. No importa que el mismo Congreso que eligió a Chamorro elija ahora a Díaz, cuya traición a su patria ha hecho milagros de inconstancia, hipocresía y farsa.

"Viene al caso decir que los que han violado las soberanías de Colombia, Haití, Cuba, Nicaragua y Santo Domingo, ahora se muestran celosos de la intromisión de "otros extraños".

Llama Aliados a Díaz y a Chamorro.

"El Universal" dice que la queja elevada por Chamorro a la Liga de Naciones, por la intervención de México, fue un movimiento político para favorecer su propia causa y que no tuvo efecto porque todo el mundo sabe que está dispuesto a venderse a los Estados Unidos. "Ahora Chamorro ha obtenido lo que desea", añade, porque Díaz, su cómplice, ha consentido servir incondicionalmente a los Estados Unidos.

"La manera de obrar de Díaz es una farsa y así lo entienden todos los de este continente. Se acusa a Chamorro y a Díaz de manchar el nombre de México para justificar sus acciones.

"A Chamorro y a Díaz no les detendrá nada, aunque los extranjeros tengan que pasar sobre una alfombra de cuerpos nicaragüenses."

"Lo que no podemos aceptar es el derecho que los Estados Unidos pretenden ejercer de vigilantes del continente, reclamándonos por la intervención que se nos atribuye." En seguida el editorial hace alusión al discurso de Woodrow Wilson, en que dijo que la Doctrina Monroe era tiránica para los pueblos latinoamericanos, puesto que "establece una tutela sobre ellos, que nunca han aceptado y mucho menos solicitado."

WASHINGTON'S EYES NOW ON GUATEMALA

Outcome of the Presidential
Elections There Is Awaited
With Some Concern.

MEXICO'S DESIGNS FEARED

Reply to Kellogg's Note on Oil and
Land Issue Reaffirms
Calles's Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Administration authorities await with some concern the outcome of the elections to be held in Guatemala on Dec. 3, when a new President of the country will be chosen to succeed General Lazaro Chocón, who has held the office since the death in September of General José María Orellana.

Guatemala, like Nicaragua, may turn out to be another sore spot in the Central American region, from an American standpoint, if anything approximating a revolutionary movement should follow in the wake of the December elections.

Mexico has long entertained designs on Guatemalan territory and on more than one occasion her ambitions in that direction have been checked by the United States. Guatemala, which is bordered by Mexico on the north, and west, stands as a barrier against the southward march of Mexico and is believed so far to have resisted the importunities of Bolshevik agencies operating from Mexico City with a view to influencing public sentiment throughout the five Central American republics.

Two Candidates for Presidency.

There are two candidates for the Presidential office in Guatemala. General Chocón is seeking election on his own account. His opponent is General Jorge Ubico. Chocón represents the Liberal-Conservative coalition. Ubico is one of the leaders of the Progressive-Liberal Party. So far as is known here, neither is sympathetic in any way with the nationalistic aims of Mexico, and there is no official information that Mexico City is attempting to influence the results of the election.

Nevertheless, the United States is watchful of developments in Guatemala, especially since the disclosure that Bolsheviks in Mexico are aiding the Nicaraguan revolutionists with munitions of war and otherwise taking steps that tend to embarrass the Diaz Government at Managua, which has just been recognized by the United States.

That the State Department is impressed with the seriousness of the situation in Guatemala was shown recently when Arthur H. Geissler, United States Minister to that country, was hurriedly ordered to return to his post of duty.

Mexico's interest in Central America is evidenced by the fact that that Government recently presented four of the republics with big wireless installations that enable Mexico City to keep in direct touch with developments in that region at all times.

Americans have large investments in Guatemala, notably in fruit plantations on the Caribbean coast, and mining and banking interests elsewhere throughout the country.

This Government is chiefly interested at this time in preventing the spread of Bolshevism in all of the republics of Central America and for that reason has a direct concern in the December elections in Guatemala.

Doubt is expressed that either Chocón or Ubico would give ear to Bolshevik or Mexican propaganda, and the election of either, if brought about peaceably, would be satisfactory to the United States, it is understood here.

In the meantime the American Service squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Julian M. Lattimer, is cruising in Central American waters, ready to be rushed to any point where the interests of this Government or its nationals may be menaced.

Mexico Answers Oil Note.

Mexico's response to the State Department's note of ten days ago in which strong language was employed in the discussion of President Calles's attitude on the oil and land questions was received today.

The Mexican reply is understood to be brief and stoutly to reassert Mexico's right to adhere to the oil and land laws as they stand. There is a suggestion that President Calles may propose that the differences between the two Governments be referred to The Hague for arbitration. However, Mexico is said to stand firmly behind the oil and land laws with the retroactive provisions and to leave the matter in such shape that the United States in pressing the matter further may be forced to forward to Mexico City what in effect would amount to an ultimatum.

It was emphasized at the State Department today that there had been no new developments with respect to the Nicaraguan Canal project, which has come up for public discussion as a result of the action of the United States in recognizing the Diaz Government at Managua. However, the project has never been allowed to lapse and it is widely believed that it is intimately associated with the present controversy between American and Mexican interests in Nicaragua. This Government may not have adopted new canal plans, but it has by no means abandoned the old ones nor does it intend to permit Mexico to be substituted for American influence in this important area.

The Nicaraguan Canal project has a history dating back to the days when old Commodore Vanderbilt obtained the first concession in 1849 down to the engineering investigation carried out under the auspices of the War Department in 1923. The project was almost carried over into the realm of reality in the decade of 1887-1897, when New York concessionaires, after detailed surveying, dredged out the channels, built the first standard gauge railways and bolstered up the breakwaters of Greytown Harbor.

Their capital gave out, however, and the project was abandoned after a death blow had been delivered by an investigating commission sent down in 1898 by the American Government. From that day forward, despite the investigation of successive War Department commissions, the canal

and even the Government officials expect to see at any moment the wave of long-awaited prosperity rolling in with the American canal digging.

CALLES DECLINES TO TALK.

But Mexican Press Violently Assails the United States.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20.—President Calles this morning at Chapultepec Castle declined to comment on the charges made in the United States that Mexico is officially helping the Nicaraguan revolution.

Walking in the gardens President Calles, accompanied by the Minister of Education, smilingly met the reporters and listened to their questions without a change of expression on his face, then with a careless wave of the hand, answered:

"I have nothing to say for publication. Later I may give out a statement, but now, nothing."

The Government will probably ignore the charges made in the United States unless they are formally presented, letting General Obregon's late declaration reflect the unofficial views and ideas of the Administration. Obregon's statement that Nicaragua was shameless when she requested intervention by the American Government and that neither the United States nor any other country had a right to interfere in the internal affairs of any nation is taken to mean that Mexico will stand upon this position.

A number of officials of the Administration say the attitude of the United States only shows that Americans are purely materialistic, that Mexico is the first nation with advanced ideas to confront the United States and to show that the power of a country depends upon its principles and not upon the number of its inhabitants.

The Universal, in an editorial entitled "Unsuspected Amplification of the Monroe Doctrine," says:

"Not so long ago we commented upon the complaint presented by Emiliano Chamorro against Mexico to the League of Nations and the note of protest which the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs sent to our Foreign Office upon the supposed help of Mexico to Nicaraguan rebels. We stated then that the protest covered a political move which had as its object to strengthen the order established in Nicaragua against popular wishes. We stated that all the protests of Chamorro, all the invocations to patriotism made by Chamorro were simply sounds, as during his entire public life his idea has been to mortgage the country to the United States in exchange for help to maintain him in power in spite of the opposition of the citizens of Nicaragua."

"Our statements have been confirmed by facts. Chamorro has achieved his desires through a series of humiliating moves. He has captured the sympathy of the North American Government and has submitted to all sorts of conditions, including delivery of power, to an accomplice, as an unconditional servant of the United States. Behind a farce which does not deceive any one on this continent he has requested American soldiers to violate once more Nicaraguan territory and if necessary to use armed force against the citizens of Nicaragua."

"Dollar Diplomacy" Assailed.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20 (P).—The principal Mexico City newspapers devote long editorials, larded with satire and ridicule, to condemnation of the attitude of the United States in the Nicaraguan affair.

The Excelsior says: "The present exhibition of dollar diplomacy is even more vulgar than previous amazing performances. The White House's recognition of the spurious Diaz Government of Nicaragua is so inconsistent as merely to become an absurdly irritating farce. Secretary Kellogg's assumption of concern at imaginary Mexican interference in Nicaragua is a rabid exhibition of hypocrisy, because Diaz, the White House's Nicaraguan President, has been the puppet of American capitalism in Nicaragua."

UPHOLDS MEXICAN RULERS.

Author Blames Church in Address at the Town Hall.

Carlos Barrea, Mexican author and dramatist, in an address yesterday at the Town Hall under the auspices of the League for Political Education, declared that no religious controversy existed in Mexico. He called the present struggle between the Catholic Church and the Government a political and educational one, having nothing to do with creed or dogma. The Constitution of Mexico, the speaker declared, provided for a strict separation of Church and State, like that of the United States.

"The problem is also an educational one," he declared. "In 1910 80 per cent. of the population was illiterate. Today the percentage is only 62 per cent., surely a good record of progress in sixteen years. Before the revolution public education was in the hands of the Church, which in 300 years had failed in its task."

"The national laws affecting property of aliens were enacted solely for the protection of our lands, and it is only fair for aliens to respect those laws."

Mexican Senate Passed Amendment.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20.—On the eve of the sixteenth anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution against President Porfirio Diaz, which started with the cry, "No re-election to the Presidency," the Senate last night passed the bill to amend the Constitution so as to permit the re-election of a President after at least one intervening term.

POPE PIUS ASSAILS MEXICAN 'TYRANNY'

He Declares Persecution of
Catholics Is Work of Men
Impelled by Barbarism.

BRAVE RESISTANCE LAUDED

Attacks on Women Are Charged
and 1917 Constitution Condemned
—Faith in Victory Voiced.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Pope Pius condemns in vigorous terms the alleged persecution of the Catholic Church and individual Catholics in Mexico by the Calles Government and its agents in an encyclical issued today and addressed to the Bishops throughout the world.

The persecution, he says, is the work of men still under the influence of barbarism. He praises the wonderful peaceful fight which he says Mexican Catholics are making for their religious liberty and concludes with a petition to Our Lady of Guadalupe to intercede with God for the repentance of the Mexican rulers and the return of peace and concord in the land.

The Pontiff expresses thanks for prayers offered in behalf of Mexico and asks Catholics throughout the world to persevere in their petitions for the cessation of the alleged persecution.

Other "Persecutions" Recalled.

"Against our beloved Catholic children," the encyclical says, "other children who deserted Christ's army and who are in open hostility to our common Father have conducted in the past and are still conducting a most heartless persecution."

"If in the first centuries of Christianity Christians were treated in a more atrocious manner, probably never have their liberties been more heartlessly suffocated with such purposeful artfulness."

The Pontiff recalls the history of alleged Catholic persecution in Mexico and declares that the revolutions of 1914 and 1915 resulted in persecutions of Christians. By the political Constitution of Mexico of 1917, he says, "priests are put on the same level with any professional man or worker, but with these differences: They must be Mexicans and they must not exceed a given number. They are deprived of civil and political rights, being treated in this respect just like law-breakers and mad men."

Religious orders and congregations were forbidden to hold title to churches on the ground that churches were the property of the State, the letter continues. Priests were forbidden to leave their earthly possessions to any one but their closest relatives. They were forbidden to open or direct elementary schools and religious education was forbidden.

Present Conditions Held Worse.

Bad as this situation was, it was rendered even worse by the law of July 2 of this year, the letter continues.

"Almost no liberties are left to the Church," it says. "The exercise of our divine mission is punished like a capital crime. Whoever venerates, as is his duty, our Divine Creator and Redeemer is considered a malefactor worthy of being deprived of his civil rights and of being thrown into prison with common law breakers."

"Foreign priests and monks are expelled from the country. Colleges for Christian instruction of boys and girls are closed, either because they have some religious name or because there is found in their possession some religious statue or image. Many seminaries, schools and convents are also closed."

"In some places certain conditions have been imposed. If they were not so tear-compelling they would be ludicrous. For instance, priests must be of a certain age and they must baptize only with running water."

Unjust Arrests Are Charged.

Even greater than these evils, the encyclical continues, is the harsh and often tragic manner in which the laws have been applied.

"Men and women who defended the Church and religion either by word or by distributing leaflets were dragged before a court and thrown into prison," it charges. "Whole canonical colleges were imprisoned, those too old to walk being carried in stretchers. Priests and laymen were killed in the streets and squares in front of churches."

"May it be God's will that those who have the responsibility for so many and such grave crimes return to their right minds and appeal in repentance and in tears to God's mercy. We are convinced that this is only noble revenge that our children ask of the Almighty."

The Pontiff then addresses a word of praise to the Mexican clergy for their fortitude in the face of such persecution.

"We feel that we can ask anything of such clergy as this," he exclaims.

Mexican Laymen Are Praised.

Special praise is addressed to the Catholic associations "which stood by the side of the clergy like soldiers." First among these the Pope mentions the Knights of Columbus, then the Society of Mexican Catholic Youth and the Society of Mexican Catholic Women.

"All members of these institutions, instead of fleeing from danger, seek it and are glad when they are made to suffer," the encyclical continues. "Not a few of the Knights of Columbus were bound and led through the streets by soldiers, thrown into filthy prisons, harshly treated and punished with fines and imprisonment."

"We can hardly refrain from tears when we speak of those Catholic boys who, with rosaries in their hands and the name of their Redeemer on their lips, voluntarily met death, or of the young girls who were thrown into prison and shamefully ill-treated."

"And now, venerable brothers," the encyclical concludes, "we supplicate and implore Our Lady of Guadalupe to forgive the crimes committed against her and to intercede for the return of peace and concord in Mexico. If this day we so much desire should be still delayed, may she console the Mexican faithful and comfort them to uphold their liberties by professing their faith."



NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1926



NURMI BEWARE! Two Mexican Indians of the Tarahumare tribe on November 7 established a remarkable record for foot racing when they ran sixty-two and one half miles in nine and one half hours. They started at Pachuca and kept up their steady pace until they reached the stadium in Mexico City, where a great crowd hailed them. The two are pictured rounding the track.

Wide World

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NEW YORK

Herald Tribune

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1926



POWERS OF TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY IN MEXICO. Recently General Alvaro Obregon, once president of the republic of Mexico, went to the capital city to pay a call on President Calles. The two are pictured together, Obregon at the right.

Underwood.

Mexican Press Bitter Over U.S. Nicaragua View

"El Universal" Joins "Excelsior" in Attacking Kellogg While Issue Replaces Oil as International Problem

Calls Diaz a 'Manikin'

Government Officials Ask What Washington Would Do if Warning Is Violated

By Cable to the Herald Tribune
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MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20.—"El Universal" joins "Excelsior" in attacking the United States Nicaraguan policy and defending Mexico's position. It is the first mention "El Universal" has made of this issue, which rapidly is becoming the outstanding topic of conversation here.

Government officials are perplexed over "what the United States might possibly do," and apparently do not understand the Washington government's move. They wonder what the State Department would do if its warning against outside interference in Nicaraguan affairs were violated.

The question has replaced the oil and land laws as the outstanding problem in American-Mexican relations.

Cites Five U. S. Interventions

"Hypocrisy and Farce," "Excelsior" captions its third consecutive scathing editorial championing the cause of the Liberals in Nicaragua and assailing the United States' stand in favor of President Diaz. It is a lengthy and bitter arraignment of Secretary Kellogg's statement.

"While it might have been considered impossible that anything in the management of 'dollar diplomacy' could surprise the Latin American countries, the events in Nicaragua seem to have offered that diplomacy a new and more stupid exhibition of that spirit which, unfortunately, inspires the successors of George Washington.

"First, the attitude of the White House in recognizing the pseudo-government of Diaz is of such inconsistency that it assumes the aspect of an incongruous farce.

"Second, Mr. Kellogg's exaggeration in speaking of outside sources mingling in Nicaraguan affairs is a mad manifestation of hypocrisy.

"Third, Adolfo Diaz, the 'President' recognized by the White House, has been a manikin of American capitalists since 1909.

"Mr. Dennis, that same American Charge d'Affaires in Nicaragua who engineered the farcical resignation of President Chamorro and had Diaz elected by a spurious Congress, and who recommended the immediate recognition of the new regime, was the same who, speaking in the name of his government, issued a statement to American newspapers in June that the United States could not and would not recognize the Chamorro regime, which was the result of an odious coup d'etat, adding that he would see with pleasure the liberation of the people of Nicaragua from that illegitimate government, in order that the relations between the countries might be resumed.

Says Dennis Inspired Revolt

"Certainly encouraged by that statement, the Liberal and workingmen's elements in Nicaragua revolted. These elements at the same time defended the lawfulness represented by Dr. Juan Sacasa, the legitimate, expelled Vice-President of Nicaragua, and enjoyed the almost unanimous support of the Nicaraguan people. It was a new situation, admirably prepared for the triumph of law and order.

"By a coincidence, that liberating and lawful revolution was almost the product of the invitation extended by an American diplomat.

"It is clear that the interference, real or imaginary—in this case imaginary—of outside sources had to be unacceptable to American imperialism and to the perpetual egotistical dollar diplomacy in the politics of Latin-American countries, which has no

other objective than the defense of the material interests represented by Wall Street capitalists."

Reference is made then to the frank and cordial promises of aid which Dennis is alleged to have made a few weeks ago to the Liberals in Nicaragua and to his changing his stand when he, "as an admirable example of the dollar diplomat," acquired in Diaz a confederate. Diaz's career is sketched from the time he worked in 1909 for \$1,000 a month with an American company until he led the revolt in 1914, which brought about a treaty between his country and the United States. He is said to have acquired a fortune of \$600,000.

"Knowing all these past events, the change in the attitude of the White House is not to be wondered at," it continues. "When Charge d'Affaires Dennis simply found the right man, it did not matter at all whether Diaz's spurious and illegal regime was the same which was condemned a few months ago. It doesn't matter that the same Congress which elected Chamorro now elects Diaz, whose treason to his country performed miracles of inconsistency, hypocrisy and farce.

"It is opportune to state that those who have violated Latin-American sovereignties in Colombia, Hayti, Cuba, Nicaragua and Santo Domingo now show themselves jealous of the interference of 'outside source.'"

Calls Chamorro and Diaz Allies

"El Universal" says that Chamorro's complaint to the League of Nations against Mexico's interference was a political move to strengthen his own cause and that it was not effective because of his known willingness to sell himself to the United States. Now Chamorro has obtained what he desired, it adds, because Diaz, his accomplice, has agreed unconditionally to serve the United States.

"Diaz's action is a farce and all on this continent will understand it," the editorial continues. Chamorro and Diaz are charged with besmirching the name of Mexico in order to justify their action.

"Chamorro and Diaz will stop at nothing, even if foreigners must pass over a carpet of Nicaraguan bodies," it says.

"What we cannot accept is the right the United States claims to exercise police dominion over the continent, thereby reproaching us at this point for the intervention attributed to us. It refers to Woodrow Wilson's speech in which he said that the Monroe Doctrine was oppressive to the Latin-American countries as 'it establishes over them a guardianship which they have not accepted and much less have asked for.'"

OTRA CRISIS EN UN CASO CRONICO.

Una enfermedad crónica tiene sus crisis, y no dejan de ser serias porque el paciente no se empeore mucho durante -- ellas. Algo de esto le sucede o es aplicable a la última si tuación mexicana. Es facil exagerar el significado de las no tas de Kellogg en cualquier sentido; pueden descartarse con- toda ligereza como simple evidencia adicional a la falta de- inteligencia entre los dos países. Su amenaza a las relacio- nes pacíficas puede tomarse demasiado en serio, pues hay po- cas probabilidades de una decisión inmediata por parte de Mé- xico que obligaría a los Estados Unidos a una acción directa.

Hay poco que agregar a lo que ha dicho Mr. Kellogg; es- te país está de acuerdo en lo que hay que hacer respecto a - los derechos de propiedad de sus ciudadanos en México y no - puede retroceder sin abandonar o separarse de las leyes fun- damentales de intercambio internacional entre los pueblos ci vilizados. No retrocederá. Entre mejor entiendan ésto los me xicanos, mejor será para ellos.

La situación mexicana está muy lejos de ser tan clara. En el famoso acuerdo en que se basó Mr. Hughes para recono-- cer al Gobierno de Calles, el punto de vista americano fué - reconocido y, de manera vaga, se accedió a él, y ahora Méxi- co arroja de un puntapié, por la ventana, este arreglo infor- mal y nada satisfactorio, y está en su derecho para hacerlo- así, mas la obligación menos formal, pero que implica una - partida de honor y cortesía internacional, no está tan clara,

El episodio deja una impresión muy desagradable; aunque de acuerdo con otros actos y expresiones mexicanas que no pueden menos que causar indignación y acaloramiento.

La respuesta de los americanos está clara. Deben rehusarse a que los indignen o los acaloren. A este país nada le importan los gestos, por más inflamables que sean. Lo único que les interesa es, la justicia, los derechos americanos, y los principios básicos de intercambio internacional, y en cuanto a éstos, México, tarde o temprano, tendrá que decidir. Ya sea que quiera seguir el mismo camino que Rusia y separarse a sí misma del intercambio con las naciones civilizadas, o sostener su puesto de grande y respetada potencia del hemisferio Occidental, el tiempo solamente será el que decida.

Los americanos pueden esperar con toda calma el paso del Tiempo y la llegada de la crisis final, confiados en que su Gobierno es americano hasta la médula, y ni busca conflictos ni los rehuye.

Another Crisis in a Chronic Case

A chronic illness has its crises, and they are none the less serious because the patient is not so very much worse during them. Something of this point of view applies to the latest Mexican situation. It is easy to exaggerate the significance of the Kellogg notes in either direction. They can be dismissed too lightly as simply additional evidence of the lack of understanding between the two countries. Their threat to pacific relations can be taken too seriously, since there is little likelihood of an immediate decision by Mexico which would force America to action.

There is little to be added to what Mr. Kellogg says. This country has taken a stand with regard to the property rights of its citizens in Mexico from which it cannot retreat without abandoning the fundamentals of international intercourse among civilized nations. It will not retreat. The more clearly this fact can be laid before the Mexican mind the better.

The Mexican position is far from being as clear. In the famous understanding upon the basis of which Mr. Hughes accomplished the recognition of the Calles government the American viewpoint was recognized, and, somewhat vaguely, acceded to. Now Mexico kicks this informal and never satisfactory arrangement out the window. She has a perfect legal right to do so, but the question of the less formal obligation, involving an item of international courtesy and honor, is not so clear. The episode makes an unpleasant impression. It is in line with other Mexican acts and utterances which cannot fail to irritate and excite.

What should be the response of Americans is clear. It is to refuse to be either irritated or excited. This country cares nothing for gestures, however inflammatory. The sole question is of justice, of American rights, of the basic principles of international intercourse. As to these Mexico must sooner or later reach a decision. Whether it will be to go the way of Russia and cut herself off from civilized intercourse or to maintain her status as a great and respected power of the Western world time alone can decide.

Americans can calmly await the passage of time and the arrival of the final crisis, confident in the possession of an Administration American to the backbone, neither courting conflict nor refusing it.





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Recortes de la prensa de
Nueva York conteniendo in-
teresantes editoriales
acerca de nuestro país.

Nueva York - N. Y.,
Noviembre 30 de 1926.

EXP. 1.8.1.

NUM. 4153

Mul

Srita. Soledad Gonz'alez,
MEXICO - D. F.

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

Reitero a usted las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO.-NO REELECCION.

P.A. del Cónsul General,

M. Prieto
Cónsul Adscrito.

EG

El Presidente de México Encuentra Distracción en las Labores
Agrícolas

Calles Asegura a sus Amigos que las Arduas Labores de los Campos lo dejan Listo para el Desempeño de las Obligaciones de su Alto Puesto.

México, D. F., 19 de Diciembre - Sin que se den cuenta en la capital del país, el Presidente Calles trabaja como todo un campesino.

Ultimamente le fue hecha al diario "Excelsior", de la ciudad de México, la revelación de las actividades agrícolas del Primer Magistrado. Parece que la única persona que sabía acerca de esta ocupación adicional del Presidente, era Juan de Dios Bojórquez, Jefe del Departamento Nacional de Estadística, y aunque se mostraba re-nuente para dar a conocer al público el nuevo papel de su Superior, al fin accedió a que un repórter lo acompañara al lugar donde el Presidente desempeña su tarea diaria.

Una mañana salieron al amanecer, dirigiéndose a Santa Bárbara, una antigua hacienda que se halla a alguna distancia de la ciudad, y como hacía frío, el repórter se permitió insinuar que tal vez ese día no se presentaría el Jefe del Ejecutivo; pero al llegar a la hacienda se oyó el ruido que hacían los tractores no lejos de allí, y al acercarse, pudieron observar al Presidente, al Administrador de la hacienda, a un Capitán del Estado Mayor y a un mecánico entregados al trabajo.

El Presidente Calles, al prepararse para subir a uno de los tractores, parecía un campesino de verdad. Su traje consistía en un traje usado de mecánico, atado en un lado con un pedazo de cordón, un sombrero raído, un sweater grueso, zapatos enlodados y un par de guantes de tela con señales de trabajo.

Durante la mañana hubo un momento de ansiedad: Después que el Presidente había estado ocupado en un extremo del campo, decidió pasar a otro donde se encontraba una ancha y honda zanja llena de agua, pero como la tierra estaba dura, el tractor tenía que ir poco a poco hasta que al fin casi se detuvo; entonces el señor Calles lo hizo retroceder, imprimiéndole, luego, bastante velocidad para que avanzara, mas como había por allí algunas rocas, el tractor se desvió hacia la zanja y hasta que las ruedas delanteras llegaron al borde de ella, pudo el Presidente detenerlo, y a pesar de las súplicas de los demás para que se bajara del tractor, ya que había peligro de que se hundiera la parte de terreno donde se encontraba y fuera a caer dentro de la zanja, él continuó su tarea.

Después de trabajar algún rato, el Presidente anunció su regreso a la capital, ascendiendo a su automóvil que rápidamente lo transportó al Palacio Nacional, donde el campesino empezó a despachar los asuntos de Estado. Según "Excelsior", el señor Calles hace la excursión diariamente a la hacienda de Santa Bárbara. El declara alborozado que así queda listo para el desempeño de sus labores más duras.

SI LAS RELACIONES CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS TERMINAN, CALLES
CONFIA EN EL EJERCITO

Cree que las Fuerzas Mexicanas pueden Sofocar los Levantamientos que llegase a Haber después de la Ruptura de Relaciones.

Las Tropas bien Disciplinadas.

Se Espera que los Países Latino Americanos Reconozcan a Saca-sa en Nicaragua.

México, D. F., 19 de Diciembre - Aunque no deja de estimarse el valor de la amistad y del reconocimiento norteamericanos, se dice en círculos allegados al Gobierno mexicano que si los Estados Unidos llegan a retirar el reconocimiento y ordenar la salida del Embajador Sheffield, el grupo Calles Obregón, que ha controlado a México desde 1920, abriga la confianza de estar lo suficientemente fuerte para hacer frente a cualquier movimiento interno contra la Administración.

Esta confianza se basa principalmente en el hecho de que cuando el General Obregón se hizo cargo del poder en 1920, el ejército se hallaba compuesto de revolucionarios mal vestidos y pertrechados, y hoy el Presidente Calles cuenta con un ejército imponente y poderoso que, según el decir de los jefes, está tan bien equipado como las fuerzas de cualquier país latino.

El Ejército Listo para Entrar en Acción.

Los partidarios del Gobierno manifiestan que el ejército se encuentra tan bien disciplinado como equipado y que permanecerá unido contra cualquier enemigo externo o interno, en caso de que los Estados Unidos llegaran a retirar su ayuda moral. La confianza del Gobierno también consiste en el hecho de que el régimen de Obregón pudo sostenerse desde 1920 hasta 1923 sin el reconocimiento norteamericano, y a pesar de la ayuda material y moral que los Estados Unidos prestaron a Obregón durante la revolución delahuertista, siempre se ha insis-

tido en que la derrota del jefe rebelde se obtuvo sin ayuda exterior.

De esta opinión también participa el Presidente Calles y se cree que en esto se basa una buena parte de su política extranjera, incluyendo el reconocimiento del gobierno de Sacasa, en Nicaragua, a pesar de la oposición estadounidense.

La confianza oficial aquí ha ganado tanto terreno que se espera que el reconocimiento de Sacasa por el Gobierno de México induzca a otras naciones latinoamericanas a hacer lo mismo. De acuerdo con la opinión de los jefes latinoamericanos, que apoyan a Sacasa, el reconocimiento acordado por México a los liberales nicaragüenses, se funda en la oposición de Woodrow Wilson para el reconocimiento de cualquier gobierno elevado al poder por medios violentos.

No se tiene en Cuenta el Retiro del Embajador.

Los amigos del Gobierno afirman que México se encuentra bien preparado para hacer frente a la situación que se presente cuando "según se les ha informado, se ordene al Embajador Sheffield que se retire, lo que tendrá lugar tan pronto como se pongan en vigor las leyes agrarias y petroleras, que han sido discutidas por ambos Gobiernos en una serie de notas."

Algunos funcionarios allegados a Calles declaran que aunque el Presidente lo quisiera, no podría modificar las leyes, porque para ello se necesitaría la aprobación del Congreso, y éste, según se dice, se encuentra enteramente de acuerdo con la política extranjera que se ha seguido hasta hoy.

La salida del año se ve envuelta con tal exceso de rumores, que el nuevo 1927 tendrá que valerse de todos sus recursos si han de llegar a un entendimiento inteligente los Estados Unidos y México.

MEXICO FIRME EN SU PROPOSITO DE HACER CUMPLIR LAS NUEVAS LEYES PETROLERAS

Calles decidido a No Modificar las Propositiones. La Secretaría Avisa a las Compañías que Deben Cumplir Debidamente.

México, D.F., 19 de Diciembre - Parece que no hay ninguna duda en la intención que tiene el Gobierno de México para poner en vigor las leyes petroleras el día 1º de Enero. Personas allegadas al Presidente Calles dicen que éste se halla decidido a no modificar las leyes, y en los periódicos están apareciendo avisos recordando a las compañías que se acerca el término para cumplir con la ley.

El Gobierno también manifiesta que "la ley petrolera no viola los derechos adquiridos según las leyes actuales y que sólo aquellas personas que obren de mala fe y con malicia las pueden llamar retroactivas; además de que el Gobierno no ha tratado ni tratará de aplicarlas retroactivamente."

Junto con estas declaraciones aparecen despachos de Washington, en que se dice que el Secretario Kellogg no ha variado su opinión de que la ley viola los derechos de los ciudadanos norteamericanos. Los que siguen los acontecimientos aquí, manifiestan que el sentimiento norteamericano puede variarse con las noticias de que México se está mezclando en los asuntos centroamericanos y poniendo en peligro la seguridad del Canal de Panamá.

Los representantes de las compañías petroleras norteamericanas celebrarán conferencias con el Secretario de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo, señor Morones, durante esta semana; pero hay pocas esperanzas de llegar a un acuerdo, si se toma en cuenta que al parecer nada se obtuvo con las notas cambiadas la semana pasada.

Se cree ahora que las compañías petroleras que adquirieron títulos de propiedad antes de 1917, no harán aplicación por concesiones en cambio de tales títulos, y las que sólo tienen actualmente contratos, aceptarán la ley, en la mayoría de los casos.

Es muy posible que el resultado de la controversia no se verá luego, ya que el Gobierno tal vez no obre en contra de las empresas que no hicieron aplicación para obtener concesiones. En los círculos de negocios, aquí, sin embargo, se espera que las pruebas se podrán apreciar el 1º de Enero y que la larga controversia se arreglará de una manera u otra.

Calles Depends On Army if U. S. Ends Relations

Feels Mexican Forces Are Able to Crush Any Internal Uprising That May Follow American Action

Troops Are Well Trained

Latin-American Countries Expected to Recognize Sacasa in Nicaragua

By Cable to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1926, New York Tribune Inc.
MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19.—While the value of American friendship and recognition is not unappreciated, it is stated in circles close to the Mexican government that if the United States withdraws its recognition and recalls Ambassador Sheffield, the Calles-Obregon combine, which has controlled Mexico since 1920, feels that it is strong enough to resist any internal anti-government movement.

This confidence is based chiefly upon the fact that General Obregon assumed power in 1920 with a ragged army of unequipped, half-clad revolutionists, and that President Calles has succeeded in building up this large body of men into an imposing and powerful army, which the leaders insist is as finely equipped as the defense forces of any Latin nation.

Army Ready for Action

The government's friends point out that the army is as well disciplined as it is equipped and that it will stand united against any external or internal enemy should the United States withdraw its moral support. The government's confidence is also based on the fact that the Obregon regime thrived from 1920 to 1923 without American recognition and that, while America's material and moral support went to Obregon during the De La Huerta revolt he has always contended that the defeat of the rebel leader was accomplished without external aid.

This opinion has been inherited by President Calles and is credited with being at the bottom of much of the Calles foreign policy, including his recognition of the Sacasa government in Nicaragua in the face of American opposition.

The official confidence here has gained such ground that Mexico's recognition of the Sacasa government is expected to influence other Latin nations to do likewise. In the view of Latin American leaders, who are Sacasa supporters, Mexican recognition of the Nicaragua Liberals is based on Woodrow Wilson's opposition to the recognition of any government brought into power through violence.

Withdrawal Is Discounted

Friends of the government affirm that Mexico is well prepared to meet the situation when, "as they have been informed, Ambassador Sheffield is withdrawn immediately after the old and land laws, which both governments have discussed in a series of notes, are put into force."

Officials close to Calles declare that the President, even if he so desired, cannot modify the laws, because such

action requires Congressional sanction and they point out that Congress is entirely in accord with the foreign policy that has been observed up to this time.

The passing of the old year is veiled with such a plethora of rumors that the youthful 1927 will have to call on all of its resources if an intelligent understanding is to result between the United States and Mexico.

Consul General Assails Church Rule in Mexico

Calles Agent Here Asserts Catholics Stifle Religious Freedom, in Reply to Letter of Bishops

Cites Country's History

Fight Against Clerical Domination Result of Church Tyranny, He Says

Replying to the encyclical letter issued last week by the bishops of the Catholic Episcopate of the United States through Cardinal Hayes, asking that the position of the Mexican government in the present controversy "be judged by American standards," Arturo M. Elias, Mexican Consul General in New York, declared yesterday that the Mexican government would be "very happy indeed" to have the issue judged by American standards.

"It is true that there exist now in Mexico restrictions to limit the political activities of the clergy which do not exist in the United States," he admits. "It is true that there is an attempt now being made in Mexico by legal means to limit the further perpetuation of superstition and ignorance among the Mexican masses. Our history tells fully, convincingly, pathetically why these laws have been found necessary."

Saying that the fundamental tenet of the American people is religious freedom and tolerance, Mr. Elias calls attention to the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing religious liberty.

The Consul General's statement says that it was not until the period from 1810 to 1820 that the Mexican people "sought to establish their independence against tyranny and oppression far greater than that which the American colonists had rightly considered intolerable."

"The Mexicans also fought against far greater obstacles. The holy inquisition still existed, and so dominant was the Catholic hierarchy that it was able to write into our constitution not merely that the Catholic religion would be the state religion but that none other would be tolerated. Of course freedom of the press was not permitted, nor freedom of assembly, nor freedom of thought."

"In 1815 the holy inquisition 'relaxed to the secular arm' for execution the great patriot and statesman Jose Maria Morelos, himself a priest, for the 'heresy' of supporting independence. Then began what is still in process after over a hundred years of blood and anguish: the struggle to attain what the American people achieved at the time of their independence, but which was denied the Mexicans."

Declaring that even after the fall of Maximilian's empire the clergy were not beaten, Mr. Elias says the reform laws remained on the statute books but were nullified in practice and in fact, rendering religious liberty and tolerance an impossibility.

"I refer the eminent Cardinal and the Bishops of the United States to any and every pastoral issued by their col-

leagues, the Archbishops and Bishops of Mexico, at that time," continues the statement, "so that they may note and ponder the invariable references to religious freedom and tolerance as 'impious,' 'sacrilegious,' 'un-Catholic' and 'infamous.' They have not changed."

"The Mexicans want freedom with the passion of a people to whom it has been denied. They want education; they want to go to those schools, those civil schools against which the Catholic hierarchy in Mexico has always conducted and are now conducting an intransigent warfare, denouncing them as 'godless' and 'atheistic' merely because they are public schools."

Mexican President Finds Relaxation in Agricultural Work

Arduous Toil in Fields Keeps Him Fit for Exacting Duties of Executive Post, Calles Assures Friends

By Cable to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1926, New York Tribune Inc.
MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19.—All unknown to the national capital, President Calles has been working as a farmer.

The discovery of the Chief Executive's agricultural activities was made recently by "Excelsior," of Mexico City. Apparently the only person aware of the President's side-line occupation was Juan de Dios Bojorquez, head of the Department of National Statistics. Although loath to reveal his chief's new role to the public, Mr. Bojorquez finally was prevailed upon to permit a reporter to accompany him to the fields where the President performed his daily stint.

The two left the national capital at sun-up one morning, making for the old hacienda of Santa Barbara, some distance outside of the city. It was chilly and the reporter vouchsafed the suggestion that the President probably would not report on this particular day. But, arriving at the hacienda, the noise of tractors was heard not far away. Approaching, the visitors beheld the President, the manager of the hacienda, a captain of the Mexican military staff and a mechanic all hard at work.

President Calles resembled a sure-enough farmer as he prepared to mount one of the tractors. His costume consisted of an old pair of overalls, fastened on one side with a piece of string; a shabby hat, a heavy sweater, mud-caked working shoes and a pair of cloth gloves showing distinct signs of work.

There was an anxious moment during the morning. At one side of the field lay a wide, deep ditch, filled with water. The President had been working with the tractor one side of the field and had come to this side. The ground was very hard and the tractor ground slowly and almost stopped. Mr. Calles backed up the tractor and then started ahead at full speed. The tractor struck some concealed rocks and suddenly swerved toward the ditch. The front wheels already were over the edge when the President brought the big machine to a stop. Despite the pleas of the others that he get off the tractor, since the earth might give way, and President and the tractor might be plunged into the ditch, he kept on the job.

The President continued to work for some time and finally announced that he would have to return to the capital. There followed a swift drive back to the National Palace, where the farmer took up his executive labors. According to "Excelsior," Mr. Calles makes the excursion to the hacienda of Santa Barbara daily. He declares exultingly that it keeps him fit for his sterner duties.



OIL MEN TO DISCUSS LAW WITH MORONES

They Will Begin Parley Today,
at Mexico's Invitation, Looking
to Accord on Enforcement.

RETROACTIVITY IS DENIED

Calles Government Charges Move
Is Afoot to Stir Up Hostility
Between Mexico and Us.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19 (AP).—Representatives of the various American and other foreign oil companies will begin tomorrow informal discussions with Luis Morones, Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, at his invitation, looking to an agreement on details of the enforcement of the petroleum and alien land laws, which are under his department.

The regulations governing oil concessions will go into effect on Jan. 1. While some companies have acted in conformity with some, at least, of the Government's requirements, there are others which have not yet applied for concessions.

The hope is expressed by the department that a mutually satisfactory understanding will be reached.

The law regulating the petroleum industry again is defended in a statement which the department issued last night.

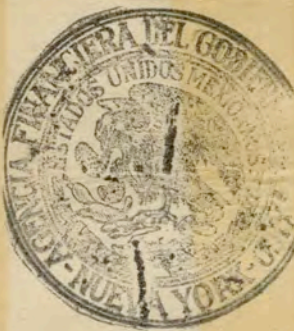
The statement declares that because the time limit granted the oil companies (Jan. 1) is expiring, a campaign against the Mexican Government has been started, "the purpose of which is to create a hostile situation among two peoples whose interests cannot be those of a small group who attempt to disown the laws issued by a sovereign country."

The statement adds that the oil law is not one of despoliation, but one of revindication, containing nothing that is not just and moral. Previously acquired rights, it says, are fully recognized.

The department goes on to say that Mexico's oil legislation establishes respect for the rights created by other laws and that only through malice and bad faith can the law be considered retroactive. The Government has not applied the law retroactively and does not intend to do so. Besides, the Mexican courts would not sanction such action, the statement says.

The Mexican Government has given proofs of its desire to apply the law in a broad-minded and liberal spirit, it is stated. This is established by the fact that some of the most important oil companies are complying with the law and have applied for the necessary concessions of their rights, the statement adds.

In conclusion the declaration is made that the Mexican Government has maintained an attitude of serenity in the face of the campaign against its rights and principles, convinced that truth will win and hoping that the reluctant oil producers may follow the example of the companies which have already sought concessions.



MEXICAN CONSUL REPLIES TO BISHOPS

He Says His Nation Is Willing
to Have Attitude on Church
Judged by Our Standards.

CONDEMNS MEXICAN CLERGY

Asks if Catholics Here Condone War
on Public Schools—Charges
Church Thwarts Freedom.

The Mexican Government, judged even by the American standards, which the Catholic Bishops of the United States requested in a pastoral letter, issued by Cardinal Hayes last Wednesday, cannot be indicted for its attitude toward the Church because no comparison can be made between the attitude of the Catholic Church in America and the actions of the Church in Mexico, said Arturo M. Elias, Consul-General of Mexico, in a statement issued yesterday in reply to the letter. If the Church had confined itself to its spiritual field in Mexican affairs and had not mixed in its political and social affairs there would be no complaint against it, he says.

Not only is Mexico willing to have its attitude toward the Church judged by American standards, he says, but it is willing also to be judged by the standards of the Catholic Church in America. He goes on to say that the fundamental principle in America applied to religion is freedom, but that the Mexicans have never been able to establish such religious freedom.

Tries for Independence.

The Mexicans attempted to establish their independence between 1810 and 1820, he says.

"The Holy Inquisition still existed," he declares, "and so dominant was the Catholic hierarchy that it was able to write into our Constitution not merely that the Catholic religion would be the State religion but that none other would be tolerated. Of course, freedom of press was not permitted, nor freedom of assembly, nor freedom of thought."

"In 1815 the Holy Inquisition had 'relaxed to the secular arm' for execution of the great patriot and statesman, José Maria Morelos, himself a priest, for the 'heresy' of supporting independence. Then began, and is still in process after over a hundred years of blood and anguish, the struggle to attain what the American people achieved at the time of their independence, but which was denied the Mexicans."

"The Mexican people thought they had achieved it in the middle of the last century when our great leader Benito Juárez and a group of liberty-loving individuals—all of them pious and devout Catholics, incidentally—having long realized that religion was one thing and political and economic control another, managed legally to separate Church and State. But they reckoned without their foe. The hierarchy precipitated a bloody three-year civil war for the retention of their special privileges, and, when finally defeated, brought about a foreign intervention which imposed as Emperor the Hapsburg Archduke Maximilian. Even after this empire fell, the clergy were not beaten, however, and although the reform laws remained on the statute books, they were nullified in practice and in fact."

Refers to Pastorals.

"Religious liberty and tolerance indeed!"

"I refer the eminent Cardinal and Bishops of the United States to any and every pastoral issued by their colleagues, the Archbishops and Bishops of Mexico, at that time, so that they may note and ponder the invariable references to religious freedom and tolerance as 'impious,' 'sacrilegious,' 'un-Catholic' and 'infamous.' They have not changed."

"Let the Cardinal and Catholic Bishops of the United States ask any of the Protestant missionaries who are now in Mexico to relate the early experiences of many who were beaten, set upon, and how some lost their lives—martyrs to their religious faith; and of others who narrowly escaped death for the crime of being 'Protestants.'"

"Liberty, tolerance, indeed! When the word 'Protestante' is today used by the Mexican Catholic hierarchy, and unfortunately by many Mexicans who have been under their sway, as an epithet of contempt! Where else in the world do Catholics now celebrate Holy Saturday by burning Judas in effigy and where else does the word 'Judio' (Jew) rival 'Protestante' as a label of infamy? Who was it that taught the Mexican people that?"

"Freedom! The Mexicans want freedom with the passion of a people to whom it has been denied. They want education, they want to go to those schools, those civil schools against which the Catholic hierarchy in Mexico have always conducted and are now conducting an intransigent warfare, denouncing them as 'Godless' and 'atheistic,' merely because they are public schools. Do the Catholic clergy in the United States condone that?"

Cites Church Growth Here.

"This is but a small part of the story. The task of setting down the full truth about the Catholic hierarchy as it is in Mexico is revolting. What better evidence do the Catholic hierarchy in the United States need but to compare what they have done, coming as an insignificant minority to a Protestant country and building a Church which is strong, growing, active in its support of the Government, which prides itself in being patriotic and loyal, and the position of the Catholic Church in Mexico which had an unchallenged monopoly for three and a half centuries and which has left a desert of ignorance, misery and superstition which is apparent to even the most casual visitor?"

"It is true that there exist now in Mexico restrictions to limit the political activities of the clergy which do not exist in the United States. It is true that there is an attempt now being made in Mexico by legal means to limit the further perpetuation of superstition and ignorance among the Mexican masses. Our history tells fully, convincingly pathetically, why these laws have been found necessary."

OIL FIRMS TO ASK MEXICAN LENIENCY

U. S. Companies Will Make an
Eleventh Hour Attempt to
Extend Title Time

CONFERENCES THIS WEEK

Cabinet Member Denies Law Is
Retroactive

From The World's Bureau

Special Cable to The World

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19.—An eleventh-hour effort will be made by American oil companies to obtain an extension beyond Dec. 31 of the time for filing applications confirming their pre-constitutional titles to land. According to the Petroleum Law their lands will be open to denouncement if concessions are not asked before that date.

A series of conferences will be held this week between representatives of the companies and Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor Morones to discuss this request as well as the form of concessions the Government offers. The companies desire these concessions to be written in such a way as to make them binding, not only on the present Government but on its successors.

Among the leading oil men who will participate in these conferences are A. E. Watts, a Sinclair executive, and C. H. Lieb, President of Transcontinental Oil, subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Morones issued a statement to-day expressing confidence that the majority of oil companies would comply with the law, which he denied was retroactive or confiscatory.

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Committee Urges Arbitration Under 1848 Treaty

Arbitration of the dispute between the United States and Mexico over the Mexican Oil Law, under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848, is suggested as a means of settlement in the report of a committee of the Foreign Policy Association named to study the situation.

The treaty, as confirmed by the convention of 1908, recommends that the nations consider arbitration of disputes either by their own commissioners or by a friendly nation. It provides that if one nation proposes arbitration it shall be accepted, unless deemed "incompatible" with the nature of the case.



Mexico Intent On Enforcing New Oil Laws

Calles Determined Not to
Modify Proposals and
Ministry Warns Com-
panies to Comply Fully

By Jack Starr-Hunt

By Cable to the Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1926, New York Tribune Inc.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19.—There seems to be no doubt of the Mexican government's intention to apply the petroleum law on January 1. President Calles is said by his close associates to be determined not to modify the law, and formal notices from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor appear in the newspapers warning the companies that the time limit for complying with the law is drawing near.

The government also declares in official statements that "the petroleum law does not violate the rights acquired under existing laws and only those acting in bad faith and with malice can brand it retroactive. Besides, the government has not and does not intend to apply it retroactively."

Alongside these statements appear dispatches from Washington declaring that Secretary Kellogg has not changed his position that the law violates rights of American citizens. Observers here are now wondering if the enforcement of the law will cause the withdrawal of American recognition of the Mexican government.

It is believed here that American public opinion will not approve the withdrawal of recognition because of the oil issue. Observers, however, point out that American sentiment may be changed by the reports that Mexico is mingling in Central American affairs and thus endangering the safety of the Panama Canal.

Representatives of American oil companies will hold conferences with Secretary of Interior Morones during this week, but there is little hope of an agreement, since apparently nothing was accomplished by the written exchanges of the last week.

It is now believed that those oil companies which acquired titles to their property prior to 1917 will not apply for concessions in exchange for these titles, while those companies having at present only leases will, in most cases, accept the law.

It is possible that the real showdown in the controversy will not come immediately, since the government may not take action at once against those companies not applying for concessions. Business circles here, however, hope that the test will come January 1, so the long controversy may be settled one way or the other.





CONSULADO GENERAL
DE
MEXICO

89

Recortes del "New York Times", "The New York Herald-Tribune" y "The World" del 12 de este mes, con interesantes noticias y comentarios sobre MEXICO.

Nueva York, N.Y., marzo 14 de 1927.

DEPARTAMENTO ADMINISTRATIVO.

EXP. 1-11-1.

NUM. 1349

Soledad

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

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

Reitero a usted las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO.-NO REELECCION.

Arturo M. Elias
CONSUL GENERAL.

fg.

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"THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE"
Marzo 12 de 1927.

LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS RECIBEN CON AGRADO LA NOTICIA DE QUE
HABRA CAMBIOS EN LA LEY DEL PETROLEO.

Trad.:MCM.

99

"THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE"
Marzo 12 de 1924

LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS RECIBEN CON AGRADO LA NOTICIA DE QUE
HABRA CAMBIOS EN LA LEY DEL PETROLEO.

El Capital Confía en Que Si se Lleva a Cabo la Anun-
ciada Sesión Extraordinaria para la Reforma de la Ley, ter-
minará la Tensión Actual.

LA CUESTION PRINCIPAL ES LA CONFISCACION

Eliás Contesta a Gallivan los Cargos Respecto a las Enor-
mes Sumas Gastadas en Actividades Antiamericanas.

WASHINGTON, D.C. marzo 11.- La solución de la contro-
versia motivada por las Leyes de Extranjería y Petróleo, -
entre la Ciudad de Mexico y Washington, se logrará con la--
reforma de tan detestables leyes, que se llevará a cabo en
una sesión extraordinaria del Congreso Mexicano, según lo-
han insinuado hoy los despachos de la prensa de México, y-
causará gran satisfacción al Presidente Coolidge y al De--
partamento de Estado.

Como estas noticias recibidas de la ciudad de México
carecen de confirmación oficial, el Departamento de Estado
no ha hecho comentarios respecto a ellas, pero se conside-
ra que deben haber despertado gran interes, y que bien me-
recen que se ordene a Mr. Sheffield que dé aviso inmediato
del desarrollo de los acontecimientos. Los altos funciona-
rios se abstuvieron de comentar el anunciado movimiento del
Presidente Calles para enfrentarse a las objeciones hechas
por los americanos a las fases confiscatorias de las leyes
que tratan de tierras y petróleo, pero bien claro se ve --

que aquí se abriga la esperanza de que se lleve a cabo dicho movimiento en México.

Este Acto Mitigaría la Tensión Actual.

El solo hecho de que el Presidente Calles convocara al Congreso a una sesión, causaría muy buen efecto; aunque, como se indicó aquí, las propuestas reformas a las leyes de tierras y petróleo, no se hicieran efectivas sino hasta -- después de pasado algún tiempo; y se aseguraba que tal acto daría por resultado el inmediato restablecimiento de la confianza que al régimen de Calles le restó la naturaleza confiscatoria de los reglamentos que agregó a las dos leyes.

Aquí no existe la menor duda acerca de que la remoción de las fases confiscatorias del Art. 27 de la Constitución Mexicana, haría desaparecer la principal objeción -- que los petroleros y terratenientes hacen a dichas leyes; -- y ese procedimiento estaría de acuerdo con el requisito impuesto hace una semana por el Presidente Coolidge, cuando en su favor se dijo en la Casa Blanca, que si se pudiera -- arreglar la cuestión principal en materia de confiscaciones, no habría dificultad para llegar a una inteligencia o acuerdo en las cuestiones colaterales surgidas de la controversia.

Se niega que haya actividades antiamericanas.

Al declarar el consulado general mexicano, que siempre ha limitado sus actividades al sostenimiento de las -- más cordiales relaciones comerciales, Arturo M. Elías, Cónsul General de México, negó enfáticamente que hubiera veracidad en los cargos hechos por el representante o Diputado

James A. Gallivan, Demócrata de Massachusetts, respecto a-
que el consulado regalaba impresos de propaganda antiameri
cana, a quien los solicitara.

El señor Elías dijo en su declaración:

"Niego categóricamente que cualquiera de las publicaci
ones impresas por este Consulado General, contenga una -
sola palabra que pueda ser interpretada como un ataque, o -
impugnación velada, en contra de cualquier funcionario ameri
cano.

"En cuanto a lo que respecta al folleto titulado ---
'Hands off México' basta citar la declaración hecha por su-
autor, Mr. Norman Thomas, a quien, diré de paso, no he te-
nido el gusto de conocer.

"El Consulado Mexicano ignoraba la publicación del -
folleto hasta que nosotros les enviamos un ejemplar. No -
fueron ellos los que solicitaron ejemplares, y nada tienen
que ver con su distribución."

Lo que persiguen es la cordialidad en las relacione
s comerciales.

"También declaro con el mismo énfasis, que este con-
sulado general siempre se ha limitado, al contestar las --
preguntas que le hacen y en sus declaraciones públicas, a -
la explicación de ciertos puntos de las leyes mexicanas, -
que no eran comprendidos por el pueblo americano, y a este
respecto no ha hecho sino cumplir con la misión que les ha
sido asignada a todos los consulados, de hacer todos los -
esfuerzos posibles para mantener las mas cordiales relacione
s comerciales con los países a donde han sido enviados.

"También niego que este consulado general haya gasta

do las sumas exorbitantes mencionadas por el señor Gallivan en su declaración. pues esta oficina solo ha gastado las insignificantes sumas necesarias para la impresión de sus publicaciones."

El Senador William E. Borah, fue exhortado ayer en una carta que le dirigió Guy Stevens, director de la Asociación de Productores de Petróleo en México, para que revele la identidad de los "poderosos intereses" y del "distinguido representante de los intereses petroleros" a quienes el Senador se refirió en una carta publicada ayer, diciendo que "querrían ver el rompimiento completo con México, y "ver a México cubanizado." Mr. Stevens también afirma en su comunicación, que los cargos del Senador pueden, tal vez, tener "algún fin que oscurezca la verdad del asunto" en la controversia sobre la ley del petróleo en México, según la Prensa Asociada.

HOPE OF OIL ACCORD DIMMED IN MEXICO

Optimism Dissipated by Report
That One Minister Opposes
Any Relaxation of Law.

TELLEZ WILL RETURN TODAY

Consul General Elias Here Denies
Representative Gallivan's Charges
of Defamatory Propaganda.

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

MEXICO CITY, March 11.—Hopes of an early settlement of Mexico's controversy with the United States, which were general here yesterday, were dissipated today by a report in political circles that one Minister was holding out against any relaxation of the Alien Land and Petroleum laws to meet the objections of the American Government.

A number of Government officials, it was said yesterday, believed that if Mexico would take the first step toward removing the objections of the United States, Washington would be willing to go more than half way to meet Mexico. But today it is reported that one Minister refuses to give way in his stand that Americans in Mexico must obey the present Mexican legislation.

Tellez Announces Return Today.

MEXICO CITY, March 11 (P).—Manuel Tellez, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, had a last conference with President Calles tonight and announced afterward that he would return to Washington tomorrow.

The Ambassador told a local newspaper man that he believed the situation between Mexico and the United States was better at present than it was last December.

"I hope an agreement will be possible on my return to Washington," he added.

Señor Tellez came to Mexico City several days ago. While it was officially announced that he came here because of the illness of his brother, much speculation was aroused by the visit.

Elias Denies Gallivan Charges.

Arturo M. Elias, Mexican Consul General here, in a statement yesterday denied the charges of Representative James A. Gallivan, Democrat, of Massachusetts, who accused him of issuing defamatory propaganda against the American Government's policies in Mexico.

"The charges by Representative Gallivan upon his 'responsibility' as a member of the House' do not surprise me, as this is not the first time that the Mexican Embassy at Washington and the Consulate General of New York have been charged with conducting an intensive propaganda in behalf of the policies of their Government," said Señor Elias.

"What surprises me greatly, however, is the charge that Mexican officials are to blame for criticisms of the American Government which may have been made by American citizens, American organizations or American political parties, and I wish to declare in the most emphatic manner that the following charges made by Mr. Gallivan are absolutely incorrect and misleading.

"First—I deny categorically that any of the publications issued by this Consulate General contains one single word which may be construed as an attack or veiled attack against any American public official. On the contrary, the greatest respect for the opinions and policies of said officials has always been shown by the publications and statements of this office.

Merely Explained Laws, He Says.

"Second—In regard to the pamphlet, 'Hands Off Mexico,' it is sufficient to quote the statement made to the press by its author, Norman Thomas, with whom, by the way, I have not the pleasure of being acquainted:

"The Mexican Consulate did not know of the publication of 'Hands Off Mexico' until we sent them a copy. They did not request copies. They have had nothing to do with distributing them."

"Third—I also declare in the same emphatic manner that this Consulate General has always limited itself, in answering questions and in public statements, to explaining certain points of the Mexican laws which were not understood by the American public, and in this regard has done nothing but to fulfill the mission assigned to consulates of making all possible efforts to maintain cordial commercial relations with the countries to which they are accredited.

"Fourth—I also deny that this Consulate General has expended the exorbitant amount mentioned by Mr. Gallivan in his statement, as this office has spent but the insignificant sums necessary for the printing of its publications."

Stevens Asks Borah for Names.

Guy Stevens, director of the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, in a letter yesterday to Senator William E. Borah, requested the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to reveal the identity of the "powerful interests" and the "distinguished representative of the oil interests" who, according to the Senator, would "like to see a complete break with Mexico" and "to see Mexico Cubanized."

"Do you not think that the public should be informed by you of the identity of these 'powerful interests' and 'distinguished representative of the oil interests'?" asked Mr. Stevens.

TANNENBAUM DEMANDS GALLIVAN APOLOGIZE

Declares Representative's Charges
Against Him in Mexican
Debate Are False.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Demand was made on Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts today by Frank Tannenbaum for a public apology for charges made against him in a leave-to-print speech on Mexico appearing in yesterday's Congressional Record, or for a restatement of the charges outside the "privilege" of the House so that an action for libel could be brought.

All the charges made by Mr. Gallivan against Mr. Tannenbaum, including one that he was a draft dodger during the war, were declared false. The attack was made by Mr. Gallivan in a discussion of the Mexican situation, in which he criticized opponents of President Coolidge's policy.

In a letter to Mr. Gallivan Mr. Tannenbaum says in part:

In jail, I was Sergeant in Headquarters Troop of the Twentieth Division and have an honorable discharge from the American Army.

"Instead of having fled the country during the war, I left the United States for the first time in 1922, when I made a trip to Mexico with credentials from The Atlantic Monthly, The Century Magazine and The Survey Magazine.

"Instead of being a hireling and having a 'Mexican employer,' I made my last and extensive trip to Mexico for an important American scientific institution and lived on the expense account provided by that institution. And any imputation to the contrary is false.

"Your statement that 'Tannenbaum * * * now so noisy in attacking President Coolidge' is without warrant. In nothing that I have either written or said, not even by the wildest imagination, can any attack be found upon the President of the United States.

"It is true that I believe our present policy in Mexico to be contrary to the best interests of the United States. But I share this opinion with millions of other American citizens. It is unfair to impugn the motives of people who have a different opinion from one's own."

Mr. Tannenbaum adds that "as an honest man," Mr. Gallivan can do "only two things," remarking:

"You can either offer me a public apology on the ground that you were misinformed, or you can repeat these statements not upon your 'responsibility as a member of this House,' but upon your responsibility as an American citizen, so that you may have an opportunity to prove your charge in a court of law, where you will be called upon to defend a suit of libel."

COOLIDGE OPPOSES THE DIAZ ALLIANCE

He Forecasts Rejection of the
Proposed Treaty on Basis of
Unofficial Reports of It.

PLAN SEEMS TO GO TOO FAR

While Anxious for Nicaraguan
Peace, Washington Opposes
Virtual Protectorate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Rejection of the treaty of alliance proposed by President Diaz of Nicaragua to assure a permanent condition of tranquillity in that country through a measure of supervision by the United States was forecast at the White House today.

Although consideration will be given to the proposal when it is received here by mail, it was said on behalf of President Coolidge that unofficial reports of the document indicated that the arrangement sought by President Diaz went further than the United States would care to agree to in its policy of encouraging peaceful conditions in all of Central America.

Similar assurance was given to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently by Stokely W. Morgan, chief of the Latin-American division of the State Department, who said that Secretary Kellogg had told him he never would consent to such a treaty. The State Department, however, has refrained from making any formal statement of its position pending the receipt of the text.

The treaty is described as similar to that between the United States and Haiti, negotiated in 1915, and would provide for a supervision of Nicaraguan affairs by the United States, American aid in establishing a native constabulary and the right of the United States to intervene to maintain order in case of revolution. It is considered here to be only one step short of a protectorate.

On the other hand the United States has viewed with concern the recurrence of revolution in Nicaragua after American marines had been stationed at Managua for twelve years following the revolution of 1912.

An arrangement that would make less probable such a condition, through the good offices of the United States, it has been indicated, would receive the sympathetic consideration of Washington. But from the first there has been apparent a disposition to avoid an arrangement that would make of the Central American republic a virtual American possession.

President Coolidge let it be known that he had given no particular study to the Diaz proposal but would consider it carefully upon its merits when the text was received.

The United States, it was explained, would be disposed to give the matter close attention because of its treaty rights to build an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua and to establish a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca.

But it has been the policy of the Coolidge Administration, it was added, to leave the Central American countries as undisturbed as possible, that they may work out their own salvation. It was for this reason, it was said, that the American marines were withdrawn from Nicaragua in 1925, when it appeared that stable conditions had been restored. American forces returned a year later, only after revolution had again broken out, and their presence had been requested by President Diaz, it was added.

AMARO TO LEAD IN BATTLE.

Mexican War Minister to Head
Drive on Jalisco Rebels.

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

MEXICO CITY, March 11.—The War Department announced today that the campaign against rebels who have held a section of the Los Altos region in the State of Jalisco for several weeks would start today.

General Amaro, Minister of War, will have command of the troops in this effort to drive rebels from the State. Carefully selected regiments will take part in the campaign.

Rebels were defeated by Federal troops in a three-hour battle at Ayo Elchico, State of Michoacan, according to reports from Yurecuaro. The rebels fled, leaving twenty-two dead on the field. The Federals lost three killed and eight wounded, including one officer.

Reports from the State of Tlaxcala say that two rebels were captured by Federals near La Malintzi volcano, and after a summary court were executed. The other rebels are reported to have been dispersed.

Diaz Airmen Again Bombard Sacasa Forces

Attack Gen. Sandoval's Division at Tierra Azul, Dropping 7 Bombs in Outskirts of Town, 5 in Plaza

Decisive Battles Are Near

Gen. Viquez and Gen. Reyes Preparing Blows at Liberals; U. S. Sets Dead Lines

By Linton Wells

By Cable to the Herald Tribune

Copyright, 1927, New York Tribune Inc.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 11.—Major L. J. Mason and Major William C. Brooks, aviators in the service of the Conservative army, carried out an aerial attack to-day on the Liberal forces of General Luis B. Sandoval entrenched at Tierra Azul, 100 miles east of Managua. In two planes they took off from Managua about noon, and each dropped six bombs. Seven landed on the outskirts of the village and five in the plaza. Little damage was done, although it is believed the attack had a disheartening and demoralizing effect.

As the two planes approached the Liberals were seen fleeing toward safe retreats in the hills rising from the outskirts of the town. After the third bomb struck, an ambitious machine gunner intrenched in a hillside began a counterattack. Although the crack-crack of the gun and the whine of flying lead were plainly heard above the motor, neither plane was struck. Mason and Brooks did not return the fire, contenting themselves with disposing of their remaining bombs, cruising ten miles toward Matiguas, and then returning to Managua, which was reached after a three-hour flight.

Decisive Battles Near

President Diaz informed the correspondent of the Herald Tribune that he is determined not to show the Liberals mercy, now that all peace efforts have failed. The Liberal General Moncada is believed to have no more than 1,000 men, and the Conservatives are concentrating every available man and the bulk of their munitions for a final effort to rout the enemy and bring the revolt to an end. Large supplies of rifles, machine guns and ammunition purchased in the United States will be landed at Corinto to-morrow and rushed to the battle lines.

Believing that the decisive battles of the revolt are impending, this correspondent, carrying a "salvo conducto" from President Diaz, left Managua yesterday to join General Bartolome Viquez at Boaco and accompany him through the scheduled battles of Tierra Azul and Matiguas. General Salvador Reyes is now moving from Matagalpa to Muy Muy and General Viquez, recently appointed generalissimo of the Conservative armies, plans to attack Tierra Azul simultaneously with the attack on Muy Muy and then combine his forces with those of General Reyes and move against Moncada at Matiguas.

Plane Unable to Land at Boaco

Correspondents propose and the fates dispose. Upon arrival at Los Banderas, Managua, it was learned that the plane had been en-

U. S. Disinclined to Establish Protectorate Over Nicaragua

White House Intimates That President Does Not Look With Any Degree of Favor on the Diaz Plea Now on Way to Capitol

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Coolidge does not look with favor on the proposal now en route from President Diaz of Nicaragua, requesting the United States to arrange a protectorate over Nicaragua. Until the Diaz proposal has been received and the President has had opportunity to study it with Secretary of State Kellogg, no official decision will be reached. From the brief summaries which have reached here, the suggestion, it was explained at the White House this evening, does not seem to appeal to the President. While the United States has important interests in Nicaragua, including the Canal rights and the authority to establish a naval station there, it is not believed that safeguarding them would offset the inconveniences which would result to American interests in Central and South America through the establishment of a protectorate, which would compel maintenance of an armed force in Nicaragua permanently.

The desire of the United States, the Presidential spokesman said, has been and is to be as helpful as possible to all of Central America. It is the President's policy, however, as far as possible, to allow these nations to work out their own salvation. This was the reason which actuated the President in withdrawing the marines from Nicaragua in 1925. In view of his announced policy it is believed the President would not desire to take on any such permanent obligations as has been suggested by President Diaz.

It was said, however, that there was a possibility there might be something in the suggestion that could be worked out for the benefit of Nicaragua.

Charges made by Lawrence Dennis, formerly Charge d'Affaires at Managua, Nicaragua, against the system of disseminating news by the State Department, are to be considered, Acting Secretary of State Grew said to-day. Dennis submitted to the State Department a twelve-page memorandum critical of methods employed by the State Department in sending data to the American foreign missions for possible use in the newspapers there. He also charged that American newspaper men in Managua had complained against lack of proper consideration at the hands of officials of the division of current information in the State Department.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 11 (AP).—The British cruiser Colombo, which passed last week at Corinto, Nicaragua, to furnish refuge if necessary to British subjects in the war area in Nicaragua, has been ordered to rejoin the British north Atlantic and West Indies squadron, which makes its headquarters here. The Colombo left Corinto Saturday.

It was announced here that no other British vessels have been ordered to Nicaragua.

Paper Assails Obregon Refusal of Italian Honor

'Excelsior' Finds 'Unpardonable Discourtesy' in Rejection of Decoration Offered by King

By Cable to the Herald Tribune
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MEXICO CITY, March 11.—Following expressions of astonishment in diplomatic circles here over the rejection by former President Alvaro Obregon of a decoration conferred on him by the King of Italy—the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Lazarus and St. Mauritius—"Excelsior"—to-day editorially ridicules General Obregon's refusal of the honor. The former President said that he declined the decoration because of the "variance between the ideals of the Mexican and Fascist revolutions."

It is an unpardonable discourtesy, says "Excelsior," to refuse the order under the pretext of republicanism or of demagoguery in conformity with idealism. Above these considerations, declares the editorial, must be placed the respect due to traditions. President Calles has been more discreet in such matters, says the newspaper, which continues:

"Are those popular masses which raised Obregon to the Presidency of the Mexican Republic more respectable than those who raised Mussolini to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of the King of Italy? Are these 40,000 soldiers who appear to ask for so many social reforms worth more than the 800,000 combatants who demand the suppression of anarchistic activities, as in Ancona, Bologna, Trivulzio and a hundred other places?"

"Excelsior" concludes by suggesting that Obregon's refusal of the decoration was actuated by the fact that it had a religious origin.

U. S. Welcomes Hint of Mexican Oil Act Changes

Capital Confident Reported Special Session to Amend Law Would End Tension if the Proposal Carried

Confiscation Chief Issue

Elias Answers Gallivan on Charge of Huge Fund for Anti-American Activities

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Solution of the oil and land laws controversy between Mexico City and Washington by amendment of the obnoxious legislation at a special session of the Mexican Congress, as suggested in press dispatches from Mexico to-day, would be most welcome to President Coolidge and the State Department.

Lacking official confirmation of these reports from Mexico City, the State Department was silent on the suggestion, but it is regarded as certain that sufficient interest was found in the reports to justify a call upon Ambassador Sheffield for a report on developments. Officials withheld all comment on the reported move by President Calles to meet the American objection to the confiscatory features of the petroleum and land laws, but hope for such a move by Mexico was apparent here.

Move Would Relieve Tension

The mere summoning of the Mexican Congress in session by President Calles it was pointed out here, would have good effect, even though the suggested amendments to the land and oil did not become operative for time to come. Such a move, it was asserted, would have the effect promptly restoring much of the confidence in the Calles regime that dwindled because of the confiscatory nature of the regulations he applied to the two laws.

No doubt is felt here that if the confiscatory features of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution are removed the main objection to these laws from American oil operators and land owners will disappear. Such a move also would meet the requirement laid down a week ago by President Coolidge, when it was said on his behalf at the White House that if the matter of confiscation could be settled there would be no difficulty in reaching an understanding on the collateral questions growing out of the controversy.

Anti-American Activity Denied

Declaring the Mexican consulate general always has limited its activities to maintaining cordial commercial relations, Arturo M. Elias, Consul General of Mexico, yesterday made emphatic denial of the charges made by Representative James A. Gallivan, Democrat, of Massachusetts, that anti-American literature could be had at the consulate for the asking.

In his statement Mr. Elias said: "I deny categorically that any of the publications issued by this Consulate general contains one single word which may be construed as an attack veiled attack, against any American public official."

"In regard to the pamphlet 'Off Mexico'...

amount mentioned by Mr. Gallivan in his statement, as this office has spent only the insignificant sums necessary for the printing of its publications."

Senator William E. Borah was called upon in a letter yesterday from Guy Stevens, director of the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, to reveal the identity of "powerful interests" and "a distinguished representative of the oil interests" who, the Senator inferred in a letter made public yesterday, "would like to see a complete break with Mexico" and "to see Mexico Cubanized." Mr. Stevens's communication also asserts that the Senator's charges perhaps have "a purpose to obscure the real issue" in the Mexican oil law controversy, according to The Associated Press.

2 U. S. Destroyers at Cristobal

By Cable from the Herald Tribune Bureau
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PANAMA, March 11.—The American destroyers Whipple and Tracy arrived at Cristobal to-day from Guantanamo. They will cross the Panama Canal and will sail to-morrow from Balboa for Corinto, Nicaragua.