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ADDRESS New York City

DATE Nov 25 1920

GABINETE DE OBREGON

(Cablegrama exclusivo de LA PRENSA)

CIUDAD DE MEJICO, noviembre 24.—Circula la noticia de que el gabinete del general Obregón quedará constituído en la forma siguiente: general Benjamín Hill, secretario de guerra; general Plutarco Elías Calles, secretario de gobernación y don Adolfo de la Huerta, secretario de hacienda. No se sabe aun quienes ocuparán las demás carteras.

816

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WALTER HYAMS & COMPANY

SOUTH AMERICAN DEPT.

Avenida 7a-Entre7y8
Reparto Buena Vista
Havana, Cuba.

HAVANA, CUBA, December 1,1920.

General E.Plutario Calles,
Secretary of Government,
Republic of Mexico.
Mexico City.

Your Excellency:-

You doubtless are interested in seeing the newspaper clippings and editorials from the leading newspapers of the world, relative to yourself and the Goverrmentof Mexico. We are prepared to furnish you with a special personal service of newspaper clippings, and submit to you herewith application blank with exceptionally special rate indicated thereon. Thanking you for past favors and awaiting your favorable consideration, we remain,

Faithfully yours,

Walter Hyams & Co.

Enclosure.

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TO His Excellency, General E.Plutario Calles and the Republic of Mexico.

OK WHG

NAME

ADDRESS

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+ T-31

Gral. Plutarco E. Calles.
Secretario de Gobernación.

México.

Su excelencia:

usted seguramente tendrá interés en ver los recortes y editoriales de los principales periódicos del - mundo, referentes a usted y al Gobierno de México. Nosotros podremos proveer a usted de un servicio personal, especial de recortes de periódicos y aquí le adjuntamos una órden en blanco, con un precio excepcionalmente barato. Dándole a usted las gracias por sus bondades en el pasado y esperando nos favorezca con su consideración en el presente.

Somos de usted attos. y S.S.

Walter Hyams y Cía.

South American Dept.

Havana, Cuba.

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MMATH EL PASO

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EXCURSION DE PAZ Y PROGRESO
DE
EL PASO, TEXAS
A LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA

OCTUBRE 10 AL 25, 1920

JUAREZ
ULISES IRIGOYEN, PRESIDENTE
CAMILO ARGUELLES, VICE PRESIDENTE
S.I. ESCQUIVEL, SECRETARIO

EL PASO
W. G. ROE, PRESIDENT
HERMAN ANDREAS, VICE PRESIDENT
NORMAN WALKER, SECRETARY

February 1, 1921

Hon. Gral. P. Elías Calles,
Secretario de Gobernacion,
Mexico, D. F.

My dear Sir:

Inclosed is an extract from the address of Zach Lamar Cobb to be delivered before the convention of the Chambers of Commerce of Mexico in Juárez February 6.

This is sent you with the idea that it will be of interest inasmuch as it relates to a subject that is engaging the attention of the best minds of both countries, and is sent with the compliments of the international organization having a part in the convention.

Sincerely yours,

Norman Walker

Secretary.

encl

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Note to editors—This address is furnished to you by the National Chamber of Commerce of Juarez for release February 6th.

RECIPROCITY URGED FOR TWO REPUBLICS

Foreign trade relations expert urges Mexican Chambers of Commerce delegates to work for mutual commodity exchange.

Juarez, Mex., Feb. 6, 1921—(Special) Mutual exchange of commodities between Mexico and the United States, rather than a prohibitive tariff wall was urged by Zach Lamar Cobb, representing the American Chamber of Commerce at the convention of the National Chambers of Commerce of Mexico which opened here today.

Reciprocity was the keynote of the El Paso attorney's address to the delegates to the convention from all parts of Mexico. As Collector of Customs for the port of El Paso and later adviser on Mexico at Washington. Mr. Cobb has made a careful study of trade relations between the two republics and offered the Mexican delegates the results of his study at today's session of the Chambers of Commerce convention.

His address reads as follows:

"I am happy to be a member of this convention as a delegate from the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, and to be permitted to submit a practical suggestion that merits the approval of business men, both in the United States and Mexico.

"While Collector of Customs at El Paso, and later as Advisor on Mexico with the War Trade Board at Washington, I was in a position to study the trade relations between our countries. The United States provides a market for the products of M[illegible]—her livestock, minerals, c[illegible]

Nota a los Editores:—La Cámara Nacional de Comercio de Ciudad Juarez proporciona a Uds. el siguiente discurso, intitulado para su publicación el día 6 de febrero.

SE ESTIMULA A LAS DOS REPUBLICAS A LA RECIPROCIDAD

Un perito en relaciones comerciales extranjeras indica a los delegados de las Cámaras de Comercio Mexicanas la conveniencia de trabajar para el mútuo intercambio de productos.

C. Juárez, Chih., Mexico, 6 de febrero de 1921 (Especial.) El Sr. Zach Lamar Cobb, Representante de la Cámara Nacional de Comercio de México,—iniciada hoy en ésta ciudad,—advocó el mútuo intercambio de productos entre México y los Estados Unidos desaprobando el establecimiento de una tarifa prohibitiva.

El Jurisconsulto Paseño,—en su discurso ante los delegadis que de varias partes de la república Mexicana han asistido a la Convención,—sostuvo que la reciprocidad constituye el principio fundamental en nuestras relaciones.

Como Administrador de la Aduana en El Paso, Texas, y mas tarde como Consejero sobre el Asunto México en Washington, el Sr. Cobb ha tenido amplía oportunidad de estudiar minuciosamente las relaciones comerciales entre las dos repúblicas, y en la sesión de la Convención de las Cámaras de Comercio, celebrada hoy, ofreció bondadosamente a los delegados Mexicanos los frutos o resultados de su concienzudo estudio.

El discurso pronunciado por el Sr. Cobb fué el siguiente:

"Es un verdadero placer para mi el poder asi[illegible] Honorable Con-

well ... spoken now ... Mexican statesman in behalf ... his country. It is to the greatest interest of Mexico to keep the way open for those of her products which she can not consume to flow into the rich markets of the United States. Both governments, if they resort to protective tariffs, may well heed the advice of President McKinley.

"As a delegate from the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, a body that is doing good work in developing wholesome trade between the two countries, and as a resident of El Paso, our leading international gateway, I submit for your consideration, and for the consideration of those who may be reached through your organizations, that any tariff wall constructed by either the United States or Mexico should be built with a gate to be opened just as soon as the two nations can negotiate a reciprocity treaty, based upon sound, mutual interest, so as to give each country the benefit of the markets offered by the other."

sultado ... desarrollo industrial fomentado bajo un programa nacional hoy firmemente implantado. La producción que no podemos consumir debe encontrar mercado en el extranjero; debemos vender todo lo que sea posible, y, a nuestra vez, comprar aquellos productos que aumenten nuestra producción y consiguientemente nuestras ventas proporcianando de esta manera trabajo a mayor número de brazos en nuestro país. El período de exclusivismo ha pasado ya; el problema actual es el de la expansión de nuestra industria y comercio. Las guerras comerciales resultan infructíferas mientras que un programa de buena voluntad y cordiales relaciones comerciales evita las represalias. Los Tratados de reciprocidad estan de perfecto acuerdo con el espíritu del siglo."

Mantengase franca la Puerta.

"Las palabras citadas bien pueden ser áplicadas por un orador mexicano en el caso de su propio país. Es de suma importancia para los intereses de México el que se mantengan abiertas las puertas para dejar salir aquellos de sus productos que no pueden consumirse en el país y que deben encontrar mercado en los Estados Unidos. Ambos gobiernos deben apelar a tarifas o medidas protectoras, tales como las advocadas por el Presidente McKinley.

"Como Delegado de la Cámara de Comercio Americana de México—institución cuyos trabajos para del desarrollo del comercio entre los dos países son admirables,—y como residente de El Paso, Texas, nuestra principal entrada internacional, someto a la apreciable consideración de Uds. el siguiente problema:

"Que cualquiera tarifa sancionada ya sea por México o por los Estados Unidos debe establecerse tan pronto como las dos naciones puedan convenir en un arreglo de reciprocidad basado sobre mútuos y sanos intereses, con el fin de que cada país rinda al otro las ventajas que sus mercados ofrecen."

exico-
, . . ., oil timber,
rubber, etc.—to the extent of $150,000,-
000 a year. Mexico likewise purchases
large quantities of American goods,
the volume of this trade growing from
about $50,000,000 annually before the
war to make more than $130,000,000
the year 1919.

A Martyr's Views.

"It is to the interest of both countries to foster these relations and to keep the balance of trade as nearly equal as conditions will permit. The question of how this is to be done is of more than usual importance now because of the world-wide trend, as a result of the late war, toward higher tariffs. Inasmuch as the Republican party is about to frame a protective tariff for the United States, it is appropriate to call attention to the views of William McKinley, our martyred president and the leading authority of his party on the subject. In his last public address he said:

"'By sensible trade arrangements, which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everything we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and production, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor. The period for exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the time.'

Keep the Way Open.

"The words quoted might just as
" b[illegible]e eminen[t]
of

stir a esta . . . bie
vención como Delegado de la Cámara de Comercio Americana en México y poder someter ante Uds. una indicación que en mi concepto es muy práctica e indudablemente mere cedora de la aprobación por parte de los comerciantes mexicanos y americanos.

"Como Administrador de la Aduana de El Paso, Texas, y mas tarde,—durante la guerra europea,—como Consejero sobre el Asunto México ante la Junta de Comercio de Washington, pude estudiar muy de cerca las relaciones comerciales que existen entre nuestros países. Los Estados Unidos constituyen un mercado para los productos mexicanos,—tales como minerales, petróleo, ganado, madera, hule, etc.,—y rinden a México entrega de un valor de $150,000,000 anuales; México, de igual manera, se abastece de productos americanos en gran escala, ascendiendo el volúmen de sus compras a $50,000,000 anuales antes de la guerra europea, y a mas de $130,000,000 por el año de 1919.

"Es de interés para ámbos países el alentar estas relaciones y sostener en equilibrio este comercio, conforme lo permitan las circumstancias. Este punto es de suma importancia, tanto mas cuanto que, actualmente, como resultado de la guerra europea, existe una tendencia mundíal por establecer tarifas mas altas.

Opinión de un Mártir.

"En vista de que el Partido Republicano se propone establecer una tarifa protectora para los Estados Unidos creo apropiado citar aqui la opinión de William McKinley,—muestro Presidente mártir y en su tiempo jefe del partido,—sombre el asunto En su último discurso manifestó lo siguiente:

"Por medio de juiciosos arreglos comerciales,—que no interrumpirán nuestra producción nacional,—extenderemos los mercados a fin de colocar nuestra producción excedente. Un sistema que prevea el mútuo intercambio de productos es, sin duda, esencial para la continuación y desarrollo de nuestras exportaciones. No debemos permanecer bajo la imaginaria tranquilidad de que podremos siempre vender todo lo que producimos y comprar nada o muy poco, si esto fuese posible no nos convendría ni a nostros y a aquellos con quienes negociamos. Debemos aceptar de nuestros clientes aquellos productos que podemos utilizar sin prejuicio de nuestras propias industrias. La reciprocidad es el re-
natural de nuestro admirable
ir[illegible]

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Excursión de Paz y Progreso, de El Paso Texas a la República Mexicana.

Febrero 1o. de 1921.

Honorable Gral. P. Elías Calles.
Srio. de Gobernación.
México, D.F.

Muy estimado señor:

Adjunto encontrará usted un extracto del discurso que Zach Lamar Gobb pronunciará en la Convención de la Cámara de Comercio de México en Juárez el seis de febrero.

Le enviamos a usted éste, en la creencia de que le interesará, puesto que se refiere a un asunto que está ocupando ahorita la atención de los inteligentes de ambos países, y lleva a usted los parabienes de la organización internacional, quien toma parte en la convención.

De usted sinceramente.

Norman Walker.
Secretario.

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México, D.F.
Marzo 15 de 1921.

Señor Norman Walker, Secretario de la
Excursión de Paz y Progreso, de El
Paso, Texas, a la República Mexicana.
El Paso, Texas.

Muy señor mío:

Me es grato dar a usted las debidas gracias por el extracto del discurso - que Zach Lamar Cobb pronunció el 6 de febrero, el cual se sirvió enviármelo junto con - su muy atenta carta fechada el 1/o. de fe--- brero último.

Soy de usted su afectísimo -- servidor.

SM/jna.

FAPECFT

Kansas City Mo.
Feb. 8 — 1911

President Diaz
Mexico City.
Mexico

Your Excellency:

I have been informed of the very cruel treatment prisoners in the Salt Mines of Chihuahua Mexico are subjected to

Believing you to be a man guided by the highest instincts of humanity and justice I am asking you to investigate

FAPECFT

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this place and do all in your power to mitigate the conditions existing there. Hoping this may receive your favorable consideration with a speedy reply

I am
Yours Sincerely
Mrs H. H. Cook.

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P. 7-31

O-93 827

Kansas City, Mo.
Febrero 18 de 1921.

Presidente Obregón.
Ciudad de México, Mex.

Su Excelencia:

He sido informada del cruelisimo tratamiento a que son sujetados los prisioneros en las minas de sal de Chihuahua, México.

En la creencia de que usted es un hombre guiado por los más altos instintos de humanidad y de justicia, le pido -- que investigue sobre este lugar y haga todo lo que esté en su poder para mitigar las condiciones existentes allí.

Con la esperanza de que esta recibirá su favorable consideración y una pronta respuesta,

Soy de usted sinceramente.

Mrs. W.W.Cook.

Sra. W. Washington Cook.

MCM.

FAPECFT

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328

315 Marsh-Strong Building.
Los Angeles, Cal.
abril 25 de 1921.

Señor Sec. de Bobernación.
Ciudad de México, Méx.

Estimado señor:

Como abogado del Mayor Louis J. Wilde de San Diego, California, me permito solicitar su ayuda para protejer al Mayor Wilde en su propiedad de las famosas"Minas de Oro Alamo" en Ensenada, México.

El Mayor Wilde y el Hon. U. S. Grant,/Jr., hijo de - nuestro antiguo presidente, General U. S. Grant, compraron esas minas hace varios años y tienen los titulos de ellas dados por los - que entonces eran los verdaderos dueños. Durante muchos años se -- pagaron las contribuciones con toda puntualidad, y solo cuando la situación se puso tan angustiada en México y que el Mayor Wilde no sabía a quien pagar la contribuciones, cesó de hacerlo. Hoy que la situación es normal, bajo el Gobierno del Presidente Obregón, el Mayor Wilde desea pagar todas las contribuciones atrasadas para seguir pagandolas con puntualidad en lo futuro.

Sabemos de buena fuente que varios individuos en -- Estados Unidos han organizado una compañia reclamando y asegurando que ellos son los propietarios de dichas minas y han hecho o piensan hacer muy pronto una manifestación ante el gobierno de usted alegando derechos de propiedad, basados en la falta de pago de las contribuciones por parte del Mayor Wilde durante la revolución.

En vista de las circunstancias expresadas no es sino justo que se le de al Mayor Wilde una oportunidad para redimir su --

FAPECFT

propiedad pagando las contribuciones y cualquier multa que el Gobierno de usted juzgue equitativa. Con este fin, ¿quiere usted ser tan amable que acepte esta como una suplica para redimir la propiedad y también como un ruego para que no les falte la protección del -- Gobierno a los dueños de dichas minas?

Mucho le agradecería que se comunicara usted conmigo cuando lo crea conveniente indicandome lo que su Gobierno tenga a bien hacer en favor de los señores Wilde y Grant, Y si hay algún procedimiento que tenga que seguirse para conseguir los resultados deseados también le he de estimar se sirva decirmelo.

Dando a usted las más expresivas gracias por su atención y cortesía, me permito ofrecerme de usted,

Muy respetuosamente.

Frank R. Williams.

MCM.

FAPECFT

Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.
April 25, 1921.

Ministro de Gobernación,
México City,
México.

Dear Sir,

In 1913 or 1914 a man by the name of Howard Wolfe or H.B. Wolfe bought 160 acres of land in an American colony near Las Platas, about 14 miles from Tampico.

As I am interested in this land as a prospective purchaser, I would like to know if this land is still held under the old deed. Also if the old deed is still valid under the present government.

Hoping to receive an early reply I am,

Very truly Yours,

A. Williams

P.V.T.S., Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.

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Dallas, Texas. E.U.A.
abril 25 de 1921.

Señor Ministro de Gobernación
Ciudad de México, Méx.

Estimado señor:

En 1913 o 1914 un señor llamado Howard Wolfe, o H. B. Wolfe compró 160 acres de terreno en una colonia Americana cerca de Las Platas, como a 14 millas de Tampico.

Me intereso por este terreno por que pienso -- comprarlo, y me gustaría saber si dicho terreno pertenece aún al mismo dueño y si el título es válido bajo este -- Gobierno.

Esperando recibir su pronta contestación, quedo de usted,

Muy atentamente.

E. O. Williams.

P.V.T.S. Dallas, Texas. E.U.A.

MCM.

FAPECFT

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LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

June 22, 1921.

EVERETT R. PERRY,
LIBRARIAN

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ORRA E. MONNETTE, PRESIDENT
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WALTER LINDLEY
MRS. KATHERINE G. SMITH

Secretaria de Gobernacion,
Mexico City, Mexico.

We wish to have your publications on file in this library. Would you be good enough to send us the material listed below if available for distribution to libraries.

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,
Grace M. White
Principal.

Barrio, Lorenzot, Jaun Francisco del.
El trabajo en Mexico durante la epoca colonial. 1920.

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833

T-201

BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA DE LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, California.
Junio 22 de 1921.

Secretaría de Gobernación.
Ciudad de México, Méx.

Queremos tener el gusto de ver sus publicaciones en nuestra biblioteca. Sería usted tan amable que nos obsequiera la obra que a continuación indicamos, siempre que haya ejemplares disponibles para distribuír en las bibliotecas?

Con las gracias anticipadas, quedo de usted,

Muy atentamente.

Grace M. White.
Directora.

Barrio Lorenzot, Juan Francisco
del.

El trbajo en México durante
la época colonial. 1920.

MCM.

FAPECFT

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Corresp

T-21

Ciudad de Sioux, Iowa.
Junio 30 de 1921.

Señor Secretario de Estado.
Ciudad de México, Méx.

Estimado señor:

Estamos deseosos de saber cuales son la condiciones, si es que hay algunas, impuestas por el Gobierno Méxicano - los extranjeros que desean radicarse en México. También tenemos empeño en conseguir informes respecto a terrenos propios para la agricultura; principalmente de aquellas regiones que el Gobierno Mexicano desee mejorar. Si pedimos dichos informes es debido a q que estamos enterados de las buenas relaciones que existen entre nuestros respectivos gobiernos, de lo cual México ha dado pruebas inequivocas.

Muchos americanos están deseosos de comprar tierras de siembra y radicarse en México definitivamente.

Mucho le agradeceriamos que enviara nuestra solicitud a la oficina competente para responder a las preguntas que - nos permitimos hacerle, en caso de que a usted no le sea posible hacerlo.

Dando a usted las gracias anticipadas por su atención, nos esgrato subscribirnos,

De usted muy sinceramente.

Shull Stilwill & Shull.
por S. F. Wadden.

MCM.

FAPECFT

835

Morton Miss
U.S.A.
July 17, 1921.
c/o U.S. Geol. Survey

The State Department of Mexico
Mexico City, Mexico

Gentlemen,

I am intensely interested in any Corporation or firm in Mexico, who are desirious of obtaining men from the United States as Civil Engineers to do any work in the Engineering circle.

We are also interested in Ranching and mining. Any information concerning either of these will be greatly appreciated.

Very Respectfully yours,
J. F. Woodward
U.S. Junior Topographer

FAPECFT

Morton, Miss. E.U.A.
Julio 17 de 1921.

Secretaría de Gobernación.
México, D.F.

Caballeros:

Tengo gran empeño en ponerme en contacto con alguna corporación o firma que desée llevar de los Estados Unidos Ingenieros civiles americanos para trabajos de Ingeniería.

También nos interesamos por saber algo sobre cria de ganado y minería.

Cualquiera información que se sirva darnos a este respecto, la estimaremos muchisimo.

De usted muy respetuosamente.

J. T. Woodward.
Topógrafo.

MCM.

FAPECFT

837

Quemado. N. Mex.
~~[illegible]~~ Aug. 32 [illegible]

Secretary of Interior,
Mexico City. Mex.
Please give
me information concerning
The Land Laws of Mexico
Can Land be filed on, or
Bought in small tracts from
The Government. What induce-
ments if any is offered to
Emigrants to that country -

Resp - Yours -
Ralph Windsor.

Quemado,
N. Mex -

FAPECFT

Quemada, Nuevo México.
Agosto 3 de 1921.

Señor Sec. de Gobn.
México, D.F.

T.31
1/2

Estimado señor:

Ruego a usted se sirva darme - algunos informes respecto a la Leyes Agrarias de México. ¿Pueden los terrenos ser registrados, o comprados al gobierno en pequeñas porciones? ¿Que aliciente ofrece su Gob. a los que emigran a ese país?

De usted respetuosamente.

Ralph Windsor.

Quemada, N,Méx.

MCM.

FAPECFT

Fortsmith Ark dec 10 1921

To the mexican government Sirs
I want Some Notice on this that
I am a refugee from columbus mexico
during the War 1913 I Sent a
complaint for damage to mexican
Ambassador at Washington 6 month
ago I have no reply I wants to come
back to live I 8 in family I have
not got the money to come on
I want to ask can your Government
transport me back on my damage claims
I have Some madura currency of no
Value to me I left ten acres of
land paid for in columbus
3 acres cleared in cultivation
1 room house frame 1 cistern
creek on land please investigate
+ let me hear from you

Sam Finne American Negro
R.F.D 1 box 291
Fortsmith Ark

FAPECIT

840

Fortsmith, Ark.
Diciembre 10 de 1921.

Al Gobierno de México.
México, D.F.

Señores:

Deseo comenicarles que soy un refugiado de Columbus, Méx., desde nov. de 1913.

Hace seis meses que dirijí una demanda por daños y perjuicios, al Embajador de México en Washington, pero no me ha contestado. Yo -- quiero volverme a radicar en ese país con mi - familia, compuesta de ocho personas, pero carezco de elemntos para irme. Sírvanse decirme si el Gobierno podría erogar los gastos de -- transporte mios y de mi familia, descontándome el importe al pagarme la indemnización por los perjuicios sufridos. Yo tengo algún dinero en papel, de la época de Madero, pero creo que no tiene ningún valor.

En Columbus dejé diez acres de terreno ya pagados, ocho de los cuales estaban preparados para el cultivo; una casita con su pozo,y una parte del terreno ya sembrado.

Les ruego que se sirvan investigar el asunto y me digan que es lo que puedo esperar.

Sam Winn,-(Negro americano)
R.F.D. 1 Box 291
Fortsmith, Ark.

MCM

FAPECFT

HARRY WEINBERGER
COUNSELOR AT LAW
32 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE STUYVESANT 4512

841

Jan. 14, 1922.

Hon. Plutarco Elias Calles,
Secretario de Gobernaceon,
Mexico City, Mexico.

Re Jesus M. Rangel + others

My dear Mr. Calles:

May I thank you personally and on behalf of the six prisoners, one prisoner whose record apparently disappeared but now reappearing, still in jail, and your help in obtaining and trying to obtain their release.

It seems the letter of President Obregon which was mailed never reached the Governor, according to a telegram I received this day upon my return to New York, and I am writing the President to send another letter.

My personal contact with you and the people of Mexico has made me duly appreciative both of the people and their problems and I shall always feel that anything I can do on their behalf I will gladly do.

I am, with very best regards,

Sincerely and respectfully,

Harry Weinberger

HW/b

FAR CRY

842

32 Union Square,
Nueva York,
14 de enero de 1922.

Al Hon. Secretario de Gobernación,
Dn. Plutarco Elias Calles,
México, D.F.

Muy estimado señor Calles:

Por medio de la presente, me permito manifestarle mis agra decimientos personales y la gratitud de los seis reos, a quienes usted bondadosamente prestó su ayuda para que fueran puestos en libertad. El proceso de uno de ellos, que aun permanece en la cárcel, había desapa-- recido aparentemente, pero ya fué encontrado.

Por mensaje recibido a mi llegada a Nueva York, me he enterado de que la carta del Sr. Presidente -- Obregón, no ha llegado a manos del Gobernanador. Hoy me dirijo a él, para que se sirva escribir de nuevo.

El trato personal he que tenido con usted y con el pueblo mexicano, me han hecho comprender, debidamente, tanto al pueblo como a sus problemas nacionales, y siempre me sentiré dispuesto y -- gustoso, para hacer en su favor cuanto esté en mi mano.

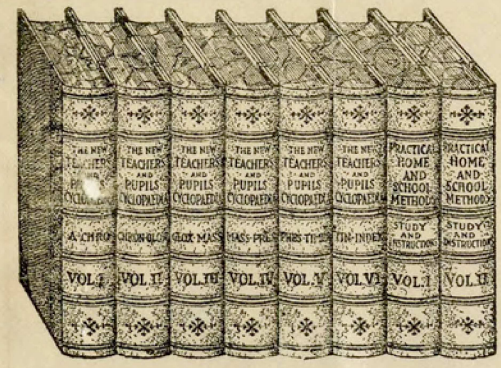
Con mis mejores deseos, me es grato ofrecerme de usted,

Sincera y respetuosamente.

Harry Weinberger.

MCM.

FAPECFT



The Holst Publishing Company

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS

GENERAL OFFICES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS BOONE, IOWA

BOONE, IOWA

843

May 8, 1922.

Minister of Interior,
Mexico, Mexico.

Dear Sir:-

Kindly send us the public document which gives us the latest statistics on population and commerce of your country, including the provinces, cities and towns.

We publish works of reference and would like to have this information for a revision we are about to make. Thanking you for an early reply with the document containing the information desired, we are

Very truly yours,

BPH:VW

THE HOLST PUBLISHING CO.

BY _____

FAPESP

Boone, Iowa.
mayo 8 de 1922.

Sr. Secretario de Gobernació,
México, D.F.

Estimado señor:

Hemos de agradecerle se sirva mandarnos la última estadisca, sobre población y comercio de su país, incluyendo las provincias, Ciudades, pueblos, etc.,

Nosotros publicamos obras de referencia y deseamos obtener estos informes para una edición corregida que estamos por dar a luz.

Agradeciéndole su pronta contestación y el envío del documento que nos permitimos pedirle, nos es grato ofrecernos de usted attos. y Ss. Ss.

THE HOLST PUBLISHING CO.

POR B. B. WEST.

MCM.

FAPECFT

American Consular District, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.
Trade Information Sheet.

District. The Nuevo Laredo Consular district embraces those parts of the states of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon lying north of an east and west line drawn through Paras, Nuevo Leon, from the Coahuila state boundary to the Rio Grande; an area of about 5,200 square miles. The district generally is flat and unrelieved, with a gradual ascent from the Rio Grande southwest and westward; from 342 feet altitude at Nuevo Laredo to 1100 feet at Lampazos, 68 miles southwest.

Climate. Average temperature, 73.3°; range, 42.5° (January) to 100.1° (August). Average rainfall for last 20 years, 19.32 inches; rainy period, May-November.

Population. The purchasing power of the people is low. They have a large Indian strain. Only a few foreigners are in the district. The population, which approximates 60,000, is located chiefly in the larger towns and 300-odd other communities. The chief towns (1910 census) are: Nuevo Laredo, population 8,904; Lampazos, 7,524; Guerrero, 4,719; Vallecillo, 3,238; Paras, 1,335; and Columbia, 428.

Stock. The chief industry is stock raising, but this has diminished considerably as a result of unsettled conditions of the last decade. Cattle, sheep and goats are raised on a large scale.

Minerals. Silver, lead and zinc deposits (in the Lampazos section) are being worked on a small scale.

Agriculture. The district is more or less barren of vegetation, it is sparsely watered, and without irrigation can have little agricultural importance.

Products. The leading exports for ~~1920~~ 1919 were: 6,300 head cattle, value, $271,305; 297,507 pounds cattle hides, $81,204; 343,638 pounds goat and kid skins, $280,787; 58,455 pounds pecans, $8,997; 1,700 tons bat guano, $68,000.

Trade. Imports from the United States through Nuevo Laredo for year ending June 30, 1921, totaled $57,754,726. The grand total of American imports to Mexico for 10-month period ending April 30, 1921, was $226,353,167. Locally, Nuevo Laredo, the most important town of the district, depends almost wholly on Laredo, Texas, for its articles of consumption.

Communications. Nuevo Laredo has little importance aside from being the chief gateway between the United States and all of Central Mexico. It is the terminal of the National Railways of Mexico and has a track storage capacity of 1,000 cars, with an additional capacity at the Custom House of 30 cars. The distances to the important points are: to Mexico City, 807 miles; Monterrey, 167 miles; Saltillo, 235 miles; San Luis Potosi, 454 miles; Tampico, 494 miles; Guadalajara, 868 miles.

Customs. Customs regulations are rigid, with fines for improper invoicing. All duties are specific, based on weight or measure. Consular invoices must cover all shipments to Mexico and must show marks; number of packages; package numbering; gross, legal and net weights (in kilograms); total length of goods (by meters) and width (by centimeters); value, in dollars and cents; and origin. The invoices must show only one consignee. A 3% charge for consular certification is made on the amount of the invoice. Undervaluation is penalized.

Language. The Spanish language prevails, though English is used to some extent by the business firms of Nuevo Laredo.

Waiver. This Consulate does not assume any responsibility in furnishing lists of firms. Their ratings may be obtained from the usual commercial agencies or banks.

November 8, 1921.

The American Consul,
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

PHOTO

American Consular District, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.
Trade Information Sheet.

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Climate. Average temperature, 73.3°; range, 42.5° (January) to 100.1° (August). Average rainfall for last 20 years, 19.32 inches; rainy period, May-November.

Population. The purchasing power of the people is low. They have a large Indian strain. Only a few foreigners are in the district. The population, which approximates 60,000, is located chiefly in the larger towns and 300-odd other communities. The chief towns (1910 census) are: Nuevo Laredo, population 8,904; Lampazos, 7,524; Guerrero, 4,719; Vallecillo, 3,238; Paras, 1,335; and Columbia, 428.

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November 8, 1921.

The American Consul,
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

FAPIOT

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, June 16, 1922.

The Northwestern Growers Sales Company,
154 Nassau Street,
New York, New York.

Gentlemen:

I have your favor of May 31, 1922, requesting a list of possible buyers of your hops, put up in small packages, and I attach a list of the druggists and chief bakers of this district, without, however, assuming any responsibility for giving you their names. I do not believe you will find a field for your small packages of hops in this section, since there is no use here for the individual hops, such as is at present found in the United States.

The import tariff of hops is five centavos per gross kilo, an equivalent of one cent-plus per pound.

Very respectfully yours,

Harry L Walsh
American Consul in Charge.

hlw/ep
861.3
Enclosure: As stated.

FAPECFT

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, June 16, 1922.

The Northwestern Growers Sales Company,
154 Nassau Street,
New York, New York.

Gentlemen:

I have your favor of May 31, 1922, requesting a list of possible buyers of your hops, put up in small packages, and I attach a list of the druggists and chief bakers of this district, without, however, assuming any responsibility for giving you their names. I do not believe you will find a field for your small packages of hops in this section, since there is no use here for the individual hops, such as is at present found in the United States.

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Very respectfully yours,

HARRY L. WALSH
American Consul in Charge.

hlw/ep
861.3
Enclosure: As stated.

A true copy of the signed original. E.P.

FAPIFT

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, June 16, 1922.

The Northwestern Growers Sales Company,
154 Nassau Street,
New York, New York.

Gentlemen:

I have your favor of May 31, 1922, requesting a list of possible buyers of your hops, put up in small packages, and I attach a list of the druggists and chief bakers of this district, without, however, assuming any responsibility for giving you their names. I do not believe you will find a field for your small packages of hops in this section, since there is no use here for the individual hops, such as is at present found in the United States.

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Very respectfully yours,
HARRY L. WALSH
American Consul in Charge.

hlw/ep
861.3
Enclosure: As stated.

A true copy of the signed original. E. P.

FAR EAST

856

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, June 16, 1922.

The Northwestern Growers Sales Company,
154 Nassau Street,
New York, New York.

Gentlemen:

I have your favor of May 31, 1922, requesting a list of possible buyers of your hops, put up in small packages and I attach a list of the druggists and chief bakers of this district, without, however, assuming any responsibility for giving you their names. I do not believe you will find a field for your small packages of hops in this section, since there is no use here for the individual hops, such as is at present found in the United States.

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Very respectfully yours,

HARRY L. WALSH

American Consul in Charge.

hlw/ep
861.3
Enclosure: As stated.

A true copy of the signed original. E. P.

FAPECFT

851

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, June 16, 1922.

The Northwestern Growers Sales Company,
154 Nassau Street,
New York, New York.

Gentlemen:

I have your favor of May 31, 1922, requesting a list of possible buyers of your hops, put up in small packages, and I attach a list of the druggists and chief bakers of this district, without, however, assuming any responsibility for giving you their names. I do not believe you will find a field for your small packages of hops in this section, since there is no use here for the individual hops, such as is at present found in the United States.

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Very respectfully yours,
HARRY L. WALSH
American Consul in Charge.

hlw/ep
861.3
Enclosure: As stated.

A true copy of the signed original.
E.P.

FAPECFT

SERVICIO CONSULAR AMERICANO

Nuevo Laredo, Méx.
junio 16 de 1922.

Compañía de Productos y Ventas del Noroeste,
154 Nassau Street,
Nueva York, N. Y.

Caballeros:

Tengo a la vista su grata de 31 de mayo del presente año, solicitando una lista de los probables compradores de su mercancía, empacada en pequeños bultos y con gusto les acompaño la lista de las farmácias y panaderías principales de esta región, sin que por ello asuma ninguna responsabilidad al dar sus nombres. No creo que aquí encuentren un buen mercado para el lúpulo, en la forma en que lo ofrecen, pues en la actualidad no se puede hacer uso ninguno de él, tal como se encuentra ahora en los Estados Unidos.

La tarifa de importación del lúpulo, es de cinco centavos kilo, una equivalencia de un centavo más por libra.

Quedo de ustedes con todo respeto.

Harry L. Walsh.
Encargado del Consulado Americano.

FAPECFT

List of Bakeries.

El Gallo,
Calle Dr. Mier No. 71,
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

La Providencia,
Calle Hidalgo and Avenida Matamoros,
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

La luz Panaderia,
Calle Gral Gonzalez y Avenida Reynosa,
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Druggists.

El Gato Negro,
Avenida Guerrero y Calle Hidalgo,
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Shelby J. Theriot,
Plaza Juarez,
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Botica Hidalgo,
Calle Hidalgo No. 27,
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

J. R. Vda de Serna,
Hidalgo y Matamoros Sts., Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

FAPECFT

- Lista de Panaderías. -

"EL GALLO"
Calle Dr. Mier, No. 71.
Nuevo Laredo, México.

"LA PROVIDENCIA"
Calle Hidalgo y avenida Matamoros,
Nuevo Laredo, México.

"LA LUZ" Panadería
Calle Gral. Gonzalex y Avenida Reinoso,
Nuevo Laredo, México.

- F A R M A C I A S . -

"EL GATO NEGRO"
Avenida Guerrero y Calle Hidalgo,
Nuevo Laredo, México.

SHELBY J. THERIOT.
Plaza Juárez,
Nuevo Laredo, México.

BOTICA HIDALGO.
Calle Hidalgo No. 27.
Nuevo Laredo México.

J. R. VDA. DE SERNA.
Calles Hidalgo y Matamoros,
Nuevo Laredo, México.

FAPECFT

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, June 16, 1922.

The Federal Motor Truck Company,

Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

In connection with your request of May 31, 1922, for the names of responsible automobile dealers in this City--

There is only one such dealer here, Vicente G. Peña, Calle Gral Gonzales y Riva Palacios, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, who handles only the universal car and accessories; and also the universal car trucks. There are approximately 145 motor vehicles in this city, made up about as follows: eight trucks, 130-odd passenger cars, and four trailers. The few motor trucks here are owned by men to whom selling terms mean nothing since they are in a position to take advantage of cash discounts. These trucks have invariably been bought directly from dealers in Laredo, Texas, which is immediately adjacent to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

The chief use for trucks at this point is for transferring shipments between the railroad stations in Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, a run of approximately one mile and three quarters. The streets on both sides of the river are in poor condition but are of dirt and because of this are not hard on the tires. Only a few solid tires are used.

I

FAR CFT

I believe your company has a representative in Laredo, Texas, who, no doubt, has an immediate contact with the local field, since for all practical purposes Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, is nothing more than a suburb of Laredo, Texas.

This Consulate, naturally, assumes no obligation for furnishing Señor Peña's name.

Very respectfully yours,

Harry L Walsh

American Consul in Charge.

hlw/ep
865.15
Enclosure: Trade information sheet.

FAPECFT

857

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, June 16, 1922.

The Federal Motor Truck Company,

Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

In connection with your request of May 31, 1922, for the names of responsible automobile dealers in this City--

There is only one such dealer here, Vicente G. Peña, Calle Gral Gonzales y Riva Palacios, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, who handles only the universal car and accessories; and also the universal car trucks. There are approximately 145 motor vehicles in this city, made up about as follows: eight trucks, 130-odd passenger cars, and four trailers. The few motor trucks here are owned by men to whom selling terms mean nothing since they are in a position to take advantage of cash discounts. These trucks have invariably been bought directly from dealers in Laredo, Texas, which is immediately adjacent to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

The chief use for trucks at this point is for transferring shipments between the railroad stations in Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, a run of approximately one mile and three quarters. The streets on both sides of the river are in poor condition but are of dirt and because of this are not hard on the tires. Only a few solid tires are used.

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This Consulate, naturally, assumes no obligation for furnishing Señor Peña's name.

Very respectfully yours,

HARRY L. WALSH

American Consul in Charge.

hlw/ep
865.15
Enclosure: Trade information sheet.

A true copy of the signed original.
EP

FAPECFT

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, June 16, 1922.

The Federal Motor Truck Company,

Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

In connection with your request of May 31, 1922, for the names of responsible automobile dealers in this City--

There is only one such dealer here, Vicente G. Peña, Calle Gral Gonzales y Riva Palacios, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, who handles only the universal car and accessories; and also the universal car trucks. There are approximately 145 motor vehicles in this city, made up about as follows: eight trucks, 130-odd passenger cars, and four trailers. The few motor trucks here are owned by men to whom selling terms mean nothing since they are in a position to take advantage of cash discounts. These trucks have invariably been bought directly from dealers in Laredo, Texas, which is immediately adjacent to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

The chief use for trucks at this point is for transferring shipments between the railroad stations in Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, a run of approximately one mile and three quarters. The streets on both sides of the river are in poor condition but are of dirt and because of this are not hard on the tires. Only a few solid tires are used.

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This Consulate, naturally, assumes no obligation for furnishing Señor Peña's name.

Very respectfully yours,

HARRY L. WALSH

American Consul in Charge.

hlw/ep
865.15
Enclosure: Trade information sheet.

A true copy of the signed original.
E. P.

FAPECIT

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, June 16, 1922.

The Federal Motor Truck Company,

Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

In connection with your request of May 31, 1922, for the names of responsible automobile dealers in this City--

There is only one such dealer here, Vicente G. Peña, Calle Gral Gonzales y Riva Palacios, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, who handles only the universal car and accessories; and also the universal car trucks. There are approximately 145 motor vehicles in this city, made up about as follows: eight trucks, 130-odd passenger cars, and four trailers. The few motor trucks here are owned by men to whom selling terms mean nothing since they are in a position to take advantage of cash discounts. These trucks have invariably been bought directly from dealers in Laredo, Texas, which is immediately adjacent to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

The chief use for trucks at this point is for transferring shipments between the railroad stations in Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, a run of approximately one mile and three quarters. The streets on both sides of the river are in poor condition but are of dirt and because of this are not hard on the tires. Only a few solid tires are used.

I

FAPECFT

367

I believe your company has a representative in Laredo, Texas, who, no doubt, has an immediate contact with the local field, since for all practical purposes Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, is nothing more than a suburb of Laredo, Texas.

This Consulate, naturally, assumes no obligation for furnishing Señor Peña's name.

Very respectfully yours,

HARRY L. WALSH

American Consul in Charge.

hlw/ep
865.15
Enclosure: Trade information sheet.

A true copy of the signed original.
E.P.

FAPECFT

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, June 16, 1922.

The Federal Motor Truck Company,

Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:

In connection with your request of May 31, 1922, for the names of responsible automobile dealers in this City--

There is only one such dealer here, Vicente G. Peña, Calle Gral Gonzales y Riva Palacios, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, who handles only the universal car and accessories; and also the universal car trucks. There are approximately 145 motor vehicles in this city, made up about as follows: eight trucks, 130-odd passenger cars, and four trailers. The few motor trucks here are owned by men to whom selling terms mean nothing since they are in a position to take advantage of cash discounts. These trucks have invariably been bought directly from dealers in Laredo, Texas, which is immediately adjacent to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

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Very respectfully yours,

HARRY L. WALSH

American Consul in Charge.

hlw/ep
865.15
Enclosure: Trade information sheet.

A true copy of the signed original.
E. P.

FAPECFT

863

SERVICIO CONSULAR AMERICANO

Nuevo Laredo, Méx.
junio 16 de 1922.

THE FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY.
Detroit, Michigan.

Caballeros:

Contesto a la suya de mayo 31 del presente año, solicitando los nombres de los Agentes solventes de Automóviles, en esta ciudad.

Aquí no hay sino un Agente. Su nombre es -- Vicente G. Peña, con domicilio en la Calle Riva Palacios y Gral. González, Nuevo Laredo, México,; solo -- se ocupa del automóvil universal y sus accesorios, y de los trucks de la misma marca. En esta ciudad habrá, aproximadamente, 145 vehículos de motor, y son como - sigue: ocho trucks, ciento treinta carros de pasajeros y cuatro remolcadores. Los pocos trucks que hay aquí, pertenecen a personas para las que nada indican las -- condiciones de venta, pues pueden aprovecharse de las ventajas de los descuentos que se hacen al que paga al contado. Dichos trucks han sido adquirídos directamente de los agentes de Laredo, Texas, que queda inmediato a Nuevo Laredo, México.

El uso principal de los trucks en este lugar, es para trasladar carga, entre las estaciones de los Ferrocarriles de Laredo, Texas y Nuevo Laredo, Méx., lugares que no distan uno del otro, sino una milla y - tres cuartos. Las calles de ambos lados del río están en pésimas condiciones, pero como son de lodo, no -- gastan mucho las llantas. Aquí se hace poco uso de - llantas sólidas.

Tengo la creencia de que su compañía tiene un representante en Laredo, Texas, quien indudablemente debe estar en contacto con los asuntos locales, -- puesto que en toda cuestión práctica Nuevo Laredo, -- México, no es sino un suburbio de Laredo, Texas.

Este Consulado no asume ninguna responsabilidad al dar el nombre del Sr. Peña.

Respetuosamente.

Harry L. Walsh
Encargado del Consulado Americano,

MCM.

FAIRCFT

866

345 E. Ocean Ave
Long Beach - Cal.
June 23rd - 1922

Sec. Interior of Mexico
Mexico City - Mexico.

Dear Sir - Please give me information regarding taxes on estates in the Republic of Mexico and oblige -

Yours truly
P. M. Welsh
345 E. Ocean Ave.
Long Beach - Cal.

FAPECFT

867

345 E. Ocean Avenue,
Long Beach, Calif,
junio 23 de 1922.

Sr. Secretario de Gobernación,
México, D.F.

Estimado señor:

Ruego a usted se sirva darme algunos informes respecto a los impuestos en los distintos Estados de la República Mexicana, cosa que le agradecerá deveras, su atto. y S.S.

P. M. Welsle
345 . Ocean Ave.
Long Beach, Cal.

MCM.

FAPECFT

Camanea Mexico
July 3rd, 22

Mr. E. P. Calles.
City Mexico,

My dear Sir:-

I am advised that I must write to inform you and I also can hardly resist from wanting to write & ask you respectfully to attend those who are bothering about charging 10% on each work, (too hasty) as if they were afraid that we would not pay them the fines $704. for what we did not pay from 1915 to 1920,

We have not refused them except I told them that Mr Watson who has been working with his brothers in the ice factory in Miami are (4) closing, we would be here & attend those affairs as soon as he could get a chance to come home, but they proceed too fast by seizing our back (renting) house contains 5 apartments (property) which we are making a living

from them, I am still at loss to know what to do,

The ex-Ranger agent, Mr J. A Verdugo who is acting for the Stamp-office in Nogales and Cananea, not from the City Mexico govt, I think, is against me, by charging me 10% on each work He (Verdugo) is the man who worked hard for the Mayorenista Villista during the Revolutionary war,

It is true that Mr Watson always respected the Court House and other laws and he always paid whatever it is right, He also might have paid $704. several years ago if the Inspector only asked for that $704. but they fined $60, 2 years ago & then $157. last fall that Mr Gomez-zed & took 2 best saddles & 5 bridles away to the office without our refusal & while Mr Watson was not here, They also charged me for working, It looks like as if some body have mis-remarked

870

or mis-represented them or you all something about us because we have not been treated right or beaten, I do not know why. I surely would appreciate to be helped to lessen the fines too much or drop the extra fines for working.

I stay here to take care of the property while Mr Watson has been away since 1 year but he often comes to see us & other business here whenever he had chance to get to come, He visited us last June. If our whole building could be rented in the fall & then I may go where he works, with best wishes & kinderest thoughts and ever oblige &c from very truly yours

P.S. Mrs D. O. Watson

Maybe Mr Watson has already written you before I write you, but I like to let you know that I need a friend to help me out of such troubles and fines too much for working &c & wishing you everthing good luck successful

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Cananea, Mex.
julio 3 de 1922.

Sr. Gral. Plutarco Elias Calles,
México, D.F.

Muy estimado señor:

Me han aconsejado que me dirija a usted y yo misma no he podido resistir a la tentación de hacerlo para pedirle de la manera más respetuosa - que atienda a aquellos que me están molestando con el cobro de $10. en cada obra, como si temieran que no - les pagáramos los $704.oo con que nos multan por no - haber pagado desde 1915 a 1920. No es que nos rehusemos a pagar, sino que les dije que el Sr. Watson, que ha estado trabajando en la Fábrica de Hielo de Miamí, Arizona, junto con sus hermanos, arreglaría todo tan luego como pudiera venir, pero han procedido con demasiada premura, apoderándose de nuetra casa que está rentada y que se compone de cinco departamentos; siendo esta propiedad con la contamos para vivir. Hasta - ahorita, yo no sé que partido tomar.

El ex-agente de la Singer, Sr. J.A. Verdugo, que se entiende con las oficinas del Timbre en Nogales y Cananea, es el que está contra nosotros y nos cobra $10.oo por cada obra. Este Sr. Verdugo es el que tanto trabajó en favor de los Maytorenistas y Villistas durante la revolución.

Lo cierto es que el Sr. Watson ha respetado siempre la justicia y sus leyes y ha pagado - todo aquello que era justo y equitativo; también hubiera pagado los $704.oo desde hace años si el Inspector se hubiera concretado solo a cobrarlos pero nos - multó con $60.oo hace dos años y el último otoño el Sr. Gómez se apoderó de la cantidad de $159.oo, dos sillas de montar nuevas y cinco frenos, llevándose todo a la oficina sin que yo pudiera oponerme porque el Sr. Watson estaba ausente. También nos han multado por que trabajamos, parece que alguien se empeña en dar - malos informes de nosotros pues se nos ha tratado mal sin saber a que se debe. Mucho le agradecería que prestara su valiosa ayuda para que me disminuyan las multas o me levanten las que cobran por el trabajo.

Yo estoy aquí al cuidado de nuestra - propiedad durante la ausencia de Mr. Watson que ha - permanecido fuera desde hace un año, pero viene a vernos con frecuencia y al arreglo de algunos negocios vino en el mes de junio. Si todo el edificio se rentara yo me iría con él.

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Con mis recuerdos afectuosos y mis mejores deseos quedo de usted attas. y S.S.

Mrs. D.O.Watson.

P.D.

No se si el Sr. Watson le habrá escrito a usted ya, pero yo quiero que sepa que necesito de un amigo - que me ayude a salir de estos compromisos y disgustos. Le deseo buena suerte y toda clase de exito.

MCM.

FAPECFT

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БАРБОТ

YZ

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Austin, Texas 9.8.21.

Interior Department.
Mexican Goverment.
Mexico City.
Mex.

Gentlemen;-

Can you possible fur ish me with the names of at least, if not all, some of the large Oil Companies doing business in Tampico, Mex.?.

Thanking you most kindly in advance, I am,

Respectfully yours,

F.A.YOUNG.

1403½ Canterbury St.,
Austin, Texas

FAPESP

Austin, Texas.
Sept. 8 de 1921.

Secretaría de Gobernación,
Gobierno Mexicano,
México, D.F.

Caballero:

¿Quiere usted hacerme el favor de mandarme una lista con los nombres de las - principales compañias petroleras que operan en Tampico, Méx?

Anticipo a usted las gracias y me es grato ofrecerme de usted,

Muy respetuosament,.

F.A.Young.

1403½ Canterbury ST.

Austin, Tex.

MCM

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Mexico.D.F.March 20th I922

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Gral.Plutarco Elias Calles.
Secretaria de Gobernacion.
C I U D A D

Your Excellency.

In accordence with your request,I hereby submit to you a text legendry and present to you the subject matter of terms relative to the developement of Oil under a Co-operative and National plan,the subject which we have discussed on two seperate occasions.

Legendery;

Some time during the month of September I92I,I, W.J.Yarrow,Adviser to the Disrict Council of Oil Workers of the State of California comprising approzimately 20.000 Oil Workers representing every branch of the Oil Industry in California,received a letter from Mr.J.W.Kelly General Organizer of the International Association of Machinests in Mexico,a letter stating that a number of States in Mexico having their own Autonmmy,were desirous of having their great mineral resources developed,(Particularly Petroleum) and that the people of Mexico were possessed of a Co-operative tendency of such proportions that such developement could be consumated without the aid or assistence of the Exploiting Capitalistic groups.

Afetr having thoroughly digested the letter,and having visualized the wonderful potentialities involved in a co-operative developement of the Petroleum Industry,I called together a representative groups of Oil Workers and submitted to them the contents of Mr Kelly's letter,after reading the letter the group then procured all available data on the general situation existing in Mexico;involving Geographical,Surveys,Transportation, Timber,Metals,politics,Social Developement etc.After which general Analysis of the subject covering several months they felt as though they had every reason to congratulate their brothers of the Southern Republic for precluding by their very earnest efforts the same form of Private ownership of Industry that has proven such a curse to the People of the United States.

The one prominent outstanding pint plainly obvious to these Oil Workers was the fact that Mexican Labor had shown a greater perception then they politically,but the Mexicans were not so far advanced industrially as their American Brothers,consequently here was the point upon which the American Oil Worker could substantially assist his brother worker of the South, so they concluded to form a society inside their organization to be known as the "Society for the Co-operation and teaching of the Mexican worker the intricate details of the Oil Industry, Pipe lines,Field and Refineries.

I,W.J.Yarrow was chosen by this society to proceed to Mexico,interview essentials officials,make known to them our intents and purposes and render in whatever way possible all assistence in the developemen of the Oil Field or Fields.

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and that they the Oil Workers of California would stand behind any of my efforts to the extent of Guarrenteing Five Thousand efficient workers, skilled to the very limit in the knowledge of the Oil Industry, ready and willing to come to Mexico, taking their turn in accordence with developement determined to teach the Mexican worker any and every branch of this important and esential industry, so that his Mexican brother worker would in the course of a few years be as proficient an oil field man as these men whose whole life time had been devoted to this industry.

To prove the intensity of their sincerity, they raised the sume of ~~$$5~~ $2.500 dollars to defray the expenses of so long a journey and sent Mr N.M.Kirkpatrick who has been associated with them as grievience adjuster for a period of nearly four years with me as my assistent and secretary.

Immediately upon arriving at Mexico City, Mr. Kelly obtained an interview for myself during which you expressed your keen appreciation for the motives of my Oil Worker Colleagues Immediately subsequent to this interview, Mrs Robert Haberman a lady now a resident of Mexico City and a very old friend of mine and devoted to the interests of the Mexican people informed us that during a recent conversation she had with General General .Jenero Amezcua of Cuernavaca, he had stated that there seemed to be some considerable territory at the conjunction of the States of Moreles, Pueble and Guerrero in which there seemed to be wonderful oil Prospects and that he was in possession of samples of oil and very rich petroliferous and shale from that region.

In company with Mrs Robt Haberman, Mr Kirkpatrick and other interested parties, I visited Cuernavaca met General Amezcua, he expressed his keen appreciation for our visit and interest, gave us the samples of oil and shale which were very rich and stated his desire and that of his people to have this territory developed but that owing to the neccessary rehabilitation of the States in Question that they were painfully short of the neccessary funds as a result of several years of devastating revolution

At the request of General Amezcua, we later met the Governer of Moreles, Jose. J.Parres who in a lengthy interview substantiated all the things said by General Amezcua, stating that anything and everything in his power and that of his colleagues and people would be done to develope co-operatively what seemed to be a vast oil field in the States perviously mentioned.

We then explained to him that if the territory was surveyed by a competent group of experienced Oil Structure men, that knew Oil Structure when they saw it, and that if the territory comprising several hundred square miles was thoroughly gone over it would probably show several definate runs of twenty or thirty miles each upon which oil operations could be immediately commenced.

As far as Capital was concerned, that ought to be easy to procure, the International Association of Machinests had several millions of Dollars and we are very sure that if potential Oil bearing territory could definately be shown

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the official custodians of these availabe millions ther should be very little difficulty in securing the neccessary capital.

We rely confidently that the Aforementioned States backed by reasonable Guarantees by the Federal Government could easily procure from this scource the neccessary Capital to diligently commence the Operation of a Nationally owned and controlled Oil Field.,the Governer then asked how much money would beneeded for the exploration of the territory,I told him ten men including myself from the States and four to six men as Camp attendents could ride and pack into the Distrcit and after from six to ten weeks of careful survey could give a correct and substantial report for a sum not to exceed $25.000 dollars providing the Federal Government would finance and provide us with a Mexican Government topographical Surveyer and his neccessary staff.

The Governer of Moreles then announced that he would at once give a letter to General Amezcua ~~to you~~,giving him full authority to act in the premises,the letter to be presented to you in the hope that you might be induced to procure an appropriation of the neccessary sum for the conduct of the very first step,the exploration and defining of the Oil bearing structures of the region previously mentioned the conjunction of the States of Moreles, Pueblo and Guerrero.

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Relative to the question of finaciing preliminary operations in the event of suitable structure being found, for so momentous a project as the developement of an Oil Industry owned and controlled by the Mexican people, it would only be fair to myself and colleagues who sicerely must evidently to you be beyond question, that not less then three to five, preferably five, drilling rigs be started from the onset.

The cost of drilling an Oil well is variable so very much depending on the structure itself and the only thing that proves the nature of a structure is the drill, one operation may cost inside of one hundred thousand dollars, while another immediately adjacent may cost fifty thousand more, depending entirely on the obstacles encountered in one hole not found in another in apparently the same identical structure, one advantage relative to cost you will possess over and above private owners, the men would feel as though they owned their jobs, there would be a security in this tenure which would make them partners as it were and the consequences would inevetibly be, more precision, greater expediency and the elimination of the greatest drawback to expedient drilling; namely; Fishing Jobs.

Under private ownership a driller will take a chance with a frail or weak cable, if he loses his tools in the hole, it simply means that his job lasts longer, under your co-operative plan however, his pschycology is entirely changed, developement of the Mexican industry means a lifes work and a parcipitation in Mexican ~~success~~ Social welfare which gives him a new vision and an incentive to the reduction of cost in production. I should set the completion of an Oil well at approximately $125.000 doallars in new territory, including Union wages as set by California standards, also including derricks rigging up, commisary, fuel, in other words $125.000 ~~dollars~~ dollars ought to adequately compite a well, including lay off for the cementing or shutting off of water conditions.

Labor;

One of the ethics of the Society for the promotion of the Mexican Oil Industry involving the handling of Labor Question, is as follows;

First;

Any Oil worker coming to Mexico is first required to have a Union Card and a complete knowledge of the Oil Industry.

Second;

His Character must be such as to be above reproach.

Third;

He must be willing to teach the Mexican worker all he knows about the industry as patiently as he himself would desire to be taught.

Fourth;

He must be willing to be assimilated by Mexican Customs and ethics, and not refer to the Mexican People disparagingly, should there be any violation of the Fourth clause of these

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rules.he ~~should~~ shall be immediately transported to the border as undesireable.

Fifth;

It shall be the function of all Oil Workers from the States to uphold the high standerds of life and to require spacious and high class dwellings,good roads,sanitary conditions and to require the same for their Mexican Brother workers.

Trusting that I have covered the subject matter to your satisfaction,and asking that you accept from me the assurences as the represenative of the Oil Workers union our assurences of a willingness to help and that you will favor us with an early reply,and believing that this document will be notable for the making of profitable history for both of our peoples.I would like to add to the list of names,who have been instrumental in the bringing about of this consumation,that of MR Felix Megna in addition to those alrady mentioned,with the greatest and kindest regrds to yourself and people,I have the honer to be,

Yours very Sincerely.

W. J. Yarrow

Represenative
California Oil Workers Union.

W.J.Yarrow.
% Claremont Hotel.
Care of.Dr.Jau.Don.Ball.
Berkely California.

FAPECUT

México, D.F.
Marzo 20/1922.

Sr. Gral. Plutarco Elias Calles,
Secretaría de Gobernación,
C I U D A D.

Su excelencia:

De acuerdo con sus deseos, hoy le remito el texto descriptivo, relacionado con el desarrollo del petroleo, conforme a un plan -- Cooperativo Nacional; asunto que tratamos y - discutimos ya en dos ocasiones.

Relación:

En el curso del mes de septiembre de 1921, yo, W.J.Yarrow, consejero del Consejo de Distrito de los obreros petroleros del Estado de California, compuesto, aproximadamente - de 20.000 miembros, representando todos los -- ramos de la industria petrolera en California, recibí una carta del Sr. J.W.Kelly, organizador general de la Asociación Internacional de Maquinistas, en México. En dicha carta,el Sr. Kelly me decía que: cierto número de Estados - de la República Mexicana, siendo autónomos, estaban deseosos de desarrollar sus recursos naturales, (principalmente el petroleo) y que el pueblo de México poseía tendencias cooperatistas, en tal proporción, que dicho desarrollo podría llevarse a efecto sin la ayuda o asistencia de los grupos de capitalistas explotadores.

Despues de un estudio concienzudo de la carta ya citada, y de darme cuenta de la maravillosa potencialidad que se encierra en el desarrollo cooperativo de la industria petrolera, reuní a un grupo representativo de obreros petroleros, para someter a su consideración la carta del Sr. Kelly; después de enterarse de su contenido, procuraron adquirir toda clase de datos - respecto a la situación general de México; en lo que se relaciona con su desarrollo geográfico, político, social; sus deslindes, vias de transporte, bosques madereros, metales, etc. Despues de un estudio y análisis de varios meses, se convencieron de que tenían todas las razones del - mundo para felicitar a sus hermanos de la República del Sur, por sus serios esfuerzos para hecer imposible la forma de propiedad particular de las industrias, que ha probado ser una verdadera mal-

dición para el pueblo de los Estados Unidos.

El punto prominente, que se destaca a los ojos de estos obreros petroleros, es el que el obrero mexicano ha tenido mayor percepción, en la política, pero como los mexicanos no están tan adelantados en la industria como sus hermanos americanos, aquí está el punto en que los obreros petroleros americanos pueden ayudar al hermano obrero del Sur, y han acordado formar una sociedad, dentro de su organización, que se conocerá con el nombre de: "Sociedad - para la Cooperación y enseñanza del Obrero Mexicano en los intrincados detalles de la In-- dustria Petrolera; Cañerías, Campos y Refinerías."

Yo, W.J.Yarrow, fuí elegido por esta sociedad para venir a México, entrevistar a las principales autoridades, y poner en su - conocimiento nuestras intenciones y propósitos y prestar, de cuantas maneras podamos, nuestra ayuda, para el desarrollo del campo o campos petroleros; y que ellos, los obreros petroleros de California, me sostendrán en mis esfuerzos, proporcionando hasta cinco mil de los -- obreros más eficientes y hábiles en el conocimiento de la Industria Petrolera, listos y deseosos de venir a México, cada uno a su turno, según las necesidades, y resueltos a enseñar al obrero mexicano todos los ramos de esta importante y esencial industria, para que sus hermanos, los obreros mexicanos, puedan, dentro de algunos años, estar tan versados y capaces, como aquellos que han dedicado su vida entera a esta industria.

Como una prueba de lo intenso de su -- sinceridad, han colectado entre ellos, la suma de $2,500 dolares, para los gastos de un viaje tan largo, mandando al Sr. N.M.Kirkpatrick, que ha estado asociado con ellos, como mediador en agravios por espacio de cuatro años, conmigo como mi ayudante y secretario.

Inmediatamente después de mi llegada a la ciudad de México, el Sr. Kelly obtuvo una entrevista para mí, en la que usted me expresó su estimación para mis colegas los obreros petroleros por sus nobles fines. Después de nuestra entrevista, la Sra. Haberman, antigua amiga mía, y que reside ahora en esta ciudad, dedicándose a los intereses del pueblo mexicano, me informó, que durante una conversación reciente, con el Gral. Genaro Amézcua de Cuerna-

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vaca, este le había dicho que parecía que en una extención considerable de terreno, entre los Estados de Morelos, Puebla y Guerrero, - hay sorprendentes perspectivas petroleras, y que él tenía en su poder, muestras del petroleo y arcillas ricas en materias petrolíferas de aquella región.

Acompañado de la Sra. Haberman, de Mr. Kirkpatrick y varios otros, visité Cuernavaca y conocí al Gral. Amézcua, quien se manifestó agradecido por nuestra visita; nos regaló muestras del petroleo y arcilla, que son deveras ricos, expresando sus deseos y - los del pueblo de que se exploren esos terrenos, lo que no se ha hecho debido a que están muy escasos de elementos, como resultado de - los largos años de una revolución devastadora.

Por indicación del Gral. Amézcua, - visitamos más tarde al Gobernador de Morelos, José J. Parres, y en la larga entrevista que con él tuvimos, nos habló detalladamente de - todo aquello que ya nos había dicho el Gral. Amézcua, declarando que haría todo cuanto estuviera en su poder y en el de sus colegas y pueblo, para explorar y desarrollar cooperativamente lo que en apariencia es un vasto campo petrolero, en los Estados ya mencionados.

Entonces nosotros le explicamos, que si la región fuera explorada por un grupo competente de petroleros experimentados, que conocen el terreno que lo produce con solo verlo, y visitando los cientos de millas cuadradas - que la componen, es más que probable que encuentren varias porciones de veinte y treinta millas donde se podría comenzar a operar desde luego.

En cuanto al capital necesario, es - muy fácil procurarselo. La Asociación Internacional de Maquinistas, tiene varios millones de dolares de que si se les demuestra que que existe una región potencial productora de petroleo, los custódios oficiales de estos millones, proporcionarán el capital necesario - sin gran dificultad.

Tenemos la absoluta confianza en que los Estados ya mencionados, apoyados por garantías razonables del Gobierno Federal, podrían facilmente adquirir de esta manera, los fondos necesarios para empezar las operaciones

de una manera diligente, en un campo petrolero de propiedad y control Nacional. El Gobernador preguntó entonces, que cuánto se necesitaría para explorar bien toda la región? Le contesté que con diez hombres,(incluyéndome a mí) de los Estados Unidos, y cuatro o cinco hombres más para ayudantes de campo, podemos visitar a caballo todo el distrito, y en un periodo de seis a diez semanas de una exploración cuidadosa, estaremos capacitados para dar un informe correcto y sólido, con un costo de $25.000 -- dolares, siempre que el Gobierno Federal nos proporcione un Ing. Topógrafo oficial, con todo su equipo y cuerpo de ayudantes.

El Gobernador de Morelos nos dijo que -- desde luego daría una carta al Gral. Amézcua, autorizandolo para ponerse en acción inmediatamente, que dicha -- carta debe serle presentada a usted, con la esperanza de convencerlo para que usted procure conseguir la cantidad necesaria, a fin empezar las exploraciónes y definir si el subsuelo contiene petroleo, en la región ya mencionada entre los Estados de Morelos, Puebla y Guerrero.

Hablando del costo de las operaciones preliminares, en el caso de encontrar un subsuelo apropiado, para un proyecto de tanta consecuencia, como es el desarrollo de una industria controlada y de propiedad del pueblo mexicano, solo sería hacernos justicia a mí y a mis colegas, de cuya sinceridad no puede usted dudar, - que se empezara desde luego con tres o cinco, (de preferencia cinco) equipos para perforacion.

El costo de perforación de un pozo petrolero depende del subsuelo y la naturaleza de este solo puede probarse por medio de la perforación. Uno puede costar $100.000 dolares, mientras otro, que se encuentre inmediato, costará $50.000 dolares más, según los obstáculos que se encuentren en un agujero y que no los hay en otro que en apariencia es igual. La ventaja que ustedes poseen sobre los propietarios particulares en el costo de perforación, es que los obreros considerarán la -- obra como suya, y con la seguridad de sentirse socios, - trabajarán con mayor precisión y con más presteza, eliminando las desventajas para la pronta perforación, es decir: la pezca.

En las propiedades particulares el perforador se aventura con una cuerda debil, y si pierde sus herramientas, sabe que su trabajo durará más, mientras que con un plan cooperativo, su psicología cambia enteramente, al desarrollar una industria mexicana tiene trabajo para toda su vida y participación en el bienestar social de la Nación, lo cual le sirve de estímulo, dándole una visión distinta de la producción del petroleo e incitándolo a reducir su precio. Yo creo que el costo total de un pozo es de $125.000 dolares, aproximadamente, en terreno nuevo, incluyendo los salarios impuestos por la unión de obreros de California y todos los gastos ne-

cesarios hasta dejarlo completamente terminado.

Trabajo:
La moral de la "Sociedad para fomentar la Industria petrolera mexicana," encerrando el manejo de la -- cuestión obrera, es como sigue:

Primero:
a cualquier obrero petrolero que venga a México, se le exige, en primer lugar, su tarjeta de sindicalización, y un conocimiento completo de la Industria Petrolera.

Segundo:
Su caracter debe ser superior a todo reproche.

Tercero:
Debe venir animado de la mejor buena voluntad -- para enseñar al obrero mexicano todo cuanto sepa respecto a la industria, con la misma paciencia con que quisiera que le enseñaran a él.

Cuerto:
Debe inclinarse a la asimilación de las costumbres y moralidad mexicanas, y no hacer comentarios desfavorables para el pueblo de México. Si hubiere violación a la cláusula cuarta de este reglamento, el culpable será llevado inmediatamente a la frontera como persona non grata.

Quinto:
Los obreros petroleros americanos estarán obligados a dar buen ejemplo; a tener una conducta intachable; a procurarse habitaciones espaciosas y bien acondicionadas, buenos caminos, y condiciones salubres, procurando el -- mismo bienestar a sus hermanos los obreros mexicanos.

Espero haber tratado el asunto con claridad y a su entera satisfacción y le ruego acepte las seguridades de mi estimación, como representante de la Unión de Obreros Petroleros, y la estimación y buena voluntad de ellos para ser útiles a los mexicanos, suplicándole, al mismo tiempo que nos honre con su pronta contestación. Tengo la creencia de que este documento será notable en la formación de datos provechosos para la historia de nuestros - pueblos. Me permito agregar a la lista de nombres de las personas que han coadyuvado al arreglo de este proyecto, el del Sr. Félix Negna. Con mis mayores y más cariñosos recuerdos para usted y su pueblo, tengo el honor de ofrecerme una vez más,

De usted con toda sinceridad.
W.J.Yarrow.
Representante de la
California Oil Workers Union.

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VARIOS.

THE CHICAGO FILE

FABRICACION ESPECIAL PARA LA PAPELERIA

"LA HELVETIA"

AV. 16 DE SEPTIEMBRE 41.

México.

FAPECFT

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TRADUCTORES DE PERIO
DICOS, FOLLETOS ETC.

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MODELO