

"How Things Have Changed!"



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LATIN AMERICAN TRADE PUZZLES

United States Pre-eminent
Position at Stake

Operation of Dawes Plan is
Crux of Situation

Revived Europe May Menace
Lucrative Business

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, Dec. 16. — The question whether America's undisturbed economic pre-eminence in Latin America during the past decade is permanent or is doomed to sudden eclipse is discussed by Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, in an article in Foreign Affairs, published here today. According to Dr. Klein, the final test is to come now that operation of the Dawes plan has been to stimulate the demand for raw materials necessary for the European revival. He writes:

"The question naturally arises as to the effect upon the United States of the new European trade outlook in Latin America. Are we likely to be relegated to a minor position in this field? There can be no doubt that our proportion of the trade in these lucrative markets has fallen since the peak years of 1917-21, but it is well to remember that our share in the import trade of the so-called ABC countries now stands at about 24 per cent, as against 16 per cent in 1913.

"It should be carefully noted, however, that this was not entirely a war-time acquisition. There were ample indications as early as 1911 that America's advance on those three countries was gathering momentum far more rapidly than Germany's or Britain's. In fact, it could probably be demonstrated statistically by those who are fond of such hypothetical speculations that our present percentage of the trade of the three leading South American countries is not far from what we would have had if there had been no war.

"Britain has already recovered her prewar leadership in Argentina and Brazil. The United States still retains first place in Chile. Germany is making notable progress, especially in Chile, though she is still third in all three of the ABC countries. In the markets of the northern republics, particularly Mexico and Cuba, there are no indications of any serious inroads upon the supremacy of the United States. Whereas a decade ago Europe was supplying about half of their needs, it is now contributing a bare 30 per cent, and this figure is showing signs of further diminution at an early date.

EUROPEAN DRIVE

"Certain potent factors will bring about the concentration of the European drive very largely on the lucrative markets of the River Plate and Brazil. Elsewhere in Latin America the European trade is confronted with formidable opposition in the shape of greatly improved American shipping service, made especially effective in the case of the West Coast through the agency of the Panama Canal; the heavy expansion of American investments and of American branch banks; the creation of a dozen new American chambers of commerce since 1912; the establishment of direct commercial agencies, and the growth of vastly improved communication facilities, and other ties of similar nature.

"During the past decade American industrial and commercial investments, exclusive of government bonds, throughout Latin America have been trebled. They now stand well over \$3,000,000,000, as against a little over \$1,000,000,000 in 1913. The striking feature of this investment situation is the tendency toward a diversification of our interests. Whereas before the war American capital was concentrated in a few enterprises, it is now seeking a wide range of development opportunities."

Dr. Klein pauses here to give warning that it must not on this account be presumed that the United States is to have a completely undisturbed monopoly in the business of supplying new capital to the Latin American republics. "Just before the war," he writes, "British investors each year were sending about \$460,000,000 worth of new capital abroad. About half of it was going to Latin America. Their annual investments during 1919-22 averaged far below this figure, but in 1923 they were considerably above \$500,000,000, an ample indication of the revival of British activity along the prewar lines. It is well to remember that British holdings in Argentina and Brazil alone are about equal to the entire \$3,000,000 or more of American investments throughout the twenty republics."

YANKEES FAVORED

Among the factors mentioned by Dr. Klein as favoring the United States are the development of cable service with Latin America, and the tendency of Latin American students to come to technical schools in this country for training.

"European-owned cables in Latin-American waters now total about 25,000 miles, which is slightly less than the prewar figure," Dr. Klein writes. "The American mileage, however, has increased from about 14,000 before the war to 34,000 at the present time. There were few things which contributed more directly to European prestige in the eyes of the average Latin American before 1914 than the vastly superior news service from the Old World in comparison with that from the United States. Today the situation is precisely reversed; the average large Latin-American newspaper now carries

as much material on the United States as it does on all the rest of the world put together. The result of the episodes of our day-to-day existence are being viewed in a much fairer light than was the case before the war.

"Latin-American technical experts and graduate students are now coming to the United States in hundreds as against the few scores of a decade ago. There is an increasing appreciation of the fact that our economic evolution confronted us a generation or so ago with precisely the same type of problems and obstacles as those which are now before the peoples of the south. The technique of Latin-American agriculture, mining, road building, hydroelectric and irrigation development is being inspired from American rather than European schools. It would portance of this.

DEVELOPMENTS VITAL

"From the European point of view, however, the fundamentally significant thing about this new era is not the possibility of American commercial or economic pre-eminence in a field which a generation or so ago was largely under the sway of Old World trade, shipping, finance and industrial enterprise. The participation of the United States in the great new development of South America will bring advantages not to this country alone; our contribution toward the new economic life and strength of the southern empires will also be a vital contribution toward the increase of essential resources that are absolutely necessary for the recovery of the Old World.

"Latin America's truly extraordinary advance during the past decade offers secure ground for the conviction that there is not only ample room, but an actual need, for the United States and Europe to join together in collaboration with the rapidly growing native commercial, financial and industrial communities in bringing that territory into its deserved position in the world's economy."

OBREGON PLANS HUGE LAND DEAL

Ex-President of Mexico to
Visit Los Angeles

Transaction Involves Vast
West Coast Tract

Hotel at Navajoa Refitted for
New Residence

Gen. Alvaro Obregon, late President of Mexico, will arrive here within a week or ten days to take up the transaction of one of the most important real-estate transfers in the history of Mexico. He has obtained, it was learned today, an option on the Navolato sugar plantation near Culiacan, Sinaloa, and is expected to complete the purchase and add the vast plantation to his already important agricultural holdings along the Mexican West Coast.

Coupled with this news is the information that Gen. Obregon is investing large sums in the improvement of his present holdings, in a general development scheme that will have far-reaching effects along the rich West Coast of Mexico, and even here, since this city is already the export and import center of the district.

The extension of the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico across the mountains from Tepic City, its present terminus, to Guadalajara will link the now isolated West Coast with Central Mexico and cause an important development of business and ranching in the three coastal States, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Nayarit (formerly Tepic.) Gen. Obregon's projects will be well under way before the completion of this railway link about two years off.

ALREADY AT NAVAJOA

Gen. Obregon already is at his home at Navajoa, Southern Sonora, it is learned. After straightening out the affairs of his personal interests on the West Coast he will come directly here to meet members of the Almada family, owners of the Navolato plantation. It is a vast domain of land suitable for sugar raising, and has about 7500 acres under cultivation. About 50,000 pounds of sugar were produced last year. Gen. Obregon, it is learned, has a sixty-day option on this plantation.

There has been much speculation about Gen. Obregon's intentions upon re-entering private life. From the information received yesterday by The Times it is now clear that he intends to devote himself to his old occupation of farmer, which in past years was Obregon's livelihood and amusement.

WITHOUT PARALLEL

The situation is perhaps without parallel in Mexican history; Gen. Obregon has tasted the fruits of ambition as a soldier and finally as the President of his country. He now retires to return to his humble occupation; not merely as the owner of large ranches and absentee management, but as the active head of his holdings. Since his retirement, it transpires, he has bought a house at Navajoa, a one-time hotel, and he is fitting it up as his home. Navajoa is a small town and near it, in the Mayo River Valley, Obregon has the important ranches which he has owned for many years.

Formerly Gen. Obregon has been known as an agriculturist for his specialization in the raising of garbanzos, known in the trade in this country as chickpeas. Sonora raises nearly all of this product raised on the North American continent. The garbanzo is not eaten to any extent in Mexico or the United States, being largely imported to Spain where it is a standard of diet.

But now the erstwhile President of Mexico will go into a wide variety of agricultural effort. In the intended purchase of the Sinaloa sugar plantation takes place he will be in the sugar business. He already owns several ranches in Sonora in the Mayo and Yaqui valleys and in Sinaloa, and he intends to go into experimental horticulture as well as diversified farming. He recently purchased large supplies of fruit and nut trees for planting on these ranches. One item was of 6000 Italian chestnut trees, an experiment on the West Coast.

CALLES ACKNOWLEDGES MESSAGE OF CHAMBER

A telegram acknowledging the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce's congratulations to President Calles upon his assuming the office of Federal Executive of Mexico, was read yesterday by President Lacy to the board of directors of the local chamber.

"I take great pleasure in acknowledging your official communication of congratulation upon assuming the office of Federal Executive," stated President Calles.

A letter from President Calles was also read thanking the chamber for its invitation to him to visit Los Angeles as soon as the opportunity presents itself. He said he would visit this city at his earliest opportunity.

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VEGA INAUGURATION TO BE HISTORIC FETE

SINALOA CAPITAL IS IN GAY
DRESS FOR CEREMONIES;
OBREGON TO ATTEND

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE]

CULIACAN (Sin., Mex.) Dec. 29.—Senor Alejandro R. Vega, newly elected Governor of Sinaloa, is to be inaugurated on New Year's Eve in what promises to be a historic fete. Many notables will be present, including former President Alvaro Obregon. A grand ball will be a feature.

Culiacan, the capital, is in a gay holiday dress of fluttering banners. Hotels are crowded and there is a general carnival spirit in the air.

Senor Vega is the first Governor to enter that post in many years from the civil ranks. He succeeds Gen. Angel Flores, an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency, who was the constitutional Governor of Sinaloa for four years. Vega was elected at the time of the Presidential elections, and won on a platform of constructive measures.

The incoming Governor received his education in both Mexico and the United States. He is a student of American customs and ideals.

MEXICAN PROGRESS

The Tampico Tribune, though largely a local newspaper, often contains news which is astonishing evidence of the growth of confidence and prosperity and development throughout Mexico. Its latest issue, for instance, mentions the fact that the Munson line ship Thorsdal cleared the other day with 3100 bales of cotton, "the largest single shipment of cotton ever sent out of Mexico," consigned to Europe. Another news article quotes American Vice-Consul Maney, who had just arrived in Tampico from Torreon, to the effect that the Laguna cotton district, near Torreon, had produced 170,000 bales of cotton this year, about 130,000 bales of which will be consumed by Mexican mills and 10,000 bales of which already have been shipped to Europe through Tampico. The 3100 bales shipped on the Thorsdal were valued at \$450,000, American money, so the entire crop must have been worth a sum of importance to any nation. The fact that Mexican mills can use so much also is significant.

The same newspaper informs us that K. H. Merrem of Xicoteucatl, a region which had been inhabited by ninety-five American families before the revolution of 1912, but since had been abandoned, had been in Tampico on business and affirmed that the bandits all had vanished and now one meets only geologists and agriculturists in that sequestered valley, the geologists, of course, scouting for signs of oil.

Another article in this same latest issue—the leading article, in fact—announces that "President Obregon has kept his word"—that Col. Edgar K. Smoot, noted for harbor improvements on the west coast, has been engaged to direct a \$15,000,000 improvement program in Tampico and that the vanguard of his engineers already has arrived.

Those items from one issue of one newspaper published almost exclusively for Americans in Mexico indicate that, in spite of a few bandits (banditry is not entirely confined to Mexico, by the way) things are moving ahead steadily in our sister republic, and Americans there are doing pretty well.

THE UPLIFTING INFLUENCE

President Calles of Mexico has again expressed himself in a way that will give confidence to outside nations in the eventual prevalence of peace and good will in his much revolution-ridden republic. "What we need more than a military force," he asserts, "are schools, sanitation, books, plows, tractors and better living conditions." The President could not have said more in so few words that will excite applause throughout the United States in particular and the civilized world in general. If he can be successful in bringing about this much-to-be-desired condition his further declaration that "Mexico will meet all her internal and external obligations and all her debts will be paid" will create a feeling of confidence that has not always been accorded in the past in response to good resolutions.

Los Angeles Times

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HOPE FOR MODIFICATION

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE]

CALEXICO, Dec. 30.—Members of the Chamber of Commerce committee appointed to appeal to the Treasury Department to modify the 9 o'clock closing order in effect nightly on the border have been encouraged by the announcement that the order in effect at Douglas has been discontinued. The local committee has forwarded to Washington petitions asking that two or three hours more be allowed for the public to cross the line at will in the evening, it being argued that business in Calexico has been hampered by the 9 o'clock order. No official word as to the intentions of the Treasury Department has been received here yet.

SCHEME FOR UPRISING DISCLOSED AS LEADERS ARE JAILED ON BORDER

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE]

DOUGLAS (Ariz.) Dec. 5.—Arrest of a group of revolutionists, including the leaders of a plot to commit depredations in Sonora, tonight abruptly ended plans for a new revolution intended to be launched one year to the day from the time Adolfo de la Huerta began his offense against the government, according to authorities.

Smuggling of arms across the boundary near Douglas in the last week to further the rebellion was admitted, it is asserted by some of the prisoners, twelve of whom are held in jail at Agua Prieta, across the boundary, while one is under detention in Douglas. Among the prisoners in Agua Prieta are said to be five fiscal guards, members of the garrison of the Mexican town, and one man prominent in Mexican politics.

BRIDGE SET ON FIRE

The arrests followed an attempt made to destroy a bridge on the Nacoziari Railroad south of Douglas the night after the inauguration of President P. Elias Calles. A band of asserted revolutionists set fire to the bridge before the arrival of a train carrying the payroll of the Lucky Tiger Gold Mining Company. A guard of Mexican Federal troops, however, thwarted the attempt to rob the train, and the bandits fled.

Investigations conducted in Douglas and across the line, according to American and Mexican officials, have revealed that a band of seventeen men crossed the line to be prepared to join an uprising that was planned for tonight. The driver of an automobile that hauled the Mexicans from a ranch near Pirtleville, Ariz., to Agua Prieta was arrested by Douglas police. He gave his name as Antonio Villeagas.

TELL OF SMUGGLING

On his confession and on information obtained by the intercepting of a letter addressed to one of the leaders of the plot in Agua Prieta the arrests in the latter city were made, it is said. Other confessions obtained from the prisoners relate that arms have been smuggled across the border near Douglas in the last two weeks and that, with the financing of a prominent member of the Mexican colony in Douglas, who was a supporter of De la Huerta, a band of revolutionists had been organized to begin depredations in Sonora. It is said that those in the plot are all former followers of De la Huerta.

United States Justice Department agents have been called to Douglas and the arrest of additional members of the Mexican junta was forecast tonight.

DEMOCRACY IN MEXICO

Whether a people with 80 per cent of its population classed as illiterates can govern itself successfully, according to the modern standards of liberty and democracy, is a question that Mexico is now striving to answer in the affirmative. The judgment of history is against it; the leading writers on democracy in the past unite in their opinion that it is impossible and that any government making such an experiment is predestined to failure. But the course of events, as Lowell said, "is apt to show itself humorously careless of the reputation of prophets."

Within the present month the world has seen a bloodless transfer of power in Mexico. A new President has been installed without his predecessor being killed or driven into exile. He holds his mandate from the people. He was chosen in a national election conducted on constitutional lines. He is the choice of those who made use of the elective franchise. The day of his inauguration resembled a national holiday. There were no untoward incidents. For the time at least representative government has proved its right to exist in the Mexican republic.

Mexico's problems are, to a certain extent, our problems; for Mexico's interests are our interests. Robert Glass Cleland says with justice in a recent article in the *Atlantic Monthly*:

In this whole matter one thing at least is inescapable: The United States is almost as vitally concerned in the success or failure of self-government in Mexico as Mexico herself. The success of self-government will give us a prosperous and contented neighbor and free us from one of our gravest and most irritating international dilemmas. The continued failure of self-government will lay upon us a direct and very sobering responsibility, the ultimate outcome of which no man can foretell.

The success of the Obregon administration and the favorable conditions under which President Calles assumed office permit one to take an optimistic view of the situation, despite the pessimism of the old political and economical prophets. Obregon established representative government in Mexico on a constitutional basis. As an executive he displayed patriotism, sagacity, statesmanship and military prowess. All Mexicans of good will and a great majority of Americans are hoping that President Calles will be able to further the good work that Obregon began; that he will give evidence of equal patriotism, firmness and executive ability.

His task is one that would have taxed all the great qualities of any executive of any age. But we live in a new era. What the leading minds of yesterday dismissed as impossible is taking place today. In a country without deep-rooted democratic traditions, where the uneducated majority, as well as a goodly portion of the educated class, are lacking in real patriotism and have not received democratic customs and ideals as an inheritance from their fathers, the problem of carrying popular government to a successful conclusion is a labor of Hercules.

But no man, no people, achieves immortality who does not accomplish the seeming impossible. Real democracy can only be stabilized and sustained by enlightened public opinion; and it is difficult to have enlightened opinion where enlightenment is lacking in 80 per cent of the population. The one hope of permanent stabilization of government along democratic lines is in the progressive education of the people seeking to govern themselves. But this education does not necessarily come from books. Example is the greatest teacher; and the example of successful self-government in the United States has already had a beneficent influence on the people of Mexico. They know that a people can govern itself, provided it will exercise proper self-discipline and self-restraint. The present conditions of government in Mexico prove that a majority of the Mexicans are seeking to follow the American example.

President Calles has started with an evident desire to do the best for his country. By utterances and actions alike he demonstrates that he is actuated by the highest patriotic motives. He is not a novice in the art of government; and, during his recent European visit, he learned from observation and reflection the things that a successful executive must do, and must avoid. He knows the necessity of steering an even course, veering neither to radicalism nor reactionary conservatism.

The national rejoicing that marked his inauguration is a testimonial of the confidence reposed in him by the Mexican people. Through serving under bad rulers they have learned to appreciate one whose whole interest is to promote the public welfare.

During the last 100 years the peons of Mexico have passed through harrowing experiences. Under dictators, their condition, on the average, was worse than that of the mules and other farm animals. If a mule died from mistreatment the owner suffered a monetary loss; but if a peon died under similar conditions there were a thousand waiting to take his place. The people of the United States fought a war to liberate the black slaves, who were treated with much more consideration than the peons under the former system.

The Mexican peons would have been less than human beings if they had not fought to gain their liberty. And the liberated peon now occupies a higher plane. He has conquered a higher standard of living. The revolutions which overthrew successive dictatorships are vindicated by the good they have finally accomplished from a humanitarian standpoint, regardless of the material loss.

But, when an enslaved people suddenly acquires its freedom through violent means, there is always danger that the pendulum will swing too far to the left, that liberty will degenerate into radicalism and license. This tendency has made its appearance in Mexico, but only in a comparatively small majority of the population. The success of the Mexican experiment will depend upon the successful resistance to this radical impulse.

Self-government will only be secure when education becomes more generally diffused; for it is through education alone that a middle class can be created, the class which is and always has been the bulwark of successful democracies.

President Coolidge stressed in his recent message his determination to extend all possible aid to the Latin republics, to aid them in establishing and maintaining constitutional government. And we are pledged by the Monroe Doctrine to protect them against foreign aggression. If President Calles follows the course which he has mapped out for his administration he can

be assured of the co-operation and the moral support alike of the government and the people of the United States, whose interest in successful self-government in Mexico is only second to that of the Mexican people themselves.

MEXICO AFTER GRAFTERS

Will Issue Fraud Lists Aimed at Fake Land Schemes and Promoters Operating to Pilfer Public

Promoters found violating the postal agreement reached recently between the United States and Mexico to defraud investors will be dealt with legally by both countries hereafter, according to Samuel G. Vazquez, director-general of the Mexican Colonization and Information Bureau with offices in Los Angeles. Attention will be directed to fake land, oil, mining and other stock promotion schemes.

He said that since the recent unrest in Mexico had been quelled and recognition granted by the United States, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Tampico and other cities in the republic had been flooded with fake promoters that had, by liberal use of the Mexican mails, defrauded numerous investors.

The fake promoters unable to operate in the United States or Canada, had removed their multi-graphs, suckers' lists, pretty lithographed stock shares and follow-up letters to Mexico and from there wrote reams of letters and circulars to all points in this country using an extensive and carefully prepared mailing list. In the offers they specially brought out the fact that the American government had recognized Mexico and in a vague form intimated that the United States by such action served to sanction their schemes and intimated that recognition could be construed as a guaranty of the legitimacy of their propositions.

Many of the letters fell into the hands of the legal department of the Postoffice at Washington and in some measures the fakers' profits were curbed by the fraud order lists issued from Washington, which, however, were effective only in the United States and carried no legal weight outside the jurisdiction of the United States in so far as Mexico was concerned.

The American postal authorities were helpless to prevent these frauds as no agreement existed between the postal authorities of both countries and the Mexican officials were only able to co-operate in stopping the fakes in a secondary manner. Mexico is now able to issue a fraud order list, similar to that issued by the Postoffice Department at Washington, and violation of the postal rules serves now as a lever to prevent further fake operations, as legal action can be taken against the individuals or "companies."

One of the first questions former Ambassador Warren took up with the Mexican government following recognition was the question of a postal treaty, which, with the appearance of the circular now becomes effective and an established fact.

MEXICAN LABOR FOUND EFFICIENT

*Steel Man Compares it With
That of East*

*Visitor Tells of Richness of
Durango Ore Field*

*Water Shipments Seen as Aid
to Southland Industry*

Mexican labor is more efficient in industry than the class of workers employed in many of the eastern manufacturing centers of this country, according to Harry Wright, president of the Consolidated Rolling Mills and Foundries Company of Mexico City.

Mr. Wright, now at the Biltmore, was formerly the manager of an important steel plant in Connecticut. The company of which he is the head in Mexico has been established only a comparatively short time, but has already built up a large business, employing Mexican labor exclusively.

"It may not be generally known, but Mexico possesses the second largest iron deposit in the world," said Mr. Wright. "It is known as the Durango Iron Mountain district and is located in the western part of the country, not far from the seaport of Mazatlan."

RAILROAD PLANNED

"Plans are now under consideration for building a railroad from Durango to Mazatlan. This will make it possible to ship iron ore by water to the States on the Pacific Coast and should furnish an impetus to the development of industry in Southern California. The ore at Durango is easy of access, being in the form which makes loading possible by means of steam shovels."

Mr. Wright states that the steel industry is expanding not only in

Mexico, but in the South American countries. His firm has recently completed the building of a \$1,500,000 steel plant for a Chilean corporation and another plant in Argentina.

"Steel production in the Latin countries differs from that of the United States in that the plants must be prepared to turn out a variety of products," said Mr. Wright. "Here a whole plant may be devoted entirely to making steel rails, while another makes only building steel. But in Mexico we have to diversify in production."

DEMAND FOR STEEL

He added that the recent revival of mining in Mexico has created a demand for steel, especially in the production of silver.

"A new process has been devised for the treatment of silver ore which calls for a considerable amount of steel in the construction of the machines used to crush the ore," he explained. "In addition, there has been an increase of industrial activity throughout the country which has had the effect to augment the demand for steel, particularly in connection with improvements in the trans-

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CALLES NOT PERMITTED TO BALLOT

*Mexican President Twice
Barred from Booths at
Municipal Election* 12

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE]

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 14.—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, President of Mexico, tried twice today to cast his vote in the municipal election, but the officials at both booths where he appeared refused to accept his ballot because they were unable to find proof that the President had legally registered or possessed the franchise required under the election laws.

"Oh, well, then, I won't vote," the Chief Executive is quoted as having exclaimed after his second futile attempt.

Elaborate police and military precautions were taken to prevent possible disorders. These, however, were useless, for up to late tonight tranquillity prevailed at all places.

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NO DECISION CONCERNING PICHILINQUE

*State Department Gives
Mexico Note for Return of
Island Careful Study*

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—State Department officials said today careful consideration was being given the note from the Foreign Office at Mexico City requesting the return to Mexico of the island of Pichilique. The communication was received several days ago and has been the subject of study since but no decision on the question of transfer of the title has been reached.

While officials declined further comment, it is understood the Washington government has not consented to release control of Pichilique nor is it aware that notification of any sort has been given the Mexican government that it intends to relinquish control of the island.

The question of transfer, it was suggested, involves more complicated issues that has been apparent in the dispatches from Mexico City.

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MEXICO'S PLACE IN THE SUN

For the first time in forty years a Mexican President has assumed office under peaceful conditions and without military assistance. The inaugural ceremonies in the City of Mexico on Sunday resembled somewhat those under which the first succession under the American Constitution occurred. The President and the President-elect rode to the ceremonial stand side by side. When the President-elect became the President in fact, the retiring President was the first to offer his congratulations. When the Cabinet officers were announced it was found that the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury under President Calles would be the same as under President Obregon.

The inaugural ceremony took place in an open-air stadium, witnessed by a concourse of more than 50,000 persons. It was a day of national rejoicing, a fete day. There were greetings alike for the retiring President and for his successor. For the first time in forty years no Mexican mother clasped her children to her breast and trembled for the lives of husband and grown sons when a change of government occurred. Plainly the Mexican people have learned to compose their political differences with ballots rather than with bullets. They have learned that it is better to conserve than to destroy and that the popular will can find a clearer and more satisfactory expression in peace than in war.

President Obregon's position resembled somewhat that of our own first President. There were many in Mexico who believed that security could only be possible while Obregon was at the helm. They would have had him ignore that part of the constitution which provided for Presidential succession. But Obregon, like our own Washington, held that the government of Mexico should be one of laws and not of men. He would not seek to force observance of the constitution and the laws upon others when he was himself guilty of violation.

Mexico is clearly on the high road to successful representative government. The groups that believed in violent seizure and occupation are scattered or dead. The Mexican people have faith in the rectitude, the courage and the executive ability of their new President. He was their choice and they are ready to hold up his hands; to support him when attacked, whether from within or from without. He begins his term under conditions that are exceptionally favorable. Obregon prepared the way for peace and prosperity. He proved that he is a statesman, without aspirations to become a dictator; and his example will not be lost upon the Mexican people.

Relations between the Mexican and American governments are cordial. The period of "watchful waiting" ended when Obregon brought peace and prosperity back to Mexico. The confidence which the American people reposed in Obregon has been extended to Calles. They feel that, while he is President, American lives and American property in Mexico will be as secure as the lives and property of Mexican citizens. It is no longer open season for despoiling and killing American citizens south of the Rio Grande.

Mexico has chosen the right path; and the industrial, agricultural and commercial development of the republic is fairly under way. No country has been more favored by nature. That the southern republic has not made progress equal to that of the United States has been due in a large part to misgovernment. Revolutions are deadly to both material and intellectual progress. Peace and security are absolute essentials to the well-being of any people. Judging from present conditions in Mexico, as contrasted with those of the past, these lessons have been learned by those who are responsible for the government of Mexico.

TAKING COUNSEL

The Governors of nearly all the Mexican States were called into conference with the new President and there was a discussion of future policies and needed legislation. It is said to have been the first assemblage of the kind in the history of the republic and it augurs well for the Calles administration. More attention will be paid to reading and writing and less to shooting, so far as the masses are concerned. There is no reason why Mexico should not be permanently peaceful and prosperous. In its natural endowments it is one of the richest countries on the face of the globe.

Los Angeles Times.

CONSUL SCOUTS FLORES REVOLT

*Defeated Mexican Candidate
Called Peace Lover*

*Official at Tucson Declares
General Patriotic*

*Would Not Countenance Any
Uprising Belief*

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

TUCSON (Ariz.) Dec. 5.—Mexican Consul Anchondo declares that "revolution against the Mexican government is farthest from the thoughts of Gen. Angel Flores, unsuccessful candidate for the Mexican Presidency."

"I have been acquainted with Gen. Flores for many years," said the consul, "and it is my opinion that he is an honest man and a patriot. While he was governor of Sinaloa he started a gigantic irrigation project, and was instrumental in building several motor highways as a means for opening new gateways into his State."

"Consul Terrazas of Nogales has telephoned me that he had a lengthy conference with Gen. Flores, and that the defeated candidate had quietly retired to private life, fully satisfied to develop the resources that were his before giving his services to his government in past revolutions. Gen. Flores is perfectly in accord with the incoming government, and is ready to do anything in his power to aid in the development of Mexico, as any public-spirited citizen might be expected to do."

INDIANS CELEBRATE

More than 1000 Papago Indians are gathered at the mission of San Xavier del Bac, south of Tucson, celebrating the feast day of St. Francis Xavier. The ceremonial, lasting three days, is the main event of the year among the Papago, with strict observance of religious rituals and with such merrymaking and dancing.

There was opening by a solemn procession, escorting Bishop Gercke of the diocese of Tucson, who, the following morning celebrated pontifical mass, assisted by a number of priests. The principal sermon, in the Papago tongue, was preached by Father Bonaventura Oblessor, O.F.M.

VOTE HONOR UNDECIDED

PHOENIX, Dec. 5.—Thus far it is understood no decision has been made on the question of who shall take to Washington the certificate of Arizona's vote for Coolidge and Dawes. The Republican members of the Electoral College are Miss Sharlot M. Hall of Dewey, George M. Ford of Phoenix and Judge J. H. Campbell of Tucson. Miss Hall and Mr. Ford both are desirous of the detail, so the decision will be in the hands of Judge Campbell.

C. L. Woodcock is to be moved from Phoenix to a Southern Pacific main-line point, following abolition of the office he has held as superintendent of the Arizona Eastern System, now merged with the main line. In his place, transferred from Tucson, will be J. C. Goodfellow, who will hold the rank of assistant division superintendent.

Division Engineer Drane of the Arizona Eastern becomes an assistant engineer of the Tucson divi-

sion, transferred to Tucson. The Phoenix division will be included in the territory of V. S. Burnham, trainmaster, with headquarters at Yuma. Four dispatchers have been transferred from Phoenix to Tucson, from which point all Arizona Eastern train movements will be controlled.

PAY ROLL OF MEXICO CUT BY CALLES

*Great Saving Effected by
Ousting Many Who Did
No Work*

BY JACK STARR-HUNT

[BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 14.—A drastic cleaning up of government pay rolls has been ordered by President Calles, the first step being the dropping of employees who were being paid for duties they did not perform. In spite of the protests of those discharged, the President is said to be determined to reduce the overhead operating expenses and reduce the personnel cost to a minimum. The Calles economy program is producing a good impression in financial circles and will furnish a basis, it is said, for an argument that will influence American bankers favorably.

There has been a general housecleaning in government departments, the War Office also having weeded out more than 1000 civilian employees, whose chief complaint is not that they are fired, but that the government still owes them six ten-day periods of back pay.

During the past administration over 500,000 pesos was paid out in each ten-day period for salaries for persons listed in positions they did not fill, it is estimated. The economy order is causing a daily saving to the Agricultural Ministry of 1500 pesos, it is said.

President Calles's refusal to listen to the complaint of those dropped is said to be due to his determination to settle up all back salaries due employees and pay 8,000,000 pesos of bills due merchants.

AUTHOR LOSES HONOR ABROAD

*Little Sympathy in Mexico
for Ibanez's Move*

*Feted by Republic, He Repays
With Slanders*

*No Help in Paper Rebellion
From Overseas Kin*

[BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 29.—

Neither the Spanish colony in Mexico, the largest foreign element here and playing a leading part in the affairs of the country, nor Mexicans — and especially Mexican government circles — are at all in sympathy with the Spanish republican movement headed by Vicente Blasco Ibanez, which he is conducting from an apparently safe hiding place in the French capital.

Whatever hopes the Spanish Republicans held — and there is no doubt they did hold some — that Mexico, the offspring of Spain, would come to the aid of the movement against King Alfonso have gone completely by the board. The reason is a keen feeling of bitterness still existent here against the writer, following his visit to Mexico in the year 1919.

SOCIALISTS' SYMPATHY

In some Mexican quarters, principally those socialistically advanced, there was a certain feeling that when Ibanez started his bulletless campaign against the Spanish monarch and directorate he would find a certain amount of backing, financial and moral, and that if the movement showed signs of success in Spain further material and financial aid might be forthcoming from Mexico.

But the Mexican government and people as a whole cannot forgive him for the manner in which he behaved after his departure from Mexico following the hospitable reception granted him, which almost equaled that of a foreign visiting monarch. President Carranza was at the helm of the Mexican ship of state at that time, and the author was feted and entertained regally, receptions being held in his honor, and he was generally treated in the most lavish manner. Whether he came to Mexico of his own volition or as the result of an official invitation is not known, but once here governmental, literary, political and even commercial circles vied with one another in entertaining the visitor.

ABUSED HIS HOSTS

What was the action of the honored visitor once he was safely at home in his beloved Spain? He immediately wrote a book in which, with characteristic and brilliant mercilessness, he attacked the country which had received him so courteously. Even at that time his penchant for abusing the military element was apparent, for his observations on the Mexican army were nothing less than fierce. He stated that the republic was completely dominated by the army, which he classed as a "caste of degenerate," adding that the country was bound to suffer on that account, and that the social problem in Mexico was nothing more than a farce.

In view of his recent activities Mexico gives him the retort courteous by styling him "a perverted and degenerate genius." It is also pointed out that Ibanez behaved somewhat similarly after a visit to the United States, but on that occasion he gallantly directed his attacks against American womanhood and the institutions of American women.

There are few people in Mexico who do not admire the literary works of Ibanez, but this admiration is now strictly limited to a literary point of view. The personal stock of the author of "Blood and Sand," "La Barraca," etc., is at a discount.

Mexico City's leading newspaper, Excelsior, editorializes strongly on what it terms the "spurious libel" of Alfonso by Ibanez, and states that the thousands of pamphlets dropped by airplane on Spanish territory will eventually recall on their misguided author.

QUOTA ACT CUTS ALIENS' EXODUS

So-Called "Birds of Passage"
Practically Disappear

Immigration Gains Shown by
Fiscal Year Report

English-Speaking Admissions
Totals Are Increased

[EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Under the quota limit law, so-called "birds of passage" have practically disappeared from the immigration movement to the United States, according to the annual report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, W. W. Husband, for the fiscal year ending June 30, last. For a long period prior to the World War the number of aliens leaving the United States permanently was fully one-third as great as the number admitted, but the exodus declined rapidly during the three years when the quota law was in operation until in the last year only 16,769 emigrant aliens departed, compared with 706,896 immigrants admitted. From 1908 to 1914 immigration averaged 958,622, and emigration 294,824 annually. As a result of the marked decrease in the number of aliens leaving the country, the permanent addition to the resident alien population was greater last year than for seventeen years, with the exception of 1910, 1913 and 1914.

The number of immigrants admitted increased from 309,556 and 522,919 in the fiscal years 1922 and 1923, respectively, to 706,896, which increase, the report states, might very naturally suggest a substantial breaking down of the percentum limit law, but such is not the fact. This return of immigration to something like prewar proportions is attributed to the fact that the quota-limit provision was applicable only to Europe, Africa, Australasia and the Near East, and did not seek to limit immigration from Canada, Mexico and other parts of the new world; that the quotas allotted to countries of Northwestern Europe permitted substantial increases above the normal prewar immigration from those sources; that the quota limit law, like all preceding immigration legislation, contained a good many exceptions under which applicants were admitted in excess of quotas, and that the law was considerably liberalized by court decisions, which were not set aside by the Supreme Court until late in the year.

IMMIGRATION GAINS

Immigration to the United States more than doubled between the fiscal years, 1922 and 1924, the principal sources of the increase being England, Scotland and Wales, 25,153 to 59,490; Ireland, 10,579 to 17,111; Germany, 17,931 to 75,091; the Scandinavian countries, 14,625 to 35,577; British North America, 46,810 to 200,690; Mexico, 19,551 to 89,336. Southern and Eastern Europe and Turkey, which sent 195,974 immigrants in the fiscal year 1914 alone, contributed only 168,813, or considerably less than Canada in 1924.

The principal racial stocks represented among immigrants admitted to the United States from all sources in the fiscal year ending June 30, last, were: German, 95,627; English, 93,939; Mexican, 87,648; Scotch, 61,327; Italian, 59,209; Hebrew, 49,989; French (largely Canadian) 48,632; Scandinavian, 40,978; Polish, 19,371; African (black) 12,243.

Among the many changes that have resulted from the operation of the percentum limit law is the steady and very considerable increase in the proportion of English-speaking peoples among aliens admitted to the United States. In the fiscal year, 1914, just prior to the World War, only 8.8 per cent of our immigration was of the English-speaking peoples—English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh—and the total number admitted in that year was only 107,199. In the fiscal year ended June 30, the number was increased to 200,265, and they constituted 28.3 per cent of the total immigration.

NUMBER REJECTED

The number of aliens applying for admission at United States ports who were rejected as coming in violation of the immigration laws, reached the unprecedented total of 30,284 during the year, compared to 20,619 in the fiscal year 1923, and the proportion of rejections increased from 2.96 per cent of all applicants in 1923 to 3.3 per cent in 1924. The principal causes of rejection were: excess of quota, 10,114; likely to become a public charge, 8130; stowaways, 2436; unable to read, 1708; without proper passport, 1554; loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, 1486; contract laborers, 1219; mentally or physically defective, 1011; criminals, 546.

The deportation of aliens found to be unlawfully in the United States is rapidly becoming one of the most important functions of the immigration service and as the immigration laws have grown more restrictive in character the deportation problem has become more difficult and exacting. In the fiscal year ended June 30, last, 6409 aliens were arrested and deported from the United States, a number far in excess of any previous year.

MORE SMUGGLING

The restriction of European immigration under the quota-limit law has resulted in a revival of alien smuggling and border-running similar to that which followed the enactment of the Chinese exclusion law forty years ago, and it is certain that the numbers involved are very much greater. It is not possible to state the extent of such illegal entries from Cuba, Canada and Mexico, but it is known that 34,679 alien seamen deserted from ships in the United States ports in the last fiscal year compared with an annual average of 8573 during the twelve years, 1911 to 1922. The number of such desertions last year at some of the principal ports were New York, 22,252; Philadelphia, 3041; Baltimore, 1314; Boston, 1143; Norfolk, 1101; New Orleans, 1020; Galveston, 788; Los Angeles, 734; Seattle, 510; San Francisco, 428. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 made by the last Congress will enable the bureau to maintain a land border-patrol force of 450 men for the prevention of border running, and it is expected that certain provisions of the new immigration law will

result in considerably decreased desertions from ships.

INELIGIBLE ALIENS

The report discusses at some length the provision of the Immigration Act of 1924, which denies admission to aliens who are ineligible to citizenship and the opinion is expressed that with some adjustment the new legislation ought to make it possible to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Law and also other discriminatory legislation which relates to the so-called Asiatic barred zone. The Commissioner-General believes that the new legislation will prove to be even more effective than the old exclusion law itself and that the repeal of the latter would considerably minimize troublesome administrative difficulties, which have hitherto attended the regulation of Chinese immigration.

The receipts of the immigration service from head tax, fines, etc., was \$2,587,787.36 in excess of the expenditures during the year.

DRY FIGHT ON IN MEXICO

Methodist Church, Leading Battle, Bases Hope on Calles's Aid; Unions to Help

BY JACK STARR-HUNT
[BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 6.—Plans for an unusual fight for prohibition in Mexico were revealed today when it was learned that the American Methodist Church, through its Mexican affiliations, is aligned for the struggle against millionaire Spanish wholesale liquor merchants in Mexico, with their chief supporters, the rich Mexican pulque planters.

With former President Obregon, of laws closing all saloons and not opposing, although not openly supporting the stand of the prohibitionists, the Mexican "drys" are backed morally and financially by the Methodist Church and the Anti-Saloon League as well as other American dry organizations. The movement has now reached a stage where open hostilities have been declared against the "wets."

The "drys" feel that with President Calles avowedly prohibition, by the time he leaves office in 1928 only light wines and beer will remain in Mexico even though the country may not be "bone dry."

The attitude of the regional Federation of Labor is indicated as solidly behind the prohibition movement by the action of the labor convention at Juarez in agreeing to address a petition to the Mexican Congress and State Legislatures requesting the enactment of convenient laws to make the teaching of temperance compulsory in all schools from the elementary to the universities. It also is to be requested that sufficient funds be appropriated by Congress in order that the Federal and State governments may publish manuals, textbooks and tracts needed to further a dry campaign.

Another request is to be sent to Congress asking the enactment

of laws closing all saloons and retail liquor stores, permitting only the sale of liquor containing less than 18 per cent alcohol as the national drink, also to prohibit the manufacture and importation of drinks on the same basis. It also is proposed that after three years Congress should forbid the manufacture or importation of any intoxicating liquors.

The program also contemplates that the Regional Federation, which claims membership of 4,000,000 laborers, address President Calles as head of the Labor government requesting him to take the lead in the anti-liquor campaign, being backed in turn by the Mexican Labor Federation in the event of attempts to pass hostile legislation.

A Home For You

The kind of home you've been wanting is probably among the hundreds of attractive offerings listed today in

Times Want Ads

Governors Meet²¹ Calles in Move to Gain Harmony

[BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 6.—Twenty-five Governors of Mexican States met here this afternoon with the object of devising a means of working in harmony among themselves and with the Federal government. It is understood that the meeting was called by President Calles to further his aim of reorganizing all the interests of the country and of creating a national feeling. This is the first time that such a meeting has been called in Mexico.

"Let us know one another and respect and appreciate one another," President Calles is reported to have said when he suggested the meeting to the Governors.

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GRAFT WAR²² IS STARTED BY CALLES

*Ex-Costa Rica Minister,
Former Local Consul, is
Charged With Swindle*

[BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9.—President Calles intends to start his term of office with a thorough housecleaning of governmental departments, it was announced at the Presidential offices today. Absolute honesty on the part of all government employees will be enforced and any public servant found derelict will be treated with short shrift.

The first instance showing President Calles's determination to stamp out petty graft among government officers came today with the arrest of Eduardo Ruiz on a charge of misappropriation of government funds.

The suspected official was Mexican Consul at Los Angeles before the assumption of the Presidency by Obregon. When the latter took office Ruiz came to Mexico, bringing with him a large number of California business men on a trade and good-will excursion. He later was appointed Minister to Costa Rica and returned to this city a short time ago. It is charged that he misappropriated 15,000 pesos from the Legation funds at Costa Rica. It is expected that Ruiz's arrest will set a healthy precedent for other government officials.

An army general also has been arrested on a similar charge involving the embezzlement of funds at Pachuca. In addition the government has ordered 1000 civilians employed by the War Office to be relieved of their posts. In the future only military men will be employed in the posts formerly held by the civilians.

GUARD SHOT IN BATTLE WHEN ARMED BRIGANDS INVADE ENVOY'S HOTEL

BY JACK STARR-HUNT

[BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

MEXCIO CITY, Dec. 31.—That shots were fired at intruders who climbed the hotel garden wall during Ambassador Sheffield's recent stay at Cuernavaca, and that the military commander of the city insisted on supplying the American Ambassador with a heavy guard for his journey back to the capital, were revealed yesterday by Mr. Sheffield on the eve of his departure for Miami, Fla.

Wild reports have been in circulation here that an attempt was made to kidnap Ambassador Sheffield at the Morelos capital. The Ambassador made light of the reports and said he believed he had been in no danger, though admitting that the military commander thought otherwise.

HEAVY FIRING

Mr. Sheffield went to Cuernavaca for his health and stopped at a hotel which was the summer home of ill-fated Emperor Maximilian and Empress Carlotta. During the night, the ambassador said, several men climbed the wall of the orchard and were driven off by a fire from the hotel guards. There was nothing to show, the ambassador declared, that the intruders were attempting to reach his quarters. The firing was heavy for a short time, the ambassador said, and he was awakened by it. One of the hotel guards was wounded severely.

The following day the military commander called and informed Mr. Sheffield that as he was personally responsible for the safety of the ambassadorial party, he would supply a body guard of picked officers. Mr. Sheffield said he did not desire such protection, but the commander insisted that his own position would become impossible if any harm befell Mr. or Mrs. Sheffield or any member of their suite on the lonely mountain road to the national capital. They accordingly accompanied the Sheffield automobile to Mexico City.

PLEASED WITH CALLES

The ambassador said he had been ordered to Florida by his physician and expects to return in about a month.

"There is no subject of public interest now pending between the United States and Mexico," he added. Questioned on his conference with President Calles Monday, the ambassador said it was the first time he had met the President and that he was highly impressed with him. It is the President's intention, he said, to expand vastly the Mexican educational system and he offered to assist in any way he could through his acquaintance at Yale and other American educational centers.

"The people cannot advance until they are properly educated," the ambassador quoted the President as saying.

President Calles continues his anti-Bolshevik attitude. He has ordered an investigation into the activities of foreign agents in Mexico, especially those of Russia, and the application of Article No. 33 of the constitution and expulsion from Mexico upon those found to be promoting Bolshevik doctrine. The order follows the recent work of Red elements in attempting to join forces and form a nation-wide organization.

DOHENY ASKED TO HELP OUT MEXICO BY CASH ADVANCE

BY JACK STARR-HUNT

(BY CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 5.—Edward L. Doheny may again make Mexico a Christmas present.

It was learned authoritatively today that the Mexican government and the Huasteca Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Pan-American Petroleum Company, conferred regarding the possibility of an advance on account of taxes. Last Christmas Doheny advanced 10,000,000 pesos at the most critical moment of the revolt engineered by Adolfo de la Huerta, and the possession of this fund aided the Federals in getting the upper hand of the rebels.

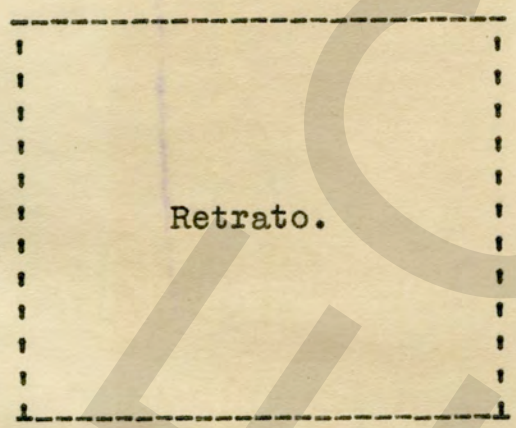
The 10,000,000 pesos credit expired last month, and, it is learned, the Mexican government desires to have it repeated. The terms under which the advance is to be made are similar to those of last year, it is said, though as these have never been made public this does not give much information. They are understood to involve the Huasteca company's rights in the rich Juan Felipe tract in the Tampico fields. The terms are under discussion between the company and Finance Minister Pani.

It is also reliably reported that a secret agreement entered into by legal representatives of the Doheny, Standard Oil of New Jersey, the British El Aguila company, in which is included the La Corona and Royal Dutch group, and companies represented in the American Association of Petroleum Producers in Mexico with Finance Minister Pani last September, has now been ratified by the contracting companies. The delay was caused by the need for sending the documents to Holland for study by the Dutch interests.

This agreement is said to provide machinery for the future development of oil in Mexico. Airtight secrecy has been maintained about it by both the companies and Pani. Well-informed persons say, however, that it is probable Pani at his four-hour conference with President Calles Wednesday was able, or will be able shortly, to convince the President of the advisability of signing it. President Obregon refrained from doing so because of the shortness of his term, it is reported.

TRADUCCIÓN.

"SON MUCHOS LOS LLAMADOS"



El Presidente Calles de México, quien se encontró recientemente frente a la necesidad de escoger a un Gobernador para el Estado de México de entre un cuarteto de candidatos, cada uno de los cuales pretendía haber salido victorioso en las elecciones; debido a que escogió al candidato laborista, se han suscitado disensiones en el Gabinete.

"Many Are Called"



PRESIDENT CALLES of Mexico, who recently faced the necessity of choosing a governor for the state of Mexico from the quartet of candidates, each of whom claimed victory in the election; his choice of the labor candidate has brought dissension in the cabinet.

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EL PUEBLO AMERICANO PIDE EQUIDAD

Y JUSTICIA PARA MEXICO

(Editorial)

El pueblo Americano observará con singular interés las negociaciones entre los miembros Americanos y Mexicanos de la Comisión Mixta que actualmente se reúne en México para encontrar una base de arreglo sobre la cual la administración de Harding pueda otorgar el reconocimiento formal a la nueva República al sur del Río Grande.

Observaremos estas negociaciones con mas atención, porque los miembros Americanos de la Comisión no son los hombres a quienes nuestro pueblo esperaba fueran nombrados.

John Barton Paynes es uno de los campeones mas viejos y mas perfectamente probados del país que defiende los intereses de las grandes Corporaciones.

Por muchos años había prestado fielmente sus servicios, como clientela particular, a los FERROCARRILES DOMINADOS POR LA CASA DE MORGAN. Como Director General de Ferrocarriles, durante la administración del Presidente Wilson, el Sr. Payne tomó su buena parte en negociar la muy rica compensación pagada a los ferrocarriles por el Gobierno durante la guerra, y por todos los daños y perjuicios, positivos o imaginarios, que sufrieron durante esa tiempo de manejo por parte del Gobierno.

Nombrado Presidente de la Mesa Directiva de la Comisión de la Marina Mercante de los E.U., el Sr. Payne trató de vender 188 buques de esa Comisión a la "International Mercantile Marine Company", un monopolio de empresas marítimas inglesas en las cuales J. P. MORGAN Y COMPAÑIA TIENEN EL CONTROL Y VOTO PRINCIPAL. William Randolph Hearst, por mandato judicial, impidió la venta de estos buques.

El Comisionado Paynes conoce muy bien a los intereses petroleros. En Diciembre 11 de 1919, estaban conferenciando con él 21 compañías petroleras Americanas, reclamando que México iba a "confiscar" sus pozos de petróleo y de esa manera "impedir el abastecimiento de petróleo para surtir los vapores de la Comisión de la Marina Mercante".

Mas tarde, como Secretario del Interior hasta la terminación del período presidencial de Wilson, Payne llegó a tener contacto mas íntimo con las influyentes empresas petroleras. Al tratar las negociaciones en México, esperamos que él tendrá presente que representa, no a la Casa de Morgan en ésta ocasión, ni a las compañías petroleras Americanas, sino al pueblo de los Estados Unidos, ansioso de extender la mano de amistad a un Gobierno Mexicano que ha demostrado estar atento del bienestar de sus propios ciudadanos, protegiéndolos de la opresión de Mexicanos y Extranjeros dedicados a la "caza de concesiones".

Charles Beecher Warren, el otro Comisionado Americano, --

Nacional

fué representante del Comité Republicano de Michigan y Presidente del Comité de Trámites del Comité Nacional Republicano, y se le confió la labor de obtener fondos para la última campaña del Presidente Harding.

Desgraciadamente, el pueblo sabe que los banqueros internacionales contribuyeron extensamente a los fondos de la campaña electoral del partido Republicano, pero en sacrificio del bienestar público del pueblo de los Estados Unidos.

El pueblo sabe que estos comisionados Americanos a México fueron precedidos por un representante diplomatico particular - Thomas W. Lamont, de J. P. Morgan y Cía. - de quien se asegura haber informado al Gobierno Mexicano sobre las condiciones satisfactorias a la Casa de Morgan y a los banqueros internacionales - en que México podría obtener el reconocimiento de parte del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

El Sr. Warren tomará, naturalmente, especial empeño de alejar la impresión de que no viene simplemente a ratificar las demandas del banquero Lamont de la Casa de Morgan y Cía. - El Sr. Warren tendrá especial cuidado, esperamos sinceramente, en vista de que durante la última campaña Presidencial fué publicado el facsímil de una carta, firmada con su nombre, pidiendo a los jefes de las grandes corporaciones a que contribuyeran liberalmente con fondos para la campaña electoral Republicana, de acuerdo con "LA IMPORTANCIA QUE PARA USTED Y LOS INTERESES DE SU CORPORACION SIGNIFICA EL EXITO REPUBLICANO."

Cualesquiera que hayan sido las relaciones ANTERIORES y antecedentes MAS REMOTOS de los comisionados Payne y Warren, - ellos actualmente están comisionados para representar al PUEBLO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, que desea demostrar a México la misma equidad y justicia que en un tiempo anhelaba y pedía, - cuando, siendo República joven, estábamos luchando por nuestro lugar entre las naciones del mundo.
