

FACTS KEPT FROM MEXICO BY CARRANZA

Rigid Censorship Has Been Placed on Newspapers, Letters and Telegrams.

WARN OBREGON PARTY

Partisans of Presidential Candidate Asked to Keep Cool in the Crisis.

Mexico City, Aug. 26.—All the papers here are complaining bitterly of the embargo the postoffice authorities have placed on all American papers. Not a single American newspaper from across the border is allowed to be distributed. Mail sacks full of American newspapers are being destroyed, the telegrams and press reports are being censored and even private telegrams, referring in any way to the international difficulties, are not delivered.

Mexico City is isolated as far as the important news is concerned. This, of course, adds only to the anxiety of the foreigners here and the Mexican press is very bitter, censuring the Carranza government for its attitude. It is only a short time since the post-office department announced with a great flourish of trumpets that the Mexican censorship had been removed from all American newspapers, by order of President Carranza, and now the censorship is more strict than ever.

Obregonists Are Warned.

Joe I. Novelo, the president of the Partido Liberal Constitucionalista, sent a telegram to all of the Obregonista clubs throughout Mexico to do everything in their power to prevent intervention, urging them to keep cool and to keep on working for the candidacy of General Obregon. He said that as soon as the Obregonistas were able to get the facts relative to the international difficulties the Partido Liberal Constitucionalista would issue a manifesto to the nation, declaring that as long as the administration kept the facts from the public it was impossible to form any fixed opinion, that the rumor factories and side plays for political effect were now in order and the Obregonistas as patriots must keep cool and not be deceived by professional politicians or agitators spreading lies, calumny and using the guise of nationalism to hide nefarious schemes.

He further declared that, due to the government censorship, not even the members of Congress knew the exact state of the international relations or the status of the diplomatic notes or memorandums or agreements that might exist; consequently, the administration could so shape public opinion, through its official statements for home consumption as to completely alter the true status and conditions of the existing relations between the two govern-

ments. He closed his statement by saying that Mexico has withdrawn her expulsion of the British charge d'archives and that this might have been the cause of the strained relations. That until the American newspapers were read and understood it would be impossible to form a correct opinion unless President Carranza should deem it expedient to publish all the facts in connection therewith.

To Publish Documents.

The Obregonistas have been fearful that the administration might attempt to have them appear as disloyal to Carranza when the government was confronted with a crisis. The administration has threatened to publish the Spanish text of the Scott-Obregon military agreement, which was repudiated by President Carranza upon the advice of Luis Cabrera, Alberto Pani and Juan Nefali Amador. Why this threat should be made at this time is problematical as the agreement, although considered and consented to by General Obregon as the Mexican delegate, was immediately repudiated by Carranza, who said it established a precedent for future entry of American troops into Mexico, when in truth and in fact, it was only a military agreement for the evacuation of military forces similar to the Shafter-Linares agreement at Santiago de Cuba, and which called for the immediate withdrawal of Pershing.

In fact, the agreement recited that American troops were then withdrawn, but its repudiation by Carranza brought on the Carrizal affair, the Atlantic City fiasco and the great expense of the commission presided over by Cabrera, which really did nothing beneficial for Mexico, but cause the loss of prestige and credit.

The threat to publish the agreement with anti-Obregon comment at this time is bitterly resented by all Obregonistas who see some political purpose on the part of the administration. However, it is stated that if the administration begins this sort of a fight against Obregon that it will cause General Obregon to break the silence that he has maintained in connection with all affairs of state. By an attack of this character he would place responsibility directly on President Carranza and would then feel that as a matter of personal privilege, he would have to state the facts as he understands them.

Notwithstanding the international embroglic it seems Carranza is still playing politics.

De "The San Antonio Light"
Agosto 26 de 1919.

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CARRANZA OCULTA LA VERDADERA SITUACION
A LOS MEXICANOS

Se ha establecido la mas rigida censura en contra de periodicos, cartas y telegramas de E. U.

SE AMONESTA A LOS OBREGONISTAS/

Se pide a los partidarios del Candidato presidencial, mantengan una actitud serena durante la crisis.-----

Ciudad de México, Agosto 26 de 1919.- Los periodicos de la Capital se quejan amargamente del embargo que se ha establecido por las autoridades de esta Capital, sobre los periodicos Americanos. Ninguno de los periodicos que logran cruzar la frontera se les permite circular aqui. Las balijas conteniendo prensa Americana son destruidas y los telegramas y reportazgos para la prensa son objeto de censura. Hasta los telegramas privadas que contienen alguna referencia a los asuntos oficiales, permanecen sin entregarse.

La Capital de Mexico se encuentra aislada de toda noticia de importancia. Esto solo viene á aumentar el estado de zozobra en que se encuentran todos los extrangeros, y por este motivo, la prensa capitalina censura acremente al C. Carranza por la actitud que ha asumido. Hace apenas un poco de tiempo, que se anunció con gran pompa por el Director de correos, que la censura habia sido eliminada, en cuanto se referia á la prensa Americana, y hoy vuelve dicha censura, mas estricta que nunca.

SE AMONESTA A LOS OBREGONISTAS/

El Lic. Jose I. Novelo envio un telegrama circular a los Presidentes de todos los Clubs que postulan á Obregon, para que mantuvieran una actitud serena e hicieran todo lo posible para evitar una posible intervencion, al mismo tiempo aconsejandoles que no dejaran de trabajar en pro de la candidatura de Obregon. Dijo también que tan luego como fuese conocida del Partido Liberal Constitucionalista la verdadera situacion Internacional, que hasta la fecha habia sido ocultada al publico, la haria del conocimiento de todos sus correligionarios, y que mientras tanto debian ellos de estar alertas para no dejarse sorprender por "llamados patrioteros nacionalistas" que bien pudieran tenderles alguna red, atrayendoselos con el manto de un falso patriotismo.

Añadio que gracias a la censura establecida por el Gobierno, ni siquiera los miembros de las Camaras conocian el verdadero estado de la situacion internacional ni el contenido de las diversas notas cambiadas entre ambos gobiernos; y en tal virtud, el Gobierno bien pudiera atraerse la opinion pública por los senderos que la misma Administracion fuera señalando con el encubrimiento de los hechos y presentando otros que fuesen favorables á sus propósitos.

Termina el Lic. Novelo sus declaraciones, diciendo que el Gobierno reconsideró la decretada expulsión del encargado de los archivos de la Legación Inglesa, la cual entre parentesis, bien pudiera haber sido el origen de la tensión que existía en las relaciones exteriores. Y además, agregó, que hasta no leer la prensa Americana, podría orientarse la opinión á no ser que la política del Sr. Carranza experimentara un cambio é hiciera del dominio público el verdadero estado de la situación.

SE HARAN PUBLICOS CIERTOS DOCUMENTOS/

Los Obregonistas temian ser considerados como desleales al regimen Carrancista, especialmente tratándose de una crisis como la actual. La Administración ha hecho la amenaza de publicar el texto en Español del pacto militar celebrado entre los Grales. Scott y Obregón, el cual fué repudiado por el Presidente Carranza debido a las indicaciones de Luis Cabrera, Alberto Pani y Juan Neftali Amador. Se ignora á que obedece tal amenaza, pues tal pacto, si bien es cierto que fué formulado por el Gral. Obregón y tenía su sanción, como delegado Mexicano, fué repudiado por Carranza al serle sometido para su aprobación, con la advertencia de que establecía un precedente para nuevas incursiones de fuerza Americanas á territorio Mexicano; cuando de hecho y el verdadero convenio, solo entrañaba un acuerdo para la evacuación de las tropas, siendo igual al pacto Shafter-Linares, celebrado en Santiago de Cuba, y exigía la inmediata salida de Pershing.

De hecho, tal convenio hacia constar que la evacuación ya estaba ocurriendo, - pero al ser repudiado por Carranza, se iniciaron los incidentes del Carrizal, el fiasco de Atlantic City y el inmenso costo de la comisión presidida por Cabrera, cuyo único resultado fué desacreditar y desprestigiar á Mexico, lejos de beneficiarlo en forma alguna.

Los Obregonistas se sienten lastimados con la amenaza de la publicación del pacto por el Gobierno y el desfavorable comentario acerca del mismo, con fines enteramente políticos. Sin embargo, se dice que si el Gobierno pretende iniciar esta forma de ataques el General Obregón, se verá precisado á romper el silencio que ha guardado hasta la fecha sobre asuntos oficiales. Seguramente que un ataque de esta naturaleza lo haria enderezar toda responsabilidad á la persona del Sr. Carranza, y despues, para poner en salvo su prestigio, se veria obligado á hacer una relación de los hechos tal como él los comprende.

No obstante lo delicado de la situación internacional, parece que Carranza continua haciendo politica.-

Traducido/ IPG
7/28'19.-

MEXICO'S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT INTERESTED IN PROFITEERING CHARGE

Colonel Earl C. Carnahan Backed Up by Famous Fighting Man of Mexico; Obregon Relates of Profiteering Conditions That Prevailed in Mexico City When Capital was in State of Siege in 1915

General Alvaro Obregon, candidate for the presidency of Mexico, who resides in Nogales, Sonora, is greatly interested in the fight against profiteers and food hoarders being made in the United States and coincides with the views of Colonel Earl C. Carnahan commanding the 25th Infantry, who is making a fight against what he terms "outrageous profiteering" by Nogales merchants. In chatting this morning, General Obregon, always a champion of the people, told of the food conditions that existed in Mexico City in 1915 when he was minister of war on President Carranza's staff and a stage of siege existed. General Obregon said: "It is very gratifying for me to note, that when Col. E. C. Carnahan dealt with the immoderate high cost of living at Nogales, Arizona, he used identical terms towards the food hoarders, that I used while in Mexico City in 1915, when the profiteers raised the prices of commodities there, to such an extent, that living conditions, especially for the working classes, were made most difficult. At the time I refer, conditions were certainly more critical, since the city was in a state of siege, with all communications cut off from supplies. My action at that time was severely criticised by the majority of foreigners residing in Mexico City and their criticism was given large publicity in some of the press of the United States.

"Now that conditions at Nogales are but the reflection of what is happening in most of the cities of the United States, and that similar energetic steps are being taken to curb the immoderate greed of profiteers, that make living conditions most difficult to the working classes, my attitude at Mexico City will be found to have been fully justified.

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[August 27, 1919]

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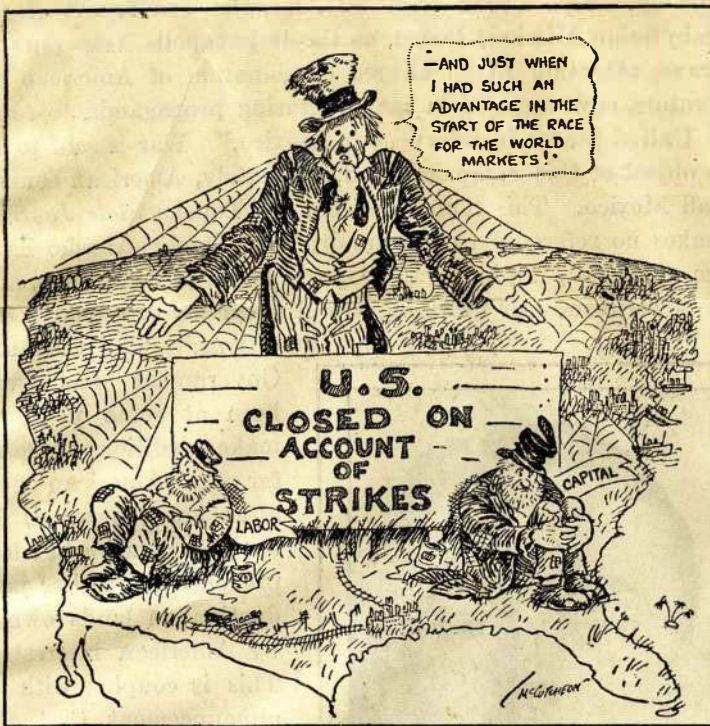
Nogales, Sonora, August 27th 1919.

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DECLARACIONES.

Mucho me satisface que el señor Coronel . . . al referirse a la inmoderada alza de precios de los artículos de primera necesidad en Nogales, Ariz., usara términos idénticos a los que yo usé al dirigirme en México a los acaparadores de esos mismos artículos, en 1915, cuando la inmoderada sed de lucro de aquellos comerciantes pusieron en situación angustiosa a las clases pobres; siendo más grave aquella situación porque se trataba de una plaza sitiada, que carecía en lo absoluto de comunicaciones para su aprovisionamiento. - Mi actitud entonces fué censurada por una gran mayoría de los extranjeros residentes en México y sus censuras encontraron eco en gran parte de la prensa americana. - Ahora que el caso de Nogales no es sino un reflejo de lo que acontece en casi todas las ciudades de los Estados Unidos, y que se están tomando medidas igualmente enérgicas para evitar esos inmoderados abusos que ponen en circunstancias difíciles a las clases trabajadoras, queda explicada y justificada mi conducta de aquel entonces en la capital de México.

Nogales, Sonora, Agosto 27 de 1919.



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IF CAPITAL AND LABOR DON'T PULL TOGETHER.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.



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ALL ABOARD!

—Coffman in the Milwaukee Wisconsin-News.

STRIKING ATTITUDES.

supply the taxes to pay the wages demanded by organized rail- way men, do about it? And *The Evening Sun* answers:

“The middle classes are responding slowly, but surely, by the formation of their own trade or professional unions. The actors are already showing what they can do; all over the country the school-teachers are combining; in Boston there is a union of newspaper reporters; the doctors have their union; the clerks and bookkeepers are threatening to follow suit. Soon we will be a nation of unions. After all it may be true that the only way to fight the *Soviet* is with *Soviets*. The ancient gild is, perhaps, once more coming into its own.”

PASSING OF THE WAR-LABOR BOARD

THE WAR-LABOR BOARD DIES at a time when editors insist that its services are more necessary than ever before. For this board, which has stood for fifteen months “as a buffer between capital and labor,” winds up its work and disbands “at a period when the nation seethes with strikes, at a period when profiteering has become intolerable and unrest is more wide-spread than at any time in our history.” If the board had not been “starved out” through lack of funds to carry on its work “it might have increased the country’s indebtedness to it by guiding it through the labor troubles of peace as successfully as it did through the problems of war,” says the *New York Times*. Members of the board, as they left their final meeting, told newspaper men that they considered it unfortunate that nothing has been done by the Government to meet the present ever-increasing labor unrest. Henceforth, the *New York Evening Post* observes, “the country has no such general, national agency for conciliation and arbitration.” Tho, it adds, “the Department of Labor may provide for a judicial settlement when properly appealed to,” and “we must hope that with the disappearance of the War-Labor Board the disposition of labor and capital to seek a peaceful solution of their quarrels will not diminish.”

In his letter telling the War-Labor Board that its work must come to an end, the Secretary of Labor expressed his appreciation of its work, which, he believes, “contributed in large measure toward the solution of the economic and industrial problems with which the Government was confronted during the world-war.” Editors of both Socialist and conservative papers agree that the board earned the thanks of the country, and particularly

of labor. During the fifteen months of its existence it handled 1,200 labor disputes at an expense of \$750,000. To quote the *Washington Post*:

“Strikes were nipt in the bud, cupidity of labor and capital was curbed, rights were conserved, and the tremendous waste that accompanies prolonged labor disputes was prevented.

“Had there been no such organization to compose the differences between capital and labor, embarrassing strikes and lock-outs would have ensued, to the great loss of employers and employees, and it is no exaggeration to suggest that the nation’s interests would have been very seriously affected, with the probability that the war would have been prolonged.”

In practically every case brought before the War-Labor Board, it is noted by newspaper writers, its award was accepted and observed by all parties, tho such acceptance was purely voluntary, and in every case brought before it, it is said, labor benefited by increased wages. It seems to the *Socialist New York Call* that the War-Labor Board was the one emergency agency “that was worth while, and from which the workers received some substantial benefits.” *The Call* finds “a number of reasons for this”:

“In the first place, there were a number of members of the board who understood the needs of the workers and secured concessions for them. There was the further fact that for months following the entrance of the United States in the war the issue of the conflict depended upon the race between American production and the destruction wrought by the submarine. No long labor strikes could be tolerated, and, rather than risk them by prolonged negotiations, the other members of the board were inclined to make any concessions to the workers to keep production going at top speed. The workers held a strategic advantage and refused to acquiesce in the ‘social peace’ advised by Samuel Gompers.”

In its news columns, *The Call* reminds us that the original joint chairmen of the War-Labor Board were ex-President Taft and Frank P. Walsh; the latter was succeeded by Basil M. Manly. The other members were representatives of employers and workers in equal number. It was announced at the beginning of the board’s career that the strike and the lockout were to be set aside for the duration of the war. “The right of the labor-unions to bargain collectively was recognized by the employing element that was a party to the compact, and the union-leaders bound themselves not to insist on the closed shop where it did not exist before the board was formed.”

MEXICO'S LATEST BID FOR ATTENTION

EVEN IF CAPTURING AMERICANS and holding them for ransom had long been "a profitable business on the Mexican side of the border," the necessity of "bartering cash" for two strayed army fliers in order to save their lives strongly suggests to our publicists a day of reckoning, not only for the particular kidnapers, but for Mexico at large. Hardly was the ink dry on Washington's warning to Carranza that American citizens in Mexico must be protected, on pain of a "radical change" in this Government's policy, before newspaper headlines announced, "American Aviators Held for \$15,000 Ransom by Mexican Bandits." The money, or most of it, was paid, the aviators returned, troops went over the Rio Grande after the bandits, and our editors, colloquially speaking, went after Mexico. "If intervention, as *The Tribune* has frankly urged for four years," says a foremost Chicago advocate of strong measures, "is necessary to the enforcement of Mexico's international obligations and the protection in consequence of the lives and rights of our citizens and of the nationals whose governments have not protected them out of consideration for our sus-

ceptibilities, it is better for us to act now than under humiliating pressure from the Powers determined to wait on us no longer." "The country is justified in demanding a change of policy," agrees the *Philadelphia Press*; the *Kansas City Star* feels much the same way; the *Washington Star* finds conditions "intolerable" across the Rio Grande; the *Buffalo Evening News* comes to the conclusion that "Mexico must be cleaned up, we can no longer beg the issue," and the chain of Hearst papers across the country express their view of the situation in such headlines as "If We Mean Business This Time, Let's be Brief with the Notes."

Taking a retrospective view, the *Philadelphia Record* opens up a large phase of the subject in the following paragraph:

"For a considerable period after 1846, Mexico feared us, for she had had a practical demonstration of the fact that she had need for such fear. Then there was a period of time when neither country was concerned much about the other. Mexico went on her own way in comparative peace, thanks to Porfirio Diaz. Then came a time when certain American elements began to take a keen interest in Mexico. Her internal troubles synchronized with this growing American interest. We do not say that one was the result of the other, but there isn't any question that those Americans who are most anxious for intervention in Mexico are more keenly concerned with their own aggrandizement than with the establishment of peaceful relations between the two countries."

Mexican oil has to be considered in any adequate view of the present trouble down there, say several newspapers, echoing a recent report put out by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. There may be bandits on the surface, pro-Germanism, Carranza, and natural cussedness beneath, but oil is at the bottom. "Twenty-five per cent. of the gasoline used in this country comes from Mexico, or is made from Mexican

crude oil," says *The Wall Street Journal*. The report of the Presbyterian Missions Board, as the *Indianapolis News* puts it, "draws attention to an alleged combination of American operators now engaged in manufacturing propaganda to force the United States to intervene in Mexico." War is said to be the object of this campaign, and, ultimately, American control of all Mexico. This report, objects the *Topeka State Journal*, "makes no reference to the hundreds of Americans who have been murdered, the immense property losses of Americans, and the powerlessness or unwillingness of Carranza to remedy con-

ditions." The Carranza Government has even been at some pains to make conditions worse, as far as the American operators are concerned, by the promulgation of a law preventing "further production on lands owned by American interests." This is coupled with an announcement that the Mexican Government has sent an attaché to South America to develop a market for petroleum, which "plainly indicates," according to *Petroleum*, a magazine "Published Monthly in the Interests of Producers, Refiners, and Marketers of Petroleum Products," that Carranza, "in spite of assurances to the contrary, proposes to confiscate producing fields for the purpose of operating them for the exclusive benefit

of the nation, and then to use South America as a market." This attitude receives the following further discussion by a special correspondent in the same magazine:

"Diplomatic arguments have failed to bring a change in Carranza's opinion regarding subsoil rights, which he maintains are the sole and exclusive property of the nation, to be seized at will in violation of ownership or leasehold rights and irrespective of development.

"It is the opinion of many in the industry that the Mexican Government is about to make a 'show-down' in the matter of enforcing that provision of the law requiring that no oil shall be drilled without an official permit. Heretofore American and other foreign operators have ignored this provision, as they deemed it a method of nationalizing oil-producing lands. The determination of the Mexican Government to enforce the law is shown by the stopping of drilling operations where no permits have been obtained. Detachments of soldiers were used to force the drillers to suspend work and the unfinished wells are now under military guard.

"In view of the fact that the issuing of drilling permits is at the option of governmental authorities, such permits may be refused on the ground that oil is a national resource.

"Another feature of the industry in the Gulf Coast fields of Mexico is the activity of Mexican business and financial interests in obtaining control of producing as well as of undeveloped properties. Several large native companies have been organized for this purpose.

"An instance of confiscation is that of the Scottish-American Petroleum Company's property. This concern, a British corporation, obtained leases eight or ten years ago on which they are still paying rentals. The Mexican officials have denounced the land covered by one of the leases and have brought in a 30,000-barrel well under governmental operation. Americans own a majority of the stock of this company.

"This plainly violates, it is contended, Carranza's assurances

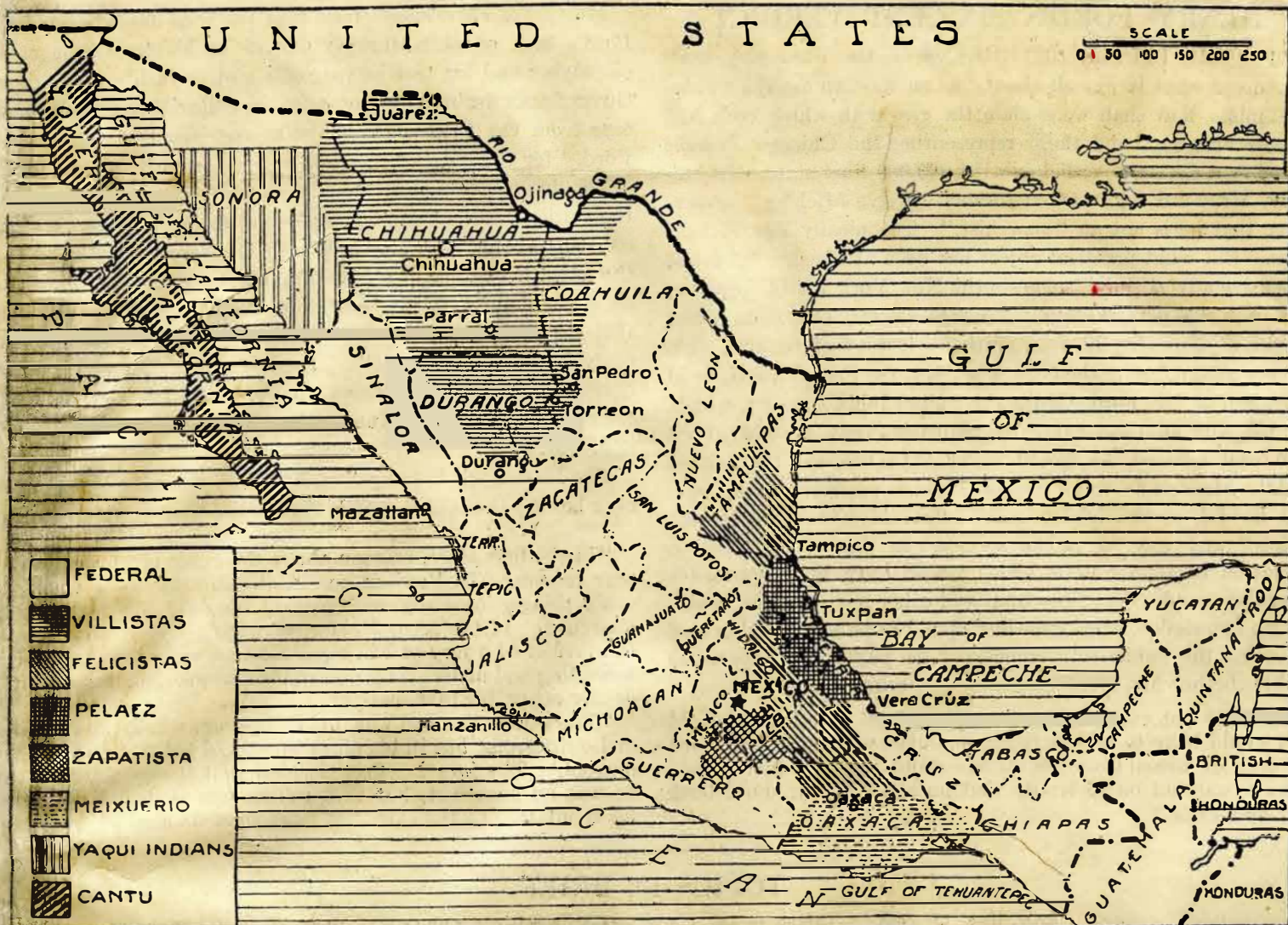


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LIEUTENANT PAUL H. DAVIS.

LIEUTENANT HAROLD G. PETERSON.

The two United States Army aviators who were captured by Mexican bandits and held for a ransom of \$15,000.



From the New York "Times."

AREAS CONTROLLED BY THE VARIOUS MEXICAN FACTIONS.

The capture of Lieutenants Davis and Peterson occurred near Ojinaga, in the so-called Big Bend district.

developed oil properties would not be subject to the provisions of the Mexican petroleum code."

In connection with tendencies which strike some observers as slightly "Bolshevistic," it is recalled that Bolshevism in Russia owed a great deal to German propaganda, and that German propaganda struck powerful roots in Mexican soil during the late European struggle. Carranza is still "reported to be surrounded by pro-Germans, and it seems not improbable," observes the Philadelphia Record. P. Beckwith Davis, writing in Leslie's Weekly under the heading of "Carranza Tries to Cover His Tracks," says that the present stage was set, in good part, by Von Eckhardt, "who wanted the Mexican oil for Germany after the war as long as she could not get it while the Allies ruled the seas, and above all wanted to prevent the Allies from getting it."

But Carranza, by general admission, is not responsible for everything that happens in Mexico. Whether for better or worse, he is the head only of the largest of eight separate divisions of the country, each ruled as a petty dictatorship, or republic, or Soviet unit, as the case may be. The situation is shown—as accurately as possible in a land where borders change overnight—on the accompanying map. The New York Globe, which has never advocated real intervention as the interventionists understand it, comments on conditions as revealed by the map to the following effect:

"The portion of Mexico under the control of Carranza makes an irregular blotch in the middle of the map centering around Mexico City. As to how large it is probably nobody, not even Carranza, is able to say. We may safely assume it a variable, increasing and diminishing with a sort of unpredictable ebb and flow and following the railroad-lines much as the tide backs up into inlet and estuary. Surrounding him on every side are rebel governments, some quite as good as his own and some no better than marauding bands that descend occasionally to levy tribute on the unfortunate inhabitants.

"Chihuahua and all Mexican territory bordering on Texas come under Villa or his subordinates. There is nothing intrinsically wrong with Villa except that he was born out of his time. A few thousand years ago when the rule of a bandit chieftain was the best the earth knew he might have been considered progressive. To-day he is an anachronism and a thorn in the flesh. He has shown very distinctly that he has no respect for the laws of God or men, that he has no respect for the Government of Mexico and none for that of the United States. He has killed and raided ruthlessly, right and left. And now it is one of his followers who holds two officers of the American Army for ransom forty miles from the border.

"The United States is not going to find this last insult easy to bear. Unless the Anglo-Saxon temperament fails to function we shall ask Carranza for permission to clean up northern Mexico. And Carranza will tell us that he prefers to suppress his own brigands. And then, unless all signs fail, we shall notify him that he hasn't done it and that we shall have to. For Carranza is only pretending that he governs the land that lies along our border. It is the mountain fastness of outlaw bands. If the Government of Mexico can not keep them in check there is no one else to do it but ourselves."

According to one military authority, it would require an army of less than 50,000 men to do this work of cleaning up, and it is pointed out that we have 60,000 already on the border. Another authority, quoted by the New York Times, said to be familiar with warfare in the Philippines, which would have much in common with a Mexican campaign, estimates that at least 500,000 men would be needed. In the meantime, those who oppose all this talk of armies and of forcible "cleaning up" are not silent. "Better relations with Mexico, the Government, and the people, are what we are after," remarks the Columbia (S. C.) Record. "Subjugation by force can hardly bring these changes about." "The war-makers and profiteers want to 'clean up Mexico,'" according to the Wichita Eagle, "but more especially they want to clean up a few fortunes."

HENRY FORD'S SIX-CENT VERDICT

IF "THE LITTLE PETERKINS on the Ford jury wondered what it was all about," as an Eastern newspaper surmises, how shall we explain the glee with which both Mr. Ford's attorneys and those representing the Chicago *Tribune* got a six-cent verdict in a \$1,000,000 libel suit? Technically, Mr. Ford comes off victorious; twelve Michigan farmers agree that he is not an "anarchist." Technically *The Tribune* loses. But what practical object has been attained? "A lot of expensive advertising," suggests the *New York World*, implying that each side gets its share. "A rather costly education in the danger of throwing libelous epithets, instead of reasons, at a private citizen," says the *New York Evening Post*. A reciprocal education of Mr. Ford, thinks the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, which, like the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, maintains that "had Mr. Ford been well advised, he would never have brought the suit to trial." Meanwhile the *Chicago Tribune* professes to be glad that he did, as the trial has done "considerable good for the nation" and was "a public service" in that it involved "a revelation of Henry Ford which would have been impossible otherwise," and "may keep him, and other men of great wealth and no knowledge, from imposing upon the public credulity and distorting the public intelligence." The paper still appears to doubt whether Mr. Ford can read, and remarks:

"We did not expect that the evidence of whether he could read would have to be left to an employe who, after Mr. Ford had been dismissed from the witness-stand, where he had refused to read, was put on to testify that he had seen Mr. Ford both read and write."

Moreover, *The Tribune* feels that the trial demonstrated Ford's lack of philanthropic motive in his treatment of employees and his lack of patriotic motive in his work for Government during the war, or so an editorial summing up case from the *Tribune's* view-point endeavors to show. word. "for the good of the country he had to be fought."

Looking on from afar, the *Richmond Virginian* observes the verdict can hardly "be comforting to the publication which modestly claims to be 'the greatest newspaper on earth.' At the worst it can say of a man of character causes no more than six cents' damage to his reputation, the inference is pretty clearly that the *Tribune's* asseverations are not to be taken very seriously by serious persons." "Ford is not an anarchist, whatever else he may be," declares the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, "his vindication by the Mount Clemens jury will receive general approval."

The *New York Evening Sun*, however, ridicules Mr. Ford for ever having thought it worth the bother to seek vindication.

"In the first place, no man above the grade of imbecile would ever consider Mr. Ford an anarchist. He may be a variety of other things, including an 'ignorant idealist,' but certainly not an anarchist. In the second place, of what possible value can the verdict of a jury of Michigan farmers, after three months of wrangling and nonsense by highly paid lawyers, on that question or any other, for that matter?"

"The attack on Ford was, in our opinion, wholly unwarranted and outrageous, but in his place we should not feel greatly aggrieved." The jury in effect decided that it was not true that he was an anarchist, but that calling him such did not injure his reputation to the extent of more than six cents."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OUR national slogan: "Regardless of cost."—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

WHEN will an English statesman arise with sufficient courage to take the Irish bull by the horns?—*New York Evening Post*.

BERLIN now has a trolley strike, which indicates that the practices of civilization are being resumed in Germany.—*New York World*.

WE have memories of a lot of cost-of-living investigations that went into cold storage and never got out again.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

THE patient public is now appropriating the squeal that the packers never found a way to use.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

THE best cut of the meat will be the price cut.—*New York Evening Sun*.

SHOULD the high cost of living keep mounting for twenty or thirty years, perhaps even the movie actors would strike for higher wages.—*Buffalo Commercial*.

THE nearest we can get to a satisfactory reason for the cost-o'-living situation is that everything is going up because everything else is.—*Rochester Times-Union*.

OUR statesmen, speaking of high prices, chide us for demanding the best regardless of price. This habit of ours doesn't apply to statesmen.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

THE official investigation will probably disclose that the high cost of living is caused by the high wages necessitated by the high cost of living.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

THE soldiers who became disgusted at the French for gouging have returned home and become reconciled to their erstwhile brother-in-arms. About three touches by American profiteers make a French gouger look like a shrinking violet.—*Houston Post*.

HARD words lower the prices.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

FROM now on we may expect an increasing transfer of wealth from profiteers to their lawyers.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

THINGS have gone far enough to convince us that we do not like reconstruction periods especially well.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

So long as people will pay \$14 for a \$7 pair of shoes, one great obstacle in the way of lowering the price remains to be overcome.—*Annapolis Star*.

J. E. RANK, of Atchison, proposes starting a new war with some country with a view to reducing prices.—*Kansas City Star*.

WELL, we trust W. J. B. is satisfied. The 50-cent dollar is in our midst.—*New York Evening Sun*.

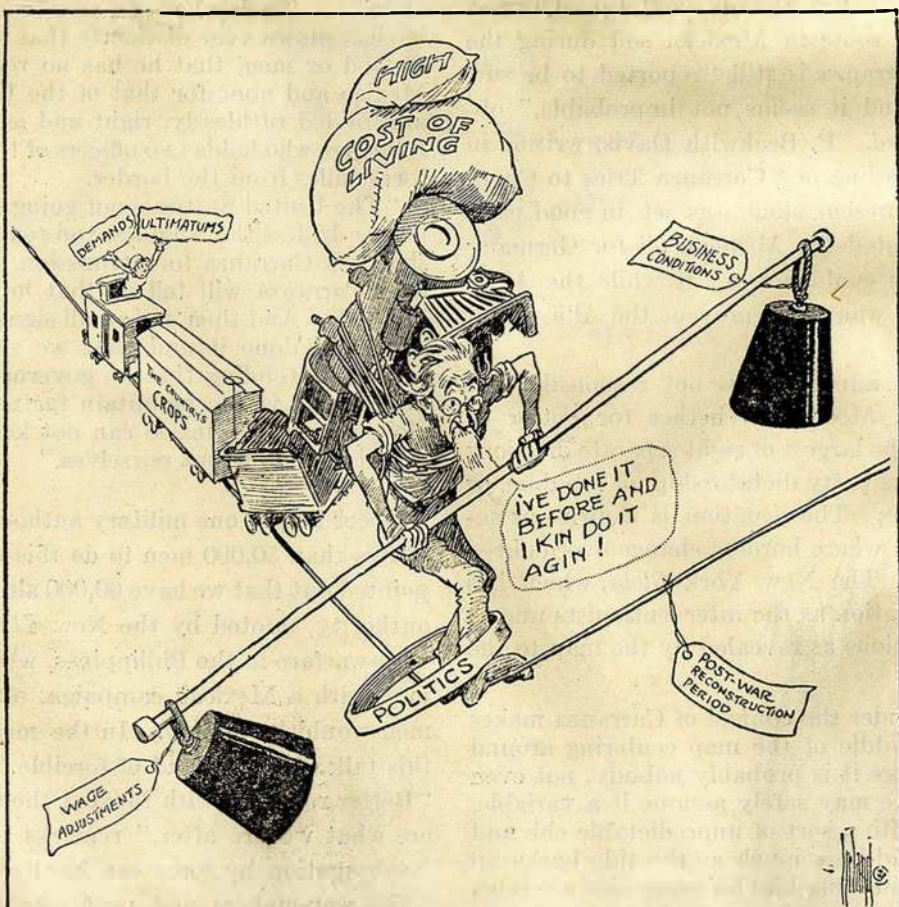
THE profiteers are on a hunt to see if the present sentiment which is broader over the high cost of living has a kick in it.—*Franklin (Ind.) Star*.

THERE was a time when we wanted bread was desecrated. Now they call it inflation if they haven't the notion of a new set of tires.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

WE don't know whether the Administration so delighted over the thing as it is over its newly discovered cost-of-living item.—*Kansas City Star*.

ONE government expert advises people to eat more and another advocates a national vegetarianism, and the price of foodstuffs make it hard to choose either.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

ONE must agree with Senator Myers, of Montana, "it is impossible to see where this endless chain is going to end." Nor can we see clearly where the "vicious circle" is going to terminate.—*Chicago Tribune*.



IT'S FINE TO KEEP OUR BALANCE AND A GOOD HEAD.

—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

30/ago/10

LA RECIENTE LLAMADA DE ATENCION HACIA LA SITUACION MEXICANA.

Aunque por largo tiempo el plagar ciudadanos Americanos al otro lado de la frontera de México, ha "sido buen negocio" por mucho tiempo, el secuestro de dos aviadores acaecido recientemente y el rescate pedido por los secuestradores so pena de quitarles sus vidas, es causa, no solamente de que se proceda en contra de los bandidos responsables, sino en contra de México. Todavía estaba húmeda la última nota enviada por Washington á Carranza, manifestándole que si la situación no mejoraba, se haria un cambio radical en la política hasta ahora seguida respecto á México, cuando la prensa anunció "Aviadores Americanos son secuestrados por bandidos Mexicanos, por rescate de \$15,000.00" El rescate ó su mayor parte, fué pagado á los bandoleros, los aviadores fueron salvados y tropas cruzaron la frontera en persecución de los foragidos á la par que nuestros editores, paradójicamente hablando, se lanzaron también en contra de México.

Uno de los partidarios ardientes de la intervención, se expresa así: "Si como la Tribuna, de Chicago, ha recomendado por los últimos cuatro años, se va á intervenir en México para obligarlo á reconocer sus obligaciones internacionales y consecuentemente, la protección de los derechos y vidas de nuestros conciudadanos y los nacionales mismos que han sufrido despojos y vejaciones, es mejor que se intervenga desde luego, y no esperar á hacerlo cuando las potencias Europeas nos obliguen á ello cansados de esperarnos" "El país está justificado al exigir un cambio en política" dice la "Philadelphia Press" y el "Kansas City Star" está de acuerdo con esto; El Washington Star, encuentra las condiciones en México "intolerables" El Buffalo Evening News llega á la conclusión de que México debe ser "limpiado" y de que no es posible aguantar por mas tiempo. La cadena de periodicos de Hearst por todo el país, en grandes encabezados dice: " Si en esta vez se trata del asunto en seriedad, seremos breves con las notas"

Comentando la situación retrospectivamente, el Philadelphia Record" se expresa en esta forma: "Por un tiempo considerable desde el año de 1846 México nos temia, pues tuvo una palpable demostración de que habia motivos para que alimentara tal temor de nosotros. Despues hubo un periodo en que ninguno de los dos países intervino con los asuntos del otro para nada. Mexico siguió su camino en una paz aparente, gracias á la administración de Porfirio Diaz. Despues vino una época en que ciertos elementos Norte Americanos, principiaron á tomar un interés muy marcado en los asuntos de México. Sus dificultades internas principiaron y fueron en aumento proporcionalmente al interés antes mencionado. No decimos que uno es consecuencia de lo otro, pero si aseguramos que los americanos que mas interés demuestran porque se intervenga en México, tienen mayores deseos de su propio engrandecimiento que el en el establecimiento de relaciones cordiales entre ambos países."

varios Periódicos dicen, haciéndose eco del informe rendido por la Mesa Directiva de las Misiones en el Extranjero de la Iglesia Presbiteriana que al considerar la situación actual de México, debe considerarse en alguna forma adecuada la cuestión del petróleo. Podrá haber bandidaje en la superficie, pre-Germanismo, Carranza; y podrá haber natural descontento mas abajo, pero en el fondo, siempre se encontrará el PETROLEO. "Veinticinco por ciento de la gasolina que se usa en este país, viene de México ó es manufacturada de chapopote Mexicano." dice "The Wall Street Journal"

El informe de las Misiones Presbiterianas, según exposición hecha por el "Indianapolis News" dice: "Que llama la atención á las combinaciones de operadores en los campos petrolíferos que ahora se ocupan de manufacturar propaganda que tiende á forzar al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos para que intervenga en los asuntos de México" Se dice que el objeto de esta campaña de propaganda tiene por fin la guerra, y finalmente, control absoluto de México, por parte de los Americanos. "Este informe," dice protestando, el "Topeka State Journal" "no hace ninguna mención de los cienos de Americanos que han sido asesinados, la pérdida inmensa de intereses Americanos ni á la falta de voluntad ó incapacidad de Carranza para remediar la situación." La Administración de Carranza, hasta ha hecho por donde empeorar las condiciones, en cuanto se refiere á los petroleros Americanos con la promulgación de una ley que "entorpece el ensanchamiento de la producción en propiedades de Americanos" Esto viene aparejado al hecho de que recientemente envió Carranza un delegado á Sur America con el objeto de buscarle mercado al petróleo, lo cual "indica claramente" según "Petróleo" un magazine "publicado recientemente para defender y fomentar los intereses de productores, refinadores, y comerciantes que manejan productos y derivados del petróleo" diciendo que Carranza "á pesar de asegurar lo contrario, se propone confiscar todos los terrenos petrolíferos y explotarlos en nombre de la Nación y después usar como salida, los mercados de Sur America. Esta actitud, recibe además, el siguiente comentario de parte de un corresponsal de la misma publicación: "Ninguna argumentación por las vías diplomáticas ha tenido éxito para hacer cambiar la opinión de Carranza sobre el derecho de propiedad en el subsuelo, que el mantiene ser única y exclusivamente propiedad de la Nación y que deben ser confiscadas todas las propiedades sin tomar en consideración quien tiene los títulos amparando su propiedad ó de arrendamiento, ni sin tomar en cuenta su estado de desarrollo."

"Es la opinión de muchos versados en el asunto de que el Gobierno Mexicano esté a punto de "sentar un precedente" en lo que respecta á que nadie puede perforar un pozo sin el correspondiente permiso del Gobierno. Hasta la fecha ninguno de los petroleros Americanos ú otros extranjeros han observado este requisito, por no comprometerse á la nacionalización de los terrenos petrolíferos. La determinación del Gobierno, de poner en vigor tal ley, es patente con la parada de todos los pozos que se estaban perforando sin el correspondiente permiso. Se usó de la fuerza armada para suspender los trabajos de perforación, y en la actualidad, hay destacamentos vigilando los pozos principiaados."

"Como la emisión de tales permisos está á la opción de las autoridades, bien pueden ser negadas con la disculpa de que el petróleo es riqueza Nacional.

"Otra de las fases que presentan los campos petrolíferos del Golfo de México, es que muchas empresas Mexicanas han estado últimamente obteniendo pozos que están produciendo ó terrenos susceptibles de producir aceite. Varias compañías nacionales de importancia se han organizado con este propósito.

"Un caso de confiscación es el de la Compañía Petrolera Escocesa-Americana. Esta empresa, de capital Inglés, rentó propiedades desde hace ocho ó diez años, sobre las cuales han estado pagando arrendamientos. Las autoridades Mexicanas denunciaron la propiedad y oradaron un pozo que está produciendo 30,000 barriles, siendo explotado por el Gobierno. Ciudadanos Americanos poseen la mayor parte de las acciones de esta empresa.

"Esta acción es en violación directa de las declaraciones hechas por Carranza, de que no se intervendrían propiedades en explotación. De acuerdo con algunos que han observado la situación de cerca, estas acciones tienen algo de "bolshevikies" y debe recordarse que el bolshevismo de Rusia, fué producto de la propaganda germanofila, y que de igual manera tal propaganda creó fuertes raíces en el suelo mexicano durante la guerra Europea. Se dice que "Carranza continúa rodeado de elementos pro-Germanos, y no parece probable "según dice el Philadelphia Record. P. Beckwith Davis, que escribe en "Leslie's Weekly" bajo el rubro "Carranza trata de borrar sus huellas" dice que el actual estado de cosas en realidad fué iniciado por von Eckart "quien quería el petróleo para Alemania después de la guerra, pues no podía obtenerlo mientras los aliados fueran dueños del mar, y á todo trance, deseaba impedir que los Aliados usaran dicho petróleo.

Pero, según muchos lo afirman, no es Carranza, el responsable de todo lo que pasa en México. Para bien ó mal del país, Carranza solo se hace obedecer en ocho estados de la Republica, cada uno de los cuales es gobernado por una especie de "dictadorzuelo" pequeña republiquita ó como unidad de "soviet" según varían las circunstancias. La situación puede verse en el mapa que aquí publicamos, en una tierra en la cual las fronteras cambian de la noche á la mañana. El New York Globe, que nunca ha apoyado la intervención como los intervencionistas la pretenden, hace el comentario siguiente á las condiciones que aparecen en el mapa de referencia:

"La parte del país que controla Carranza es disforme y elastica, teniendo por centro ó eje, la ciudad de México. En cuanto á su extensión, nadie puede decirlo, ni el mismo Carranza. Podemos figurarnosla creciendo y disminuyendo en una forma inimaginable y siempre siguiente á las líneas del ferrocarril como la marea cuando entra y sale por los esteros. A uno y otro lado existen gobiernos de revoltosos, algunos tan buenos como el de él y otros calificables tan solo como "bandidaje" que de tiempo en tiempo bajan á los alrededores exigiendo tributo de los desgraciados habitantes.

"Chihuahua y casi toda la frontera que colinda con el Estado de Texas esta bajo el control de Villa ó sus subordinados. No hay nada malo interiormente en Pancho Villa, mas que el hecho de haber nacido fuera de su tiempo. Hace algunos miles de años, cuando la fuerza de un jefe de bandidos, tal como Villa lo es, era considerada como la mejor forma de gobierno, Villa hubiera sido considerado como muy progresista. En la presente época, solo puede considerarse como un anacronismo y como una espina en la carne. Ha demostrado palpablemente no respetar ninguna ley de Dios ni de los hombres y que no tiene respeto alguno por el Gobierno de Mexico ni por el de los Estados Unidos. Ha matado y robado sin conciencia, á derecha é izquierda. Uno de sus lugartenientes tiene ahorita secuestrados de oficiales de nuestro ejercito, sujetos á rescate, cuarenta millas al Sur de la frontera.

"No va ser muy facil que los Estados Unidos resistan este nuevo insulto. A no ser que el temperamento Anglo-sajón no funcione bien, debemos pedir permiso á Carranza para hacer una limpia de la parte Norte de México. y Carranza nos contestará que prefiere suprimir él mismo á sus propios bandidos. Y después, á no ser que las apariencias nos engañen, le diremos que no ha podido hacerlo y que nosotros nos vemos en el caso de hacerlo. Carranza solo vive en la suposición de que gobierna la tierra colindante con nuestras fronteras. La región montañosa es un nido de bandoleros. Si Carranza no puede someterlos, nadie mas que nosotros debe hacerlo.

Según una autoridad militar, se necesitarían menos de 50,000 hombres para hacer esta limpia y se nos dice que ya hay más de 60,000 acuartelados en la frontera. Otra autoridad que habla por conducto del "New York Times" que se dice versado en el método de combatir en las Filipinas, que tendría mucho parecido á la campaña que se efectuaría en México, calcula que se necesitan cuando menos 500,000 soldados. Mientras tanto, los que se oponen á tratar de "ejercitos, etc" tampoco permanecen en silencio. "Deseamos mejores relaciones con México, con el Gobierno y con el Pueblo," dice el Record, de Columbia, S. C. "Por medio de la fuerza, no podemos esperar que se obtenga este resultado. Los manufactureros de guerras y "acaparadores" son los que desean "limpiar á México. según dice "El Wichita Eagle" "Apero muy especialmente, lo que quieren limpiar son unas cuantas fortunas."

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IPG (7/29/19.-

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TREATY OPPONENTS WIN
NEW VOTES; CARRANZA
WARNED ON INTERVENTION

CONFLICT IS PREDICTED BY GEN. ALVARADO

So many are the causes impelling the United States to intervene in Mexico, Alvarado declares; that the conflict surely will come sooner or later unless the Mexicans know how to prevent it with ability and patriotism. The American embassy at Mexico City notified the State Department today that the foreign office had reported that more than 500 officers and men had been sent into the mountains to effect the rescue of Dr. Goenaga, an American citizen of Porto Rican birth, and to punish bandits who kidnaped him and demanded ransom for his release.

Pacification of Mexico Is Demanded by Carranzista, Who Arraigns Present Government

Life at Mercy of Bandits Is Declaration, and Warning Given Powerful Nations Will Act

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—

Warning Mexicans that intervention by the United States is imminent, Gen. Salvador Alvarado, a leader in the Carranza movement throughout its course, has addressed an open letter to Carranza and Generals Obregon and Gonzales, in which he arraigns conditions in Mexico in scathing fashion.

Alvarado, who attracted attention of all the Americans for his administration in Yuactan, estimates the present death list in the scattered fighting between federal troops and rebels is 100 a day.

CHILDREN DYING OF WANT

In Mexico City alone 8000 children die each year for want of proper food, clothing and shelter, he says.

General Alvarado, after trying to make the radical theories of the new Mexico Constitution work in actual practice, declares the system must be changed. He declares Mexico has passed from one extreme of an irresponsible, obstructionist Congress, to the other—a despotic, corrupted and ultra personal Presidential regime without responsibility or legal restraint. He excoriated the administration of Carranza, charging that justice is sold to the highest bidder.

The text of Alvarado's remarkable communication has just reached the State Department, where officials regard it as a sign that members of Carranza's inner circle realize danger.

URGES SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS

Alvarado urges Carranza, Obregon and Gonzales to drop personal politics and unite with the revolutionary element in one great party to solve national problems which he enunciates as follows:

Pacification of the country, organization of the army, settlement of internal and foreign debts, settlement of claims for damages caused by the revolution, the petroleum problem, organization of the national railways, and settlement of the banking question.

He calls upon Carranza, as the first chief of the revolution, to lead the movement, and upon Obregon and Gonzales to resign their candidacies for the presidency and support it. Abuses of the civil and military authorities in some regions are so outrageous, he says, that he wonders the inhabitants do not rise in arms.

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SE ADVIERTE A CARRANZA LA POSIBILIDAD DE LA INT.

El Gral Alvarado pronostica el conflicto.

El connotado Carrancista exige la inmediata pacificación del país, haciendo serias acusaciones al actual regimen.

Hace declaraciones diciendo que la vida en México está á merced de los bandidos y teme que las Naciones poderosas, tomen medidas enérgicas. 28

Prensa Asociada.- WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.- El General Salvador Alvarado, uno de los principales caudillos en el movimiento Carrancista desde su principio, acaba de publicar una carta abierta dirigida al Presidente Carranza y á los Generales Obregón y Gonzalez, advirtiéndoles que es inminente la intervención Norte-americana, y haciendo serios cargos relacionados con la actual situación de México.

Dice Alvarado, quien principió á llamar la atención en E. U. durante su administración en el Estado de Yucatán, que en la actualidad están pereciendo al rededor de cien personas diariamente, en los combates que sostienen las fuerzas federales y los rebeldes. Dice además que en la ciudad de México, mas de ochomil niños mueren anualmente, por falta de alimentación, vestuario y alojamiento.

También dice el General Alvarado, que después de llegar á la convicción que los principios reformados de la Constitución no han producido un resultado practico, y en tal virtud, deben ser cambiados. Dice que México ha experimentado el cambio opuesto de un Congreso nulo é irresponsable y obstruccionista al otro extremo, es decir, un regimen presidencial despótico, corrompido y ultra personal, que tampoco reconoce ninguna responsabilidad ni restricción legal. Hace graves cargos contra la Administración de Carranza, manifestando que la justicia se vende al mejor postor.

notable

El texto completo de la carta de Alvarado fué recibido hace poco en el Departamento de Estado, en donde es comentada por circulos oficiales, como una indicación que la camarilla de Carranza se dan cuenta del peligro.

Hace un llamamiento á Carranza, Obregón y Gonzalez, para que abandonen su politica personalista, y reunidos en un gran partido teniendo dentro de su seno á todo el elemento revolucionario, busquen mancomunadamente una resolución á los problemas que actualmente afligen al país, y que considera de mas importancia, los siguientes: Pacificación del país; organización del ejercito; arreglo de la deuda interior y exterior; arreglo de las reclamaciones ocasionadas por la revolución; el problema del petroleo; organización de los ferrocarriles y solución de la cuestión bancaria.

Insta á Carranza para qué, como primer Jefe del movimiento revolucionario, encabece este nuevo movimiento, y exige á Obregón y Gonzalez para qué, renunciando sus Candidaturas á la Presidencia, secunden el movimiento. Dice que los abusos cometidos por las autoridades civiles y militares en ciertas regiones del país son tan atroces, que le causa sorpresa que los habitantes de esas regiones no se hayan levantado en armas.

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Son tantos los motivos que justifican la intervención de los Estados Unidos, dice Alvarado, que tendrá ésta que venir tarde ó temprano, a no ser que con todo patriotismo y habilidad, pueda el pueblo Mexicano evitarla.

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TWO

MEX. CIVIL WAR IN 6 MONTHS PREDICTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Mexican bandits who recently held up a party of sailors from the U. S. S. Cheyenne on the Tamesi river, have been apprehended by the Mexican authorities, the American charge at Mexico City today advised the state department. Some of the effects taken from the sailors have been recovered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Officials watching the situation in Mexico predicted today that unless the United States intervened in Mexico within the next sixty days the conditions of banditry in the country would give way to conditions of civil war. There is general dissatisfaction throughout the country on the Carranza regime. Nearly all of the

rebel factions are gaining strength and some of Carranza's principal supporters are deserting him.

The last prominent person to split with Carranza is Gen. Salvador Alvarado, formerly one of the president's chief supporters. Gen Alvarado has issued a statement arraigning conditions in Mexico declaring that there are more than 100 deaths a day in the guerilla fighting between federal troops and rebels.

He declares that 8000 children have died annually in Mexico City alone during the last three years for want of proper food and clothing.

He says that under the administration of Carranza justice is being sold to the highest bidder and that the present administration in Mexico is an ultra-personal regime without responsibility or legal restraint.

Gen. Alvarado calls on Carranza, Obregon and Gonzales to give up their personal ambitions, resign their candidacies to the presidency and aid in pacifying the country and solving its domestic problems.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1919

6/Sept/1919

CLAIM CANTU GAVE U. S. FALSE REPORT

By International News Service

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—Headquarters of the western department of the army are in receipt today of an explanation why Mexican authorities spread a false report of the finding of two missing aviators below the border. The report, rendered by American investigators, who were searching for Lieutenants Waterhouse and Connelly, the missing aviators, declared that Governor Cantu of Lower California issued such a statement on direction of President Carranza in order to compel American troops to retire.

The report says that after Cantu had invited American troops to cross the border in search of the men, he received a communication from Carranza asking him if he would remain loyal to the Mexican government in case of American intervention. On his reply that he would a demand came that he get the troops out of Mexico at once. Further, says the report, he issued the statement that the men had been found and the troops then retired.

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LA HISTORIA DE LOS CAMPOS PETROLEROS. SE VENTILAN
LAS VICISITUDES DE LOS PROSPECTADORES Y LAS LEYES DETES-
TABLES QUE LOS AFECTAN.

Despacho de la Prensa Asociada.-

Washington, Sept 11: - El Sr. E. H. Doheney, Presidente de la Compañía Petrolera Mexicana, Limitada, rindio su declaracion hoy ante el sub-comite de Relaciones extrangeras del Senado encargado de investigar la situacion de Mexico, haciendo una historia de los campos petroleros y dando a conocer las vicisitudes de que han sido victimas a manos de los bandoleros asi como a consecuencia de los detestables decretos y leyes expedidas por el Gobierno de Carranza.-

Al mismo tiempo recibio informes el citado comite, de que el Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, actualmente pastor de la Iglesia "First Baptist" de Washington, pero que se distinguió por sus "actividades gestionando el reconocimiento de Carranza por el Gobierno de Estados Unidos, habia recibido un giro de la Tesoreria General de Mexico, por valor de \$3466.00. Se insinuo que se exigiria al Dr. Tupper manifestara en pago de que recibio tal suma.

Durante el relato haciendo historia sobre el desarrollo de la region petrolera, que entre parentesis ha sido en su mayor parte por capital Americano, dijo el Sr. Doheney que su compañía habia hecho pagos al jefe de rebeldes Manuel Pelaez, para obtener su proteccion, habiendo hecho tales pagos, por indicaciones del Sr Eliseo Arredondo asi como de los representantes personales del Presidente Wilson, los señores John Lind y J. R. Sillman.

El Sr. Doheney produjo una nota enviada al Departamento de Estado, manifestando que los Sres. Lind y Sillman les habian aconsejado pagar sus impuestos a la faccion que controlara la region, pero que nunca habia proporcionado parque ni armas a los rebeldes, como lo aseverara Luis Cabrera, Ministro de Hacienda en el actual gabinete de Carranza.

Apenas habia terminado su declaracion, el Sr. Doheney, la cual duro cerca de dos dias, cuando fue interrogado por el Senador Fall, que encabeza el sub-comite de investigacion, preguntandolo se le eran conocidas algunas personas que recibieran remuneracion por sus gestiones en favor de Carranza. En contestacion a esta pregunta, mostro un giro de la Huasteca Petroleum Co. a favor del Tesorero General de Mexico, y endosado por este, por "valor recibido" a favor del Dr Tupper. Despues de ser pagado este check en el Banco volvio a manos de la citada compañía.

No pretendio el Sr. Doheney tener conocimiento exacto de la naturaleza del trabajo hecho, en cambio del pago que recibio el Dr. Tupper, en favor de Carranza y su Gobierno, pero insinuo que que tales trabajos habian sido hechos con su caracter de agente del "Foro Internacional de la Paz."

(Del "The Arizona Daily Star" de Tucson, Arizona, Sept. 12'1919.)

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ENTREVISTA CONCEDIDA AL SR: KENT HUNTER, REPRESENTANTE
DEL PERIÓDICO "CHICAGO TRIBUNE", DE CHICAGO.

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(1) Where is Felix Diaz and what progress is his revolution making? How many men has he and what equipment?

A. From reports issued by the War Ministry, Felix Diaz is at present marauding in the State of Veracruz, but his followers are so few, that he has been unable to capture any City of importance in said State, his activities being confined to the attack of small country places.

(2) Is there any state that is absolutely under control of President Carranza and freed of bandits?

The majority of the States in the Republic are under the control of the Government headed by Venustiano Carranza, and in the remainder there are rebel bands which do not control any fixed zone, as they are always marauding from place to place attacking trains or small ungarrisoned towns, avoiding the government troops.

(3) What is your opinion of article 27 of the Queretaro constitution on oil legislation? If you are the next President of Mexico, what will you do about that article?

I answer this question, copying that part of my "Manifiesto" which deals with my international policy: "C" "FULL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ALL LEGITIMATELY ACQUIRED RIGHTS BY ALL FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO, ACCORDING TO OUR LAWS."

(4) What do you think about the League of Nations? What is the general opinion of Mexico about Mexico being barred from the League?

Any answer which I might give to this question would be hazardous, since even in the United States the advantages or disadvantages to be derived from the same, have not as yet been clearly determined. It may be noticed that serious controversies have arisen amongst the foremost public men of that country, notwithstanding the fact, that the fundamental principles and the ends in view for the formation of the League of Nations are better known and understood there.

(5) When will Mexico be able to resume payment on national indebtedness and interest on national obligation?

5A. Judging from the progress being made towards the reconstruction of the country, it is my belief that within a very near future, Mexico will be in position to resume payment of its foreign obligations.

(6) If you are the next president of Mexico, would you repudiate any of the foreign debts contracted by Mexico?

Neither I, nor any other Mexican who is zealous of his country's credit, would attempt to ignore any legitimate foreign obligation Mexico may have contracted.

(7) Do you believe that order and a stable government can be restored in Mexico without outside help?

I am absolutely positive that it is possible, and this could be done in comparatively short time, if the countries friendly to Mexico, would enforce their neutrality laws, preventing by so doing, that within their own borders, there should thrive conspiracy against our government and against our institutions, supplying rebel bands with war material.

(8) If armed intervention should come, with a pledge that when order is restored, the intervening forces will withdraw, without taking land or money indemnity, would you take the field against the intervening forces?

Whatever the excuse for launching armed intervention against Mexico and whatever the pledges may be, I shall be ready to take the field against the same. I feel positive that this same stand would be taken by all my countrymen, with the exception of the small bands whose reprehensible actions are provoking a conflict between Mexico and the United States, seeking the means to avoid punishment under our laws, which sooner or later is due to befall on them.

(9) What is your attitude toward foreign capital in the development of Mexico?

This, like number three, may be answered by copying that part of my "Manifiesto" where I say: "WILL GIVE ALL FACILITIES AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO CAPITAL THAT MAY SEEK INVESTMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES, ALWAYS BEARING IN MIND THE MOST PRACTICAL AND EQUITABLE FORM OF CONCILIATING THE INTERESTS OF CAPITAL, LABOR AND OUR COUNTRY'S REVENUE."

(10) Your enemies in the United States charge that you are pro-German and anti-American and your enemies in Mexico charge that you are too "Yankified" What is your attitude toward the United States?

The charge that I am anti-American could not be farther from the truth, - but since it comes from my enemies it is but to be expected. I have, for the last two years, made frequent trips throughout the United States and nearly all my private business as well as the big interests that I have handled on behalf of farmers in the West Coast of Mexico have been in

(A10 cont)

in connection with business men of that country. I have received the most courteous treatment in all cities I have visited. I have made strong friendships with men in the Army, in the Administration and in business circles. Hence, I cannot have but a cordial sympathy towards the American people.

On my first trip to Washington, two years ago, I had the honor of paying a courtesy call on President Wilson, on which occasion he had words of sincere sympathy, by which I was very favorably impressed of him.

(11) Have you any information about the number of bandits operating in the states of Mexico, their leaders, and their equipment?

I could not give exact figures, but it is to be inferred that the rebels are very much decreasing since the present Administration is practically in control of all telegraph and Railroad lines, all sea ports and all towns and cities of importance in the Republic.

(12) How many Germans and how many Japanese have come into Mexico as immigrants since the signing of the Armistice in the world war?

I am not aware of the number of immigrants of the nationalities above referred to that have come into the country, since I have not the least official connection with the Administration, who would be in position to furnish such data.

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, Sept. 12th '1919.

Alvaro Obregon

(LPG)

OBREGON'S ARGUMENT IS SHALLOW FOR THE FACTS ARE AGAINST HIM

GEN. ALVARO OBREGON'S address to the American people, urging against American intervention in Mexico, derives significance chiefly because Gen. Obregon is apt to be the next president of Mexico—unless intervention comes soon.

Gen. Obregon's attitude as a Mexican toward the United States differs from Carranza's—at least, in this message. He takes a conciliatory and a complimentary tone. Carranza always has his shoulders thrown back, his feet spread wide and a chip on his shoulder.

But Gen. Obregon, like nearly all prominent Mexicans writing to stave off intervention, tries to gloss over the facts and make it appear that the only motive for intervention is to benefit the property interests of a minority of American citizens in Mexico. Notwithstanding that American life is cheap in Mexico except, possibly, in the large cities, so much so that the roll of American men, women and children slain and women barbarously treated is long and ever lengthening, no Mexican anti-interventionist will ever admit that the United States is concerned with stopping murders but only with the protection of mines, ranches and oil wells. Intentionally or otherwise, that attitude insults the United States. Our view is that the American dollar is valuable and worth safeguarding, but that American life is sacred. It is primarily for the protection of the latter and only incidentally for the protection of the former that intervention will come if it does come.

Gen. Obregon errs, although he says he knows the American people well, when he asserts that only a few people in the United States want intervention and that they are those who have property to benefit. It is a fact that very few Americans want intervention, but most of them believe it must come as the only means of putting an end to intolerable conditions which the Mexican government itself seems powerless to remedy.

The general is right in placing on the revolutionaries and plain bandits of Mexico responsibility for most of the crimes against foreigners. He goes a little far in clearing the skirts of all Carrancistas of those crimes, for the American government has well authenticated records of crimes against Americans committed by Carranza soldiers. It is a partial excuse to take for granted that those acts were perpetrated without official authorization by irresponsible whom the government has a hard time holding in some semblance of control.

But even if all the anti-foreign crimes were committed by bandits, the fact is that the Carranza government long ago promised to put a speedy end to outlawry if only the United States would end the then existing embargo on arms and ammunition shipments and supply the Mexican federal government with the means of exterminating the bandits. "How can we be expected to put down Villa if we have only half enough rifles and no bullets for them?" was the plea. Experience has furnished the answer. The American government has allowed arms and ammunition to be supplied the Mexican federals, only to find, a little later, some of the same arms and ammunition in the hands of the bandits to be used, very likely, in killing foreigners as well as Carrancistas; in any event strengthening the resistance against the Carranza government. The federals have not made headway against the bandits. The conditions which were bad in Mexico two or three years ago are as bad today. They show no prospect of improvement. Therein lies the strongest argument for intervention. If the Mexican government and Gen. Obregon can show us any way out, they will be given a welcome hearing, but soft generalities are useless.

Gen. Obregon in his message makes a plea for peace and for harmony between the American and Mexican peoples. No Mexican can be more desirous of a happy relationship than the Americans and particularly those of us who live on the border. Gen. Obregon has, of course, a peculiar interest in peace and harmony, like other border residents on both sides. He is the garbanzo king of Sonora and his crop, often worth millions a year, is handled by Los Angeles business men. But harmony and friendliness cannot come just by wishing for it. It can't be

maintained while foreigners are being killed and outraged and their property destroyed.

The general makes the point that it is inconceivable that America, having emerged from a war for the maintenance of democratic ideals, should attack a neighbor whose internal disturbances result from a civil war for ideals of the same sort. The argument is flashy but shallow. The United States has no intention of attacking Mexico. The only agitation is to put an end to the very disturbances whose existence Gen. Obregon admits. Anarchy under the banners of liberty and justice is as murderous as destructive criminal imperialism. Both menace society and alike are intolerable.

It is rather interesting, in conclusion, to note that Gen. Obregon goes over the heads of the government at Washington to appeal directly to the American people, apparently ignorant that president Wilson and the state department have shown toward Mexico a degree of toleration, patience and restraint under which the people at large have at times chafed. If the general only knew it, the strongest anti-interventionists in this country are the heads of the United States government.

The consequence is that his appeal is misdirected and, while it makes good reading, will be fruitless. The facts are all against him and his seed is cast on barren ground.

El mensaje del Gral Obregon dirigido al pueblo de los estados Unidos contra la intervencio americana, tiene significancia unica mente por que el Gral Obregon pudiera ser el siguiente Presidente de Mexico, si la intervencion no viene antes. La actitud del Gral Obregon como mexicano, hacia los Estados Unidos, difiere, en su men sajen muy poco de la de Carranza.- El toma un tono conciliatorio y lisonjero.- Carranza tiene siempre sus hombros tirados hacia atras, sus pies anchamente abiertos, y, una astilla en su hombro.-

Pero el General Obregon, igual que casi todos los mexicanos prominen tes que escriben en contra de la intervencion, trata de glosar los hechos y hacer aparecer que el objeto de esta es de beneficiar los intereses de propiedad de una minoria de ciudadanos americanos en Mexico. Sin considerar que la vida del americano es "barata" en Mexico, con exception, posiblemente en las grandes poblaciones, tan to que la lista de hombres, mujers y niños ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ americanos que han sido muertos y de las mujeres que barbaramente han sido tratadas, es interminable, ningun mexicano ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ anti-intervencionista podra admitir que a los Estados Unidos les concierne evitar los ase sinatos sino unicamente la proteccion de minas, ranchos y pozos pe troleros.- Intencionalmente, o de otra manera, esa actitud insulta a los Estados Unidos.- Nuestra perspectiva es la de que el dol lar es precioso y por lo tanto merece su proteccion;-pero al mismo tiempo la vida Americana es sagrada.- Es primeramente por la pro tesccion de esta ultima e incidentalmete por la del primero, que la intervencion vendra si acaso viene.-

El Gral Obregon se equivoca,- aunque dice que conoce bien al pueblo americano-, al afirmar que solamente unas cuantas persinas de los Estados Unidos desean la intervencion; pero la mayoria de ellas creen que esta vendra como el unico modo de finalizar las intolerab les condiciones que el gobierno Mexicano mismo parece impotente pa ra remediarlas.- El General esta bien fundado al hacer respon sables a los revolucionarios y bandidos de Mexico, de la mayoria de los crimenes cometidos contra los extranjeros. El se adelanta un poco al querer disipar a los Carrancisctas de dichos crimenes; pero el gobierno americano posee autorizados registros de crimenes come tidos por soldados de ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Carranza contra americanos.- Es una excusa parcial admitir que dichos actos fueron perpetrados ~~XXX~~ sin autorizacion oficial por irresponsables a quienes el gobierno a duras penas ha tenido, aparentemente, reprimidos.- Pero suponien do que todos estps crimenes hayan sido cometidos por bandidos, el hecho es que el Gobierno de Carranza prometio, hace tiempo, activar el fin del bandolerismo siempre que el Gobierno amricano levantara el embargo de armas y municiones y proporcionara al Gobierno Federal de Mexico los medios suficientes para exterminar a los bandidos.-

"¿Como puede esperarse de nosotros que podamos exterminar a Villa si no tenemos sino la mitad ~~XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ de las armas que necesitamos y ningun parque para ellas? Esta era la excusa.- La experiencia ha proporcionado la respuesta.- El Gobierno america no permitio que se proporcionaran amras y parque a los Federales y mas tarde se encontraron parte de estas mismas armas en manos de los bandidos para su uso contra los extranjeros y aun de los mismos Carrancistas y en todo caso, para aumentar la resistencia contra el gobierno de Carranza. Los Federales no han podido sobreponerse a l los bandidos. La situacion que hace dos o tres años era mala en Me xico, es hoy tan mala como entonces.- No se muestra perspectiva de mejoramiento.- En esto descansa el argumento mas fuerte de la inter vencion.-- Si el gobierno mexicano y el General Obregon pueden de mostrarnos cualquier remedio, seran dignamente oidos; pero generali dades obsequiosas, son enteramente inutiles.

El Gral Obregon en su mensaje, aboga por la paz y armonia de los pueblos Americano y Mexicano. - Ningun mexicano puede estar mas deseoso de relaciones dichosss que los americanos y pr incipalmente aquellos que vivimos en la frontera. El Gral Obregon tiene, de seguro, un interes peculiar en la paz y armonia, como cualquier otro residente de la frontera, El es el Rey del Garbanzo en Sonora y su cosecha, que asciende a millones cada año, es manejada por hombres de negocios de Los Angeles. Pero armonia y amistad no pueden venir unicamente por el solo hecho de ~~asesarlas~~. No pueden mantenerse s mientras se mate y ultraje a extranjeros y su propiedad se destruya. El Genarl dice que es incomprensible que los Estados Unidos, despues de salir de una guerra por el mantenimiento de ideales democraticos atacasen a un vecino, cuyos disturbios internos resultaron de la guerra civil por alcanzar ideales de la misma naturaleza.- El argumento es brillante pero sin fondo. Los estados Unidos no tienen intencion de atacar a Mexico, La agitacion que existe es para poner fin a los disturbios cuya existencia admite el General Obregon. La anarquia, bajo las banderas de libertad y justicia, es tan bar-baro como el destructivo y criminal imperialismo. Ambos amenazan a la sociedad y son igualmente intolerables. En fin, es "atractivo" notar que el General Obregon se dirige al pueblo americano, haciendo a un lado las cabezas del Gobierno en Washington; ignorando, aparentemente que el Presidente Wilson y la Secretaria de Estado, se han mostrado hacia Mexico, tolerantes, con paciencia y restriccion por lo que el pueblo, en su mayoria, se ha enfadado. Si el General supiera, los mas fuertes anti-intervencionistas de este pais, son las cabezas del gobierno de los Estados Unidos.- La consecuencia es ~~que~~ la mala direccion de su apelacion, y aunque en si, es una buena lectura, sera infructuosa.- Los hechos todos estan en su contra y su semilla sembrada en tierra infecunda.-

Plot Charge Traced To Mexico

Author Admits His "Evidence" Came From Publisher of Carranza Organ

Washington, Sept. 15.—Statements issued by the League of Free Nations Association to counteract what the organization has charged to be a plot to force intervention in Mexico, were largely based on information received from George F. Weeks, publisher of the Mexican Review, a Carranza organ, L. J. Debekker today told the senate foreign relations sub-committee investigating the Mexican situation.

Debekker is a member of the league's committee on Mexico and previous witnesses had testified he was the author of most of the literature sent out by the league for publication.

Admission that he received his information as to conditions in Mexico from Weeks was made by Debekker in the course of a sharp cross-examination by Chairman Fall and Senator Brandegee, of the sub-committee. The same cross-examination brought out that Debekker based his charges of an organized movement to force intervention "on newspaper articles," but further questioning as to the newspaper reports brought the statement that none were at hand, but that he would "subscribe to a clipping bureau" and get the "evidence" desired.

Debekker defended the Carranza government in his testimony and said that he believed Carranza was giving Mexico a better government than the United States could. He also asserted that worse things had happened in the United States than had occurred in Mexico. Later cross-examination brought from him that outside of information gained indirectly, his only knowledge of Mexican conditions was obtained last spring during a six weeks' visit, four weeks of which were spent in Mexico City and the other two in traveling about the country as the guest of President Carranza and accompanied by Minister of Finance Cabrera.

Members of the sub-committee and the witness clashed time after time during the hearing. At last Debekker, raising his voice, declared: "I believe there is a plot against Mexico. I believe that the president of the United States knows who is behind that plot. No amount of questioning can shake my position on that point."

Washington Sep 15.- L. J. Debekker, declaro hoy ante la Sub-Comision del Senado, encargada de averiguar sobre la situacion de Mexico:- " Notas expedidas por la "Asociacion de la Liga de Naciones Libres" para frustrar lo que la asociacion ha ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ censurado ser una conspiracion para forzar la intervencion en Mexico, fueron ampliamente basadas en la informacion recibida de F. Weeks, editor de la Mexican Review, organo de Carranza.-"

----- Debekker es un miembro de la Comision de la Liga en Mexico y testigos anteriores han testificado ser el el autor de casi toda la literatura puesta a publicidad por la Liga.- Examinado por el Presidente Fall y Senador Brandegee, de la sub-comision, Debekker admite haber recibido de Weeks la informacion respecto a la situacion de Mexico. Por dicha examinacion se aclaro que Debekker funda su cargo de "UN MOVIMIENTO ORGANIZADO" PARA FORZAR LA INTERVENCION" en articulos de la prensa. Habiendosele pedido que presentara dichas noticias como pruebas, manifesto que no las tenia a la mano, pero que se "suscribira a la seccion de recortes" para obtener la evidencia deseada.- Debekker defendio al Gobierno de Carranza en su testimonio y dijo que Carranza estaba gobernando a Mexico mejor que lo que pudieran los Estados Unidos hacerlo. Tambien afirmo que casos peores ocurriran en Los Estados Unidos que los acontecidos en Mexico. A repreguntas posteriores, manifesto que ademas de la informacion que directamente habia recibido, su unico conocimiento de la situacion de Mexico lo habia obtenido durante su visita de 6 semanas en la primavera pasada; habiendo permanecido en la Ciudad de Mexico, cuatro semanas y las otras dos viajando por el pais como huesped del Presidente Carranza y acompañado del Ministro de Hacienda Cabrera.- ~~Miembros de la sub-comision y testigos~~

Miembros de la Sub-comision y testigos ~~de~~ debatieron de tiempo en tiempo durante la audiencia; por ultimo, Debekker, alzando la voz, declaro: " ~~Yo creo que existe una conspiracion en contra de Mexico. Yo creo que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos sabe quien esta detras de esta conspiracion.~~ Yo creo que existe una conspiracion en contra de Mexico.- Yo creo que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos sabe quien esta detras de esta conspiracion. Todas las preguntas que se me hagan, no podran variar mi opinion de este punto.

of thought and opinion the United States Senate has added aggravating factors.

General Alvaro Obregon's message to the people of the United States, protesting against the methods employed by the Senate investigating committee and pleading for greater harmony between his country and ours, creates a novel condition. It is the old situation reversed. Whereas the people of the United States have been accustomed to exhortations from their own government officials to the people and officials of Mexico in the name of harmony, now it is a Mexican, albeit he is not a government official, who urges us to raise reason and good will above passion and enmity.

But though General Obregon is not nominally an official of the Mexican government, he occupies a position in the eyes of his people which accords him every right to act as their spokesman. In fact, he is in a better position to make such a plea than he would be if he were president of the republic. He is merely a citizen, but one who has led his people through many a crisis. A great military leader in the past, he is now seeking election to the presidency of Mexico, with brilliant prospects of success. It may be profitable to listen to a man who is likely to be the next civil head of the republic of Mexico.

Time was when it seemed that nobody in Mexico could speak with authority for his country. Chaos prevailed. There was a conflict of ideas. If anyone did speak out, we could not be sure that his words would not be repudiated by another. Aims were not crystallized.

Now the ideas which prevail in the United States regarding Mexico are in an unsettled state. There are different groups of would-be counselors, all at odds with each other. The people of the United States are at a loss what to believe about Mexico, the various stories are so conflicting. Charges have been made that there is an organized campaign to bring about intervention in Mexico. There have been counter charges also. To the turmoil

Now, to calm the passions that have been aroused, General Obregon, who has done more than any other military man in Mexico to gain free government for his country, appeals to the people of the United States to devote their reasoning faculties to the situation. Is it reasonable to suppose, he asks, in effect, that the people of Mexico want the United States, with its recently created military strength, to make war upon them and their country? What could they possibly hope to gain from such a war? And yet, so strong is their sense of patriotism, so deeply inherent their sense of nationalism, that all elements would unite even in a hopeless effort to repel an invader.

He asks, further, why should we act upon rumors, prejudiced accounts, propaganda that is obviously in some cases, and may be in others, put out by selfish interests? Why not conduct an authoritative investigation to ascertain the facts? Would that not be the part of reason?

General Obregon invites us to "make a review of the acts of the revolutionary period and of the present Constitutional regime presided over by the citizen, Venustiano Carranza," to see whether we can "find an act by the men of the Constitutional revolution or of the present government that can be considered as a violation of respect which both countries owe each other, or against the sovereignty of your nation."

In the following paragraph he strikes straight at the heart of the trouble:

"I have well-founded hopes, because I still entertain great faith in justice, that the government and the American people will take into consideration that the interests affected at this moment are purely material, belonging to a reduced number of citizens, and that for the damages by them suffered they could never justify an intervention, which could be nothing less than an armed intervention."

His concluding statement has a familiar sound. It comes like an echo of sentiments which had their origin in this country. Was it not Americans who first preached the doctrine that the interests of the two republics are bound up with each other? That is exactly what General Obregon says now.

Mexico needs and desires the moral support of the United States, and must have it if either nation is to come into a full fruition of its natural endowments. Their common problems cannot be solved by the blind methods of passion.

In other words, General Obregon has come back at us with our own philosophy. Shall we repudiate it now, when Mexico assures us, through one of her most eminent citizens, the prospective head of her government, that she accepts in full and is striving with all her might, sincerely and conscientiously, to put it into practice?

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EL MENSAJE DEL GENERAL OBREGON

[15 SEP 1919

Una situación bien original, ha sido creada por el mensaje del General Obregon al pueblo de los E. U. de N. A., en el cual protesta contra los métodos empleados por el Comité del Senado, que actualmente se ocupa en la investigación de la situación de México, y al mismo tiempo, hace un llamamiento hácia el acercamiento entre los pueblos de ambos países. Mientras que el pueblo Americano se ha ~~ya~~ acostumbrado á las exhortaciones que en nombre de la "armonia" frecuentemente hace nuestro propio Gobierno al de México y al pueblo Mexicano, resulta que ahora, es un Mexicano, aunque sin ningún caracter oficial, quien nos ~~excita~~ para que sobrepongamos la razón y la buena intención por encima de las pasiones y las enemistades.

Pero si bien es cierto que el Gral. Obregón no tiene ningún caracter oficial, ^{en su} ~~ocupa~~ ante los ojos de sus conciudadanos, una posición que lo autoriza ampliamente, para hablar en nombre de ellos: De hecho, se encuentra colocado en condiciones más ventajosas para hacer tal llamamiento, que aun siendo Presidente de la República. Ciertamente, es "un simple ciudadano" pero un ciudadano que ha sabido sacar adelante á su pueblo, de mas de una crisis. Fué un gran militar, y ahora ha lanzado su candidatura á la Presidencia de la República, contando con grandes probabilidades de éxito. Puede muy bien redundar en provecho nuestro, escuchar las palabras de quien probablemente será el próximo primer mandatario de la Republica Mexicana.

Hubo un tiempo en que aparentemente nadie podia hablar autorizadoamente en nombre de México. Existia una situación caótica; un conflicto de ideas. Si alguien hablaba, no tardaba otro en repudiar sus palabras. No habia miras cristalizadas.

Las ideas que en la actualidad prevalecen en los E. U. respecto á México son indeterminadas. Hay diversos grupos que pretenden ser "consejeros" todos opuestos entre sí. Y lo que se dice respecto á México aqui y allá, es tan divergente, que el pueblo de los E. U. no sabe á que historia darle crédito. Por ejemplo se asegura, que existe una campaña organizada para provocar la intervención en México y también se asegura lo contrario. Al torbellino de ideas y opiniones, acaba de añadir factores agravantes el Senado Americano. Y ahora, para calmar las exaltadas pasiones, el Gral. Obregón, que es el militar que en México más ha hecho por dar á su país un gobierno liberal, hace un llamamiento al pueblo de los E. U. para que dediquen sus facultades de razonamiento, al estudio de la situación Mexicana.

¿Cómo puede ser razonable, --pregunta; que el pueblo Mexicano incite á los E. U. á una guerra, conociendo el aumento reciente de la fuerza militar de éstos? ¿Qué es lo que podria esperar de tal conflicto? Y sin embargo, tan intenso es su sentimiento patrio y tan latente su nacionalismo, que todos los elementos dispersos se unirían para repeler al invasor, aun conscientes del sacrificio

Pregunta además, ¿cómo podemos basar una acción en rumores; informaciones maliciosas; propaganda que en algunos casos, es hecha, y probablemente en otros también, por intereses materiales? ¿Por qué no se hace una investigación concienzuda para cerciorarse de los hechos verdaderos? No sería eso mas en acorde con la razón?

Nos invita el General Obregón á formular un estudio " de los actos de los hombres de la Revolución y del regimen actual presidido por el C. Venustiano Carranza, para ver si podemos encontrar un acto de aquellos ó del regimen actual, que pueda conceptuarse como una violación al respeto mutuo que ambos pueblos se deben, ó en contra de la soberania de nuestra Nación."

En el siguiente párrafo ataca directamente el corazón del origen de las dificultades: " Tengo fundadas esperanzas, porque aun no he perdido la fé en la justicia, que el Gobierno y el pueblo Americanos, tendrán en cuenta que hasta ahora solo han sido intereses materiales los afectados, los cuales pertenecen á un reducido número de sus nacionales, y los perjuicios por ellos sufridos nunca podrán servir de excusa para declarar la intervención, la que solo puede ser intervención armada."

Para concluir su mensaje, hace una declaración, que nos es enteramente familiar. Es como un eco de sentimientos que tuvieron origen en este país. No fuimos los Americanos, los primeros que predicamos que los intereses de ambos países estan intimamente ligados entre si. Eso es exactamente lo que dice ahora el Gral. Obregón.

Mexico necesita y desea el apoyo de los E. U. y debe tenerlo para el completo desarrollo de los recursos de ambas Naciones. Sus problemas solo pueden ser resueltos haciendo punto omiso de los métodos de la pasión que ciega.

En otras palabras, el Gral. Obregón al dirigirse á nosotros, lo hace con nuestras propias armas de filosofia. Y ¿cabe el repudiarlo ahora, cuando por conducto de uno de sus ciudadanos mas prominentes, el probable futuro director de su Gobierno, nos asegura México que la acepta de lleno y procurará ponerla en práctica con toda la fuerza de que es capaz, con absoluta sinceridad y con toda conciencia?

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(Gax)

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Washington-Sept. 26

Political campaign between Generals Gonzalez and Obregon for Presidency Mexico growing hotter. Obregon making "swing around circle", plans reach Mexico City during absence Carranza in month.

The A.P.

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