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ADDRESS

APRIL 10 1936

DATE

TO U. S.

OUSTED BY MEXICO



Plutarco Calles

Train Bombing Charged to Him By Leftist Foes

Strong Man and Three of His Advisers Placed on Plane for Texas

(Copyright, 1936, by the Associated Press)
Mexico City, April 10—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, for 11 years the strong man of Mexico, was arrested today in a surprise coup by the Government.

The arrest followed the publication of charges by the left wing of the Chamber of Deputies that Calles was responsible for the bombing of the Vera Cruz train last Monday in which 12 persons were killed.

The leftists also claimed that he was fomenting anti-Government agitation in an attempt to provoke the intervention of the United States in Mexico.

Exiled to United States

With him were arrested three of his principal advisers.

All four were placed aboard an airplane carrying them to forced exile in the United States.

Federal troops and secret police agents went to the homes of the four men shortly after midnight to make the arrests.

In addition to Calles, they arrested:

Luis Morones, former Minister of Labor,

Luis Leon, former Minister of the Interior and Agriculture

Rafael Melchor Ortega, former Governor of Guanajuato.

Cardenas Orders Arrests

Calles and his three former aides were held under guard throughout the remainder of the night.

Then they were taken to the central airport and placed aboard a plane which took off for Brownsville, Texas, at 8:12 a.m.

Ostensibly, General Calles had refrained from political activity since December when he returned from six month's voluntary exile in the United States after losing his control over the nation's politics last June.

The Government, however, apparently feared he was trying to regain his old political power through the Regional Confederation of Workers and Peasants, which has been controlled by Morones.

As a result, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, the President of the Republic, ordered the arrests, which were carried out with the strictest secrecy.

Denies Political Acts

Calles was interviewed only yesterday by the Associated Press at his Santa Barbara ranch outside the capital. At that time he denied any interest in politics and it was obvious that he had no premonition of his impending exile.

At midnight, General Rafael Navarro threw a strong force of troops around Santa Barbara. He and three officers entered Calles' bedroom, where the former President

Calles Seized And Banished

Continued from Page 1

had been ill with influenza for four days.

Navarro said: "By the orders of President Cardenas, you must leave Mexico because the conditions of the country so demand."

Calles replied: "I am your prisoner, since I have no forces, and you may take me to an airplane or before a firing squad. I consider that the conditions of the country are due, not to me, but to the government itself."

While waiting for the military escort to take him to the airport

General Calles said he believed he was being exiled because the government thought him responsible for speeches at a workers' meeting last Sunday, where orators attacked President Cardenas.

"I have done nothing," General Calles stated, "nor am I responsible for the conditions in Mexico, with the constant strikes, agitations and promotion of class hatred which the government itself is fomenting."

General Calles said he probably would go to San Diego, Cal., to live with his daughter, Mrs. Josefina Torre Blanca.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLIPPING FROM

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PAPER SUN

ADDRESS NEW YORK NY

DATE APRIL 10 1936

CALLES SEIZED IN MEXICAN COUP AND SPEEDED TO U. S. IN PLANE

**Ex-President Arrested by
Cardenas Forces and
Rushed Into Exile.**

3 AIDS BANISHED WITH HIM

**Former Strong Man Accused of
Part in Rail Bomb Plot and
Intervention Scheme.**

Copyright, 1936, by Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, April 10.

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Rafael Melchor Ortega, former Governor of Guanajuato.

Calles and his three former aids were held under guard throughout the remainder of the night.

Headed for Texas.

Then they were taken to the Central airport and placed aboard a tri-motor airplane which took off for Brownsville, Tex., at 8:12 A. M.

The arrests followed the publication of charges by the Left Wing of the Chamber of Deputies that Calles was responsible for the bombing of the Vera Cruz train last Monday in which twelve persons were killed.

The Leftists also claimed that he was fomenting anti-Government agitation in an attempt to provoke the intervention of the United States in Mexico.

Returned in December.

Ostensibly, Gen. Calles had refrained from political activity since December, when he returned from six months' voluntary exile in the United States after losing his control over the nation's politics last June.

The Government, however, apparently feared he was trying to regain his old political power through the regional confederation of workers and peasants, which has been controlled by morones.

As a result, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, the President of the republic, ordered the arrests, which were carried out with the strictest secrecy.

Police headquarters stated that Morones, Leon and Melchor Ortega had been arrested on the orders of the presidency of the republic, which "has been realizing an openly subversive movement which was revealed to the Government by one of those involved in the campaign."

Calles was interviewed only yesterday by the Associated Press at his Santa Barbara ranch outside the capital. At that time he denied

SENT INTO EXILE



Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles.

CALLES ARRESTED AND SENT TO U. S.

Continued from Page 1.

any interest in politics and it was obvious that he had no premonition of his impending exile.

Acts Swiftly at Midnight.

At midnight, Gen. Rafael Navarro, commander of the military zone of the valley of Mexico, threw a strong force of troops around Santa Barbara.

Gen. Navarro and three officers entered Calles's bedroom, where the former President for four days past had been ill with influenza.

Navarro said: "By the orders of President Cardenas, you must leave Mexico because the conditions of the country so demand."

Calles replied: "I am your prisoner, since I have no forces, and you may take me to an airplane or before a firing squad. I consider that the conditions of the country are due, not to me, but to the Government itself."

Denies Responsibility.

While waiting for the military escort to arrive at Santa Barbara and take him to the airport, Gen. Calles told the Associated Press he believed he was being exiled because the Government thought him responsible for speeches at a workers' meeting last Sunday where orators attacked President Cardenas.

"I have done nothing," Gen. Calles stated, "nor am I responsible for the conditions in Mexico with the constant strikes, agitations and promotion of class hatred which the Government itself is fomenting."

Accompanied by three sons, one daughter, and other friends, the former strong man was taken to the airport, where the other three prisoners already were waiting.

After a brief wait, they boarded the plane with three army officers as guards. Gen. Calles said that he probably would go to San Diego, Cal., to live with his daughter, Mrs. Josefina Torre Blanca.

Calles Arrives at Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., April 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former President of Mexico, accompanied by three of his former political aids, being forcibly exiled from Mexico, arrived here by airplane from Mexico City at 12:50 P. M., Central standard time, today.

United States customs and immigration men met the exiles' plane at Pan American Airport and cleared them through the entry regulations as fast as possible. Taxis were waiting to bring the one-time "strong man" of Mexico and his ousted supporters to the city. Arriving with the former President were Luis Morones, former Minister of Labor; Luis Leon, former Minister of the Interior and Agriculture, and Rafael Melchor Ortega, former Governor of Guajuato.

A Former President.

Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles was President of Mexico from 1924 to 1928. He was the man of the hour during those troubled years—the iron man of Mexico.

After the present President, Lazaro Cardenas, came into power, Calles left Mexico voluntarily, being in utter disagreement with the economic policies of the Cardenas administration, when he left the country last June, he went to Los Angeles.

Calles's sudden return to Mexico last December immediately aroused fears on the part of the Cardenas Government that he was plotting a rebellion. Organized labor in Mexico is intensely antagonistic to Calles and there have been a series of demonstrations against him since his return.

His Ranch Seized by Women.

The embattled laborers have attached Calles's home and have demanded his expulsion from the country. On one occasion peasant women actually captured Calles's ranch.

President Cardenas refused to force Calles to leave the country, although he was in sympathy with the movement against the former President. Calles, however, was ousted from the Revolutionary party, which he had founded, and five Senators, friends of Calles, were expelled because of their friendship for him.

Labor has been opposed to Calles on the ground that he is a spokesman for "reaction and Fascism." Calles refused to leave the country, although he admitted that his life was in danger.

Born a Peon.

Gen. Calles, now in his fifty-ninth year, rose to the historical position of Mexico's strongest ruler from humble birth as a peon in absolute poverty.

Calles began as a farm boy, educated himself, became a school teacher, then a newspaper editor

and then a soldier. The latter phase of his life, which marked the start of his rapid rise in power, was when he fought in 1910 as a revolutionary against Porfirio Diaz.

Although he first became President in 1924, he previously had maintained President Alvaro Obregon in power. Afterward he made Emilio Portes Gil, Pascual Ortiz Rubio and Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez Presidents in succession.

It was his approval which gave the presidency to Cardenas, the present Chief Executive of Mexico, in 1934. They split more than a year ago.

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DATE APRIL 10 1936

CALLES SEIZED BY CARDENAS, BANISHED TO U.S. AS PLOTTER

**Arrested at Midnight,
Forced to Board
Plane to Texas.**

**3 AIDS WITH HIM
Left-Wingers Blame
Train Bombing to
"Strong Man."**

Copyright, 1936, by the Associated Press.
MEXICO CITY, April 10.—General

Plutarco Elias Calles, for eleven years the strong man of Mexico, was arrested today in a surprise coup by the government. With him were arrested three of his principal advisers.

All four were placed aboard an airplane carrying them to forced exile in the United States.

Put on Plane.

Federal troops and secret police agents went to the homes of the four men shortly after midnight to make the arrests.

In addition to Senor Calles they arrested:—

Luis Morones, former Minister of Labor.

Luis Leon, former Minister of the Interior and Agriculture.

Rafael Melchor Ortega, former Governor of Guanajuato.

Senor Calles and his three former aids were held under guard throughout the remainder of the night. Then they were placed aboard a plane, which took off for Brownsville, Texas, at 8:12 A. M.

Bombing Laid to Him.

The arrests followed the publication of charges by the left wing of the Chamber of Deputies that Senor Calles was responsible for the bombing of the Vera Cruz train last Monday in which twelve persons were killed.

The Leftists also claimed that he was fomenting anti-government agitation in an attempt to provoke

(Continued on Page Eight)

the intervention of the United States.

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"I'm Your Prisoner."

At midnight, General Rafael Navarro, commander of the military zone of the Valley of Mexico, threw troops around Santa Barbara and with three officers entered General Calles' bedroom where the former President, for four days past, had been ill with influenza.

"By the orders of President Cardenas," General Navarro said, "You must leave Mexico because the conditions of the country so demand."

"I am your prisoner," Calles replied, "since I have no forces, and you may take me to an airplane or before a firing squad. I consider that the conditions of the country are due, not to me, but to the government itself."

Denies Responsibility.

While waiting for the military escort to arrive at Santa Barbara and take him to the airport General Calles told the Associated Press he was being exiled because the government thought him responsible for speeches at a workers' meeting last Sunday where orators attacked President Cardenas.

"I have done nothing," General Calles stated, "nor am I responsible for the conditions in Mexico, with the constant strikes, agitations and promotion of class hatred which the government itself is fomenting."

May Go to San Diego.

Accompanied by three sons, one daughter and other friends, the former strong man was taken to the airport, where the other three prisoners already were waiting.

After a brief wait they boarded the plane with three army officers as guards.

General Calles said he probably would go to San Diego to live with his daughter, Mrs. Josefina Torre Blanca.

Ordered by Cardenas.

Ostensibly, General Calles had refrained from six months' voluntary exile in the United States after losing his control over the nation's politics last June.

The government, however, apparently feared he was trying to regain his old political power through the regional confederation of workers and peasants, which has been controlled by morones.

As a result, President Lazaro Cardenas ordered the arrests.

Calles Began Life as Peon.

General Calles, now in his fifty-ninth year, was born a Peon. He educated himself, became a school teacher, then a newspaper editor, then a soldier, which marked the start of his rise in power, when he fought in 1910 as a revolutionary against Porfirio Diaz.

He first became President in 1924, but previously he had maintained President Alvaro Obregon in power. Afterward he made Emilio Portes Gil, Pascual Ortiz Rubio and General Abelardo Rodriguez Presidents in succession.

It was his approval which gave the Presidency to General Cardenas, the present chief executive of Mexico, in 1934. They split, more than a year ago, on questions of labor policy.

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NEW YORK NY

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APRIL 11 1936

DATE

Mexico Kindest To Calles of All Her Dictators

**Just Eased Him Out Where,
From Maximilian on, the
Rest Have Met Violence**

By Cable to the Herald Tribune

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MEXICO CITY, April 10.—The overthrow of Plutarco Elias Calles from an apparently impregnable position as dictator of Mexico for ten years was accomplished without any of the fireworks that accompanied the downfall of former strong men of Mexico.

Most of his predecessors—Maximilian, Santa Ana, Porfirio Diaz and a score of lesser lights—died by violence when Mexico rose against them. Calles was undramatically eased out of the picture last June, when, failing to gauge the temper of the Mexican people, he broke with President Lazaro Cardenas and came out against the advance of the Leftist labor movement. His influence shattered, he retired at fifty-nine into voluntary exile, returning to the capital last December only to find now completely the country had left him behind.

Change in Year Is Sweeping

Only a year ago, Calles controlled not only the courts but all the other political and social machinery in Mexico, as well as much of its industry and agriculture. Four months ago he felt it necessary to answer a summons from an unimportant district court in Mexico City to testify in a petty arms contraband case, and to identify himself to that court.

Still loyal to Calles after his return in December were five or six leaders in the army he once commanded with brilliance. None of these held government posts, however. Calles also had the support of a handful of political opposition leaders and of business and industrial interests, which had watched with dismay the spread of communistic labor policies.

Behind Cardenas were the army and air force, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, state governors, labor elements and the peasants who form the vast majority of the country's 17,000,000 population. In addition, many of the prominent political leaders who had been in exile for from one to twenty years for opposing Calles and his predecessors were allowed to return and were supporting the President.

Cedillo Seen as Arch Foe

Most influential of Cardenas's supporters against a return of Calles to power was General Saturnino Cedillo, regarded as the strong man behind the present government, though playing that role with a minimum of public attention. Cedillo, like Cardenas a full-blooded Indian, is a sworn enemy of Calles and often remarked that, if the former dictator attempted to make a comeback, "he will not find it convenient to do so."

Occupying the position of Secretary of Agriculture, Cedillo is credited with having the following of nearly all the peasant organizations throughout the country, in addition to a well organized and well armed force of perhaps 15,000 men in his own state of San Luis Potosi.

Cedillo is generally believed to have brought about the overthrow of Calles, and it is reported that if the dictator's retirement had not been accomplished by peaceful means, Cedillo would have led a revolution to free the country of the influence of Calles.

Paradoxically, Cedillo is known to share many of the views of Calles—to be more moderate than a majority of those serving with him in Cardenas's Cabinet. It is understood that Cedillo and General Francisco J. Mujica, Secretary of Communications and considered the most radical member of the Cabinet, are frequently at sword's points in Cabinet meetings.

Switched Stand on Labor

It is around this conflict between the extreme left and the more moderate opinion that Mexico's future revolves, and it was this which brought about Calles's overthrow.

Once among the most radical of the revolutionary leaders, Calles started, during his Presidency from 1924 to 1928, to modify his views about the labor movement and to restrict its demands. From 1928 to 1934, when Cardenas took power, labor gradually was losing its force, its leaders were deserting the ranks and like Luis I. Morones, one of Calles's friends exiled with him today, were going into private enterprise and getting rich in the shadow of the "Strong Man's" protection.

With the inauguration of Cardenas, however, the lid was taken off and labor started its comeback. So swift was this process that by the middle of June, 1935, many of the country's most important industries were paralyzed by strikes and the condition became so acute that Calles felt it necessary to call a halt. He attempted to do so in the now famous declarations of June 13, last year.

"It is unjust that the workers should do such damage to a government which is led by such a sincere friend of labor as General Cardenas," Calles declared. "These agitators are awakening appetites which are very dangerous."

Outguessed by Cardenas

But Calles found that, instead of listening to him, Cardenas felt sure enough of his own position and of the support of the country to defy the "Strong Man." This he did in a counter-statement in which he said he considered the strikes a justified attempt to reach a fairer balance between capital and labor.

Cardenas had judged the temper of the country correctly, and the turning of sentiment against Calles was so swift and so overwhelming that the latter immediately left the country without attempting to put into force his threat of revolution.

What made Calles come back here last December, after living for six months in the United States, still is an unanswered question. The general belief is that he was wrongly informed by some of his friends, among them Morones, that Cardenas was desperately ill, that economic conditions were extremely bad and that the country was beginning to turn against the President, making conditions ripe for a comeback.

The answer to Calles was a parade of 80,000 workers to the National Palace, where they denounced the former dictator as an "enemy of the proletariat and the revolution" and heard Cardenas tell them that his government would continue to carry out the pro-labor program that Calles opposed.

From that day dated Calles's downfall from a position of power and influence in Mexican affairs and the beginning of the movement that culminated today in his exile from the country.

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DATE APRIL 11 1936

MEXICO MAY SEIZE CALLES PROPERTY

MEXICO CITY, April 11 (AP).—A movement to seize the vast properties of the exiled former dictator of Mexico, General Plutarco Elias Calles, was started today by left-wing members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Manlio Fabio Altamirano, radical Deputy from Vera Cruz, who predicted the exile of Calles and his followers three days ago, sent a telegram to President Cardenas, in which he said: "It is now necessary that the working masses be given back the evilly gained goods of those who betrayed the revolution."

The petition of Altamirano was supported by other Senators and Deputies, as well as workers' organizations, which demanded that the Government take over the enormous properties which Calles acquired during twenty years while serving and leading a socialistically inclined revolutionary movement.

Aides Also Wealthy

Luis Leon, Rafael Melchor Ortega and Luis I. Morones, the three leaders exiled yesterday with Calles, also have important holdings and are considered among the wealthiest Mexicans.

Although excited by the sudden exiling of Calles, the country remained calm and there was no evidence to support the prediction by Calles in Dallas, Tex., that a revolution was near.

Predicts Revolution

DALLAS, Tex., April 11 (AP).—Disillusioned and ill in political

Continued on Page 17, Col. 1

Mexico May Seize Calles Properties

Continued from Page One

banishment, Plutarco Elias Calles today predicted that a revolution is inevitable in Mexico.

"It is already stirring," said the former "strong man" President. "My exile will make matters worse."

He said he and three of his advisers were hustled out of the country yesterday because of his fight against Communism.

"If there is anything that can save Mexico, it is for labor and the middle classes to organize and fight Communism," he said.

Calles planned to go to California today to the home of his daughter in San Diego.

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ADDRESS NEW YORK NY

DATE APRIL 11 1936

Calles in Exile Vows War on Mexico Reds

(Special to the Evening Journal.) + Confederation of Labor and former

DALLAS, Tex., April 11.—Gen. Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Plutarco Elias Calles, exiled former President of Mexico, planned to leave here today by plane for San Diego, Cal., to make his home with a daughter, Mrs. Josefina Torreblanca.

The famous military leader, who was expelled by soldiers who invaded his sick room on orders of President Lazaro Cardenas, was weary and fevered, but he expressed a fierce determination to fight the Communistic influences which, he asserted, are rotting his country.

"Communism is penetrating throughout the republic," he declared, "and the present Mexican Government is contributing to its spread."

ARRIVES BY PLANE.

Calles spent the night here after arriving by plane from Brownsville, via San Antonio. With him were Luis L. Leon, former Minister of Industry and Commerce and Minister of Agriculture; Luis N. Morones, leader of the Regional

Gen. Rafael Melchor Ortega, former Governor of the State of Guanajuato, and General Jose Maria Tapia, former chief of the Presidential headquarters staff under Provisional President Pascual Ortiz Rubio.

It was reported Calles would spend several days in Los Angeles with a daughter, Mrs. Jorge Almada, before going on to San Diego. The large Mexican colony in Los Angeles was preparing to give him a tumultuous reception.

BLAMES REDS.

Calles issued a statement in which he blamed his expulsion on his opposition to Communism.

"Conditions in Mexico are very bad," he said. "In my opinion, the tendency of the actual Government is Communistic, bringing about a condition bordering on anarchy.

"Signs of this condition are already apparent on every side. Just because I am opposed to it, I am shoved out of the country.

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ADDRESS PHILA. PA.

DATE APRIL 11 1936

**"DEEPLY GRIEVED,"
CALLES TELLS U. S.**

**"Preposterous," Exiled
Mexican Leader Says of
Charges Against Him**

(The following story was written for the Associated Press by former President Plutarco Elias Calles, of Mexico, after he was rushed out of Mexico by plane into exile in the United States.)

By PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 10 (A. P.).—It deeply grieved me last night when the soldiers and the secret police came to my home and explained the purpose of their visit.

After living 58 years in a nation and always trying to act for its interests as I saw them, it was quite a blow to hear that I had to leave my native land, my family and my friends at once and might never be able to return.

I was not surprised, however. I would not be surprised at anything that might happen in Mexico as long as the present conditions of anarchy and disorder continue to exist.

"Preposterous"

Every fair-thinking person knows that the charges on which the Government bases its exile of Mr. Leon, Mr. Morones, Mr. Ortega and myself are preposterous. They scarcely deserve an answer.

I had nothing to do with the bombing of the Vera Cruz train. If the Government had thought so, they would have executed me, not exiled me. The reason that I am being forced to live in a strange land is because of the opposition of my friends and myself to the influx of Communism in Mexico.

I admit that we have opposed that, but we have done it lawfully.

Friends Can't Help

This drastic action of the Mexican Government naturally will bring great sorrow to my friends. However they can do nothing. They are just like I am. They must sit idly by and watch the Government take whatever steps it desires.

I hope to find peace in California. I have lived there before and it is a beautiful State. Neither am I afraid of the United States Government turning Communistic. Some day, who knows, things may change in Mexico and I may be able to return. God speed the day.

WALTER HYAMS & CO.
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APRIL 11 1936

DATE

CALLES VOICES DEEP GRIEF AT EXILE FROM HIS LAND

Says He Worked Only Against Communism That Is Gaining Strength in Mexico

By PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES
(Written for the Associated Press)

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., April 10
(A P)—It deeply grieved me last night when the soldiers and the secret police came to my home and explained the purpose of their visit.

After living 58 years in a nation and always trying to act for its interests as I saw them, it was quite a blow to hear that I had to leave my native land, my family and my friends at once and might never be able to return.

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NAME OF PAPER HERALD

ADDRESS BOSTON MASS

DATE APRIL 11 1936

CALLES FEARS MEXICAN UPSET

Says Land Is on Brink of
Revolution and His
Exile Adds to Peril.

AROUSED FROM BED AND PUT ON PLANE

DALLAS, Texas, April 10 (AP)—Plutarco Elias Calles declared here tonight that Mexico was on the brink of revolution and expressed the belief that his exile would aggravate the situation.

Banished with three political aides from the land he ruled for 11 years, he disclaimed any further active participation in Mexican politics.

"I would not again accept the presidency of Mexico," he said.

"Never, never, never, under any circumstances am I going back to Mexico with any idea of engaging in politics or government." He did not believe revolution was the solution to Mexico's problems.

"If there is anything that can save Mexico now, it is for labor and the middle classes to organize and fight communism," he declared. "I do not mean revolution. I mean evolution. But right now, Mexico is a boiling cauldron of dissatisfaction.

"Revolution is already stirring in Mexico, my exile will make matters worse.

"I blame Cardenas (President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico) for my exile.

"During my last stay in Mexico, I was constantly watched by the police. My telephone lines were tapped, I had no freedom, I was hounded as a common criminal. I deeply resent the way I was treated.

"I will spend the rest of my life resting."

He telephoned his daughter, Mrs. Fernando Terreblanco, in San Diego, Calif., to advise her of his plans to visit her.

Summarily ousted with Calles were Luis Morones, former minister of labor; Luis de Leon, former minister of the interior and agriculture, and Rafael Melchor Ortega, former Governor of Guanajuato.

Alfredo Calles, son of Plutarco, was with them.

They lingered at the airport and then took off for Fort Worth on the way to San Diego. Young Calles remained here. Calles, grim and weary, sat silent. The others had drinks.

Calles was aroused from bed at his Santa Barbara ranch outside the Mexican capital shortly after midnight and put on the plane.

Radical deputies published charges that he was responsible for the bombing of a Vera Cruz train last Monday, in which 13 persons were killed and 18 injured.

Calles emphatically denied the accusation with:

"Bombers are not exiled; they are executed."

He ridiculed charges he was fomenting anti-government agitation to provoke United States intervention in Mexico.

His son will be permitted to re-enter Mexico. He will fly back tomorrow.

Calles had been watched closely since he returned to his Mexico City ranch from the United States last December. Ostensibly, he has refrained from any political activity; but the Cardenas administration distrusted his very presence.

After losing control of the Mexican government, last June, he voluntarily left Mexico and lived for some time in California, recovering from a serious illness. His health apparently was restored when he returned to his homeland. Recently he has been ill with influenza. He appeared weak when he arrived here.

'FOR PUBLIC HEALTH'

Cardenas Explains Sudden Expulsion of Calles

MEXICO CITY, April 10 (AP)—Mexico's Leftist government, striking suddenly at "subversive activity," forced into dramatic exile to the United States today the stern one-time hero and warrior-President, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles.

The unexpected government coup was directed personally by Calles' former follower, President Lazaro Cardenas, who has eclipsed his former chieftain in the political sun. Calles had assailed as communistic the policies of Cardenas, whom he picked for the presidency.

In a statement issued late today through his private secretary, President Cardenas said the expulsions were dictated through "reasons of public health."

He called a majority of his cabinet

ministers into separate emergency conferences at the national palace and explained the situation. The secretariat of the interior telegraphed all state Governors informing them that the four were "detained at orders of the President of the republic and expelled from the country for the purpose of maintaining tranquillity."

The coup was executed so swiftly and secretly that the news startled the public. Among comments heard was the one: "Calles got the same medicine he gave many others."

The newspaper Ultimas Noticias, publishing the Associated Press' story, sold 80,000 copies of an extra in half an hour, an all-time record for the sale of afternoon newspapers in the capital.

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NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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APRIL 11 1936

DATE

CALLES DEPORTED

The deportation of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles from Mexico yesterday was, in its broader features, remarkably reminiscent of Leon Trotsky's exile from Russia in 1928. Both were the great surviving revolutionists of their countries. Calles rose to power in one of the frequent upheavals which followed the collapse of Porfirio Diaz's long dictatorship in 1911. Trotsky, with Lenin, established the Communist government in Russia in the second, or November, revolution of 1917. Both have now yielded to younger and more aggressive disciples. Calles to President Cardenas, who is 41 years old, and Trotsky to the steel-like Stalin.

To carry the analogy further would be dangerous, for Mexico is not Russia and Calles is a very different type of man from Trotsky. But the similarity of their experiences serves to indicate the significance of yesterday's event.

Until he was dislodged from his position behind the throne last June, Calles had been the strongest figure in Mexico since Diaz. He was himself President from 1924 to 1928 and dominated the presidencies of Portes Gil, Ortiz Rubio and Abelardo Rodriguez. He put Lazaro Cardenas into the President's palace in December, 1934. But Cardenas, unlike his more cautious predecessors, soon declined to take orders from "the Chief of the Revolution."

Last June Calles summoned some of the members of Cardenas' government to his estate and strongly expressed disapproval of the President's acts and policies. Cardenas heard of the interview, told his subordinates that they must choose between leaderships and summarily dismissed those who wavered. Since that day Cardenas has steadily strengthened his power in the national and state governments and increased his popularity. Calles' prestige has proportionately declined.

Once a poor schoolteacher, Calles is now a large landholder and important financier. His revolutionary enthusiasm has been waning, and his ardor no longer burns fiercely for agrarian reform and the rights of labor. Cardenas, relatively young, seems sincere in his zeal to carry out the socialistic program of the National Revolutionary party. His rise to complete power would, on the surface, appear to signalize the initiation of new radical measures in Mexico.

But the Calles-Cardenas struggle has been a battle as between two men, and the victor is quite likely to adopt some of the loser's conservatism.

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DATE APRIL 11 1936

Mexico Exiles Gen. Calles For Opposing Left Policies

Cardenas Sends Ex-Dictator on Plane to U. S.; Holds He Inspired Vera Cruz Train Bombing

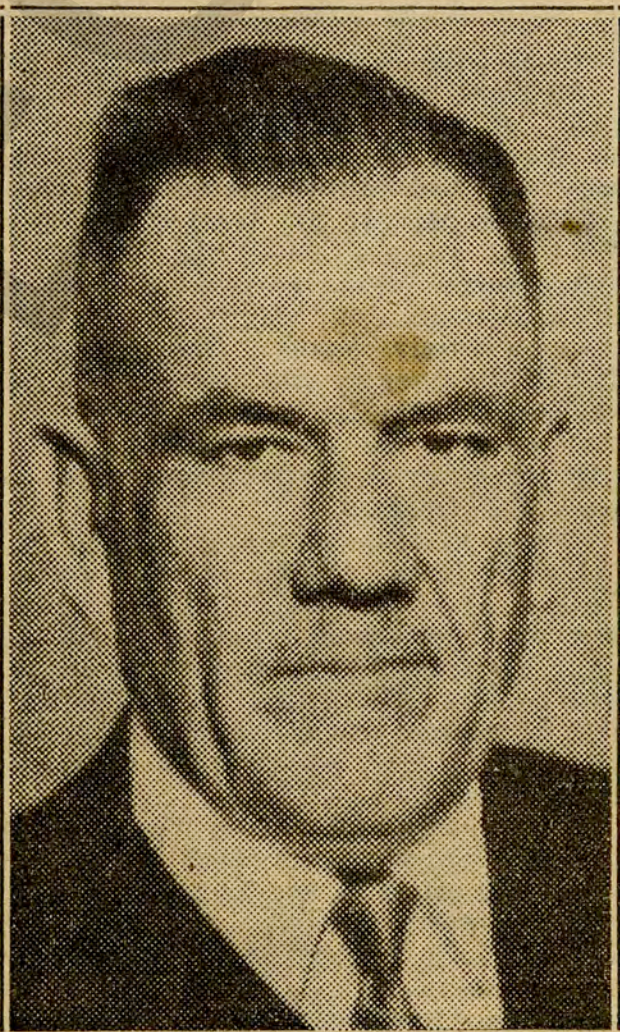
By Jack Starr-Hunt

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1936, New York Tribune Inc.

MEXICO CITY, April 10.—General Plutarco Elias Calles, in the recent past Mexico's undisputed dictator for eleven years, followed in the path of other dictators today when he was exiled to the United States by Lazaro Cardenas, a man he put in the Presidency.

The fifty-nine-year-old former President was deported "in the interests of public security" for opposing the Leftist tendencies of the Cardenas government. The immediate excuse used in official circles for his expulsion was that he was the "intellectual author" of last Monday's dynamiting of a Vera Cruz passenger train by labor elements allegedly directed by Luis N. Morones, former Minister of Labor under Calles.

Morones accompanied Calles into exile, and with them also went Luis L. Leon, former Secretary of Agriculture; Rafael Melchior Ortega, former Governor of Guanajuato; Captain Manuel Fuentes, the general's personal rep-



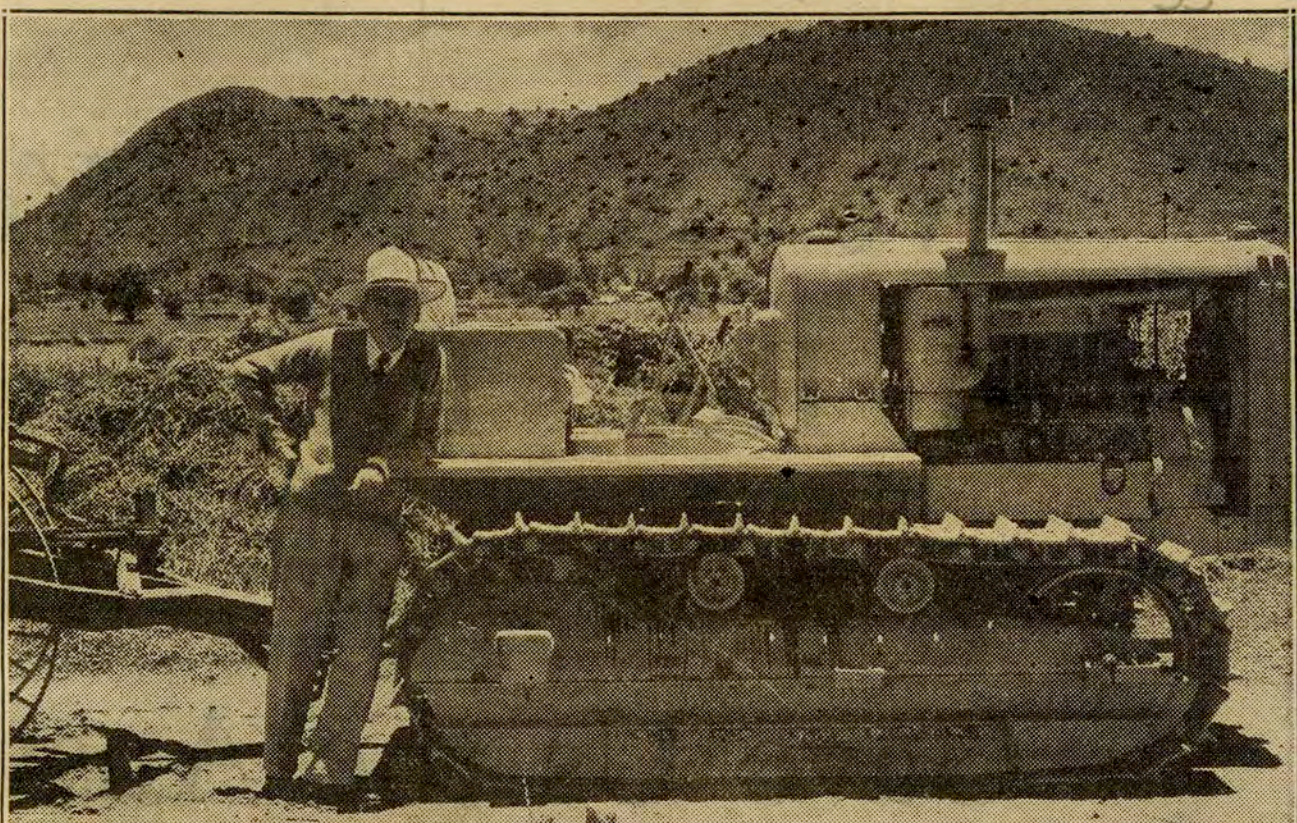
General Plutarco Elias Calles

resentative, but not exiled, and Alfredo Elias Calles, one of his sons. The two last-named went voluntarily.

Arrested at their homes between midnight and 6 o'clock this morning, the prisoners were put under guard on a plane bound for Texas. They

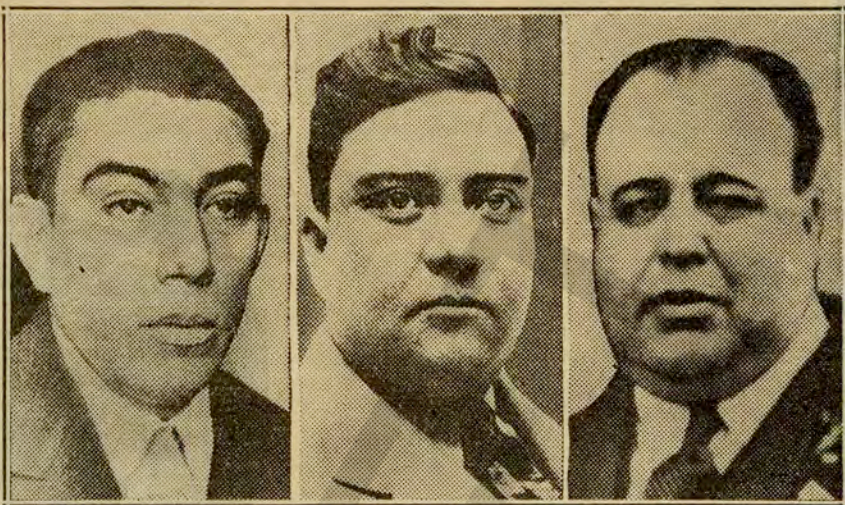
(Continued on page six)

Mexico's 'Strong Man' and Aids Exiled by Their Homeland



Starr-Hunt photo

Plutarco Elias Calles, former President, shown at his hacienda in Morelos, where he was seized



Luis Leon

Rafael Melchior Ortega

Associated Press photos

Luis Morones

Mexico Deports Gen. Calles For Opposing Leftist Policies

(Continued from page one)

crossed the border into Brownsville, and at last reports the former President was speeding westward toward Los Angeles. He expects to make his home in California with a married daughter.

As he stood bundled in an overcoat and suffering from a cold, waiting to be put on the plane as the sun rose over the capital's airport this morning, Calles briefly denied any knowledge of or participation in the train bombing, which he termed "an act devised by a criminal mind, the object of which I cannot understand."

He paid tribute to Cardenas, with whom he split last June after accusing the government of communistic labor tendencies.

Calls Him Honest Man

"I have always considered General Cardenas a just, honest and sound man," said Calles. "My only point of difference with the present administration is that I do not agree with the methods being employed to fulfill the needs of the people, for I consider them harmful to Mexico's welfare."

He denied charges of subversive activities lately brought against him and his followers, declaring that he had no further interest in politics, but only in bettering the welfare of the people.

In contrast with the thousands who have cheered his arrival and departure from this same airport in the past, only a handful of close relatives and friends saw him leave today for what may be permanent exile from his own land. The plane was a specially chartered Pan American Airways craft, in command of Lieutenant Colonel Amador Jimenez, Major Cesar Veytia and Lieutenant Alfredo Priego, charged with delivering the party across the border.

Coup Was Unexpected

The arrest and deportation of Calles and his friends was carried out with dramatic suddenness. The public knew nothing of it until newspaper extras flashed the news on the streets late this morning.

The coup was carried out by General Rafael Navarro, military commander of the Federal District, who received his order personally from President Cardenas. Just before midnight last night Navarro, accompanied by twenty soldiers and eight secret service agents, arrived at Calles's ranch at Santa Barbara, about twenty miles outside the capital.

Accompanied by the three agents, Navarro entered Calles's bedroom, where he found his former chief reading the Spanish translation of Adolf Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle).

"I am at your orders," Calles told his captors after Navarro had explained to him Cardenas's decree. "But why am I being deported?"

"Because conditions of the country demand it," was the reply.

The former dictator told Navarro that he had no forces to defend him and that his captor could do as he wished—exile him or take him before a firing squad. Navarro left Calles under guard after telling him to be ready to go to the airport at 6:30 a.m.

Calles, assisted by two sons and a daughter, as well as his physician, Dr. Abraham Ayala Gonzalez, dressed and ate breakfast before being taken to the airport, where he found Morones and the other prisoners waiting.

Calles's expulsion follows on the crest of a keenly fought debate between Mexican capital interests, including large American investors, who have rallied about the former "strong man," and the strongly Leftist ad-

ministration of Cardenas, with the latter the victor.

Cardenas today looms as the dominant figure in Mexico. It is expected that a further house cleaning will oust congressmen, governors and other political figures who still lean towards Calles, and thus tighten the President's control over the country to prevent any resurgence of the Calles party.

Cardenas Gives Reasons

MEXICO CITY, April 10 (AP).—President Lazaro Cardenas, explaining the exiling of former President Plutarco Elias Calles, declared in a statement tonight that the long-time dictator of Mexico had carried on "criminal labor against the Mexican revolution."

The government decided to send Calles out of Mexico, Cardenas said, "to guard the nation from further upsets which might have threatened to ruin the collective organization and endanger the conquests achieved by so many sacrifices."

"Not wishing to follow the lamentable precedents of our cruel political struggles, in which the principle of respect for human life has been disregarded many times," the President stated, "I considered that the circumstances demanded, for reasons of public security, the immediate departure from Mexico of General Calles, Luis V. Morones, Luis L. Leon and Rafael Melchior Ortega."

Calles's son, Roolfo Elias Calles, who formerly was Secretary of Communications under Cardenas, demanded in a statement that the authorities "present concrete proofs of the calumnious charges made against my father."

Mexico Is Near Revolt, Says Calles, Safe in U. S.

Exile Stops at Dallas on Way to Rest in California

DALLAS, Texas, April 10 (AP).—Plutarco Elias Calles, arriving here late this evening by airplane, declared that Mexico was on the brink of a revolution, and expressed a belief that his banishment today would aggravate the situation. On his way to reside in California with one of his daughters, Calles reached Dallas in company with the three political aids who were exiled with him.

Mexico's one-time dictator disclaimed any desire for further active participation in the political life of his native land.

"If there is anything that can save Mexico now, it is for labor and the middle classes to organize and fight Communism," he said. "I do not mean revolution. I mean evolution. But, right now, Mexico is a boiling caldron of dissatisfaction. Revolution is already stirring in Mexico. My exile will make matters worse."

"I blame Cardenas [President Lazaro Cardenas] for my exile. During my last stay in Mexico, I was constantly watched by the police. My telephone lines were tapped, I had no freedom, I was hounded as a common criminal. I deeply resent the manner in which I was treated."

"I will spend the remainder of my life resting."

Calles telephoned to his daughter, Mrs. Fernando Terrelblanco, who lives in San Diego, Calif., to advise her of his plan to visit her. He will continue to Los Angeles tomorrow.

His face haggard and gray, Calles paused only a moment at the municipal airport before hurrying to a residential hotel. He and his aids had passed the day on a hasty, forced airplane journey from Mexico City, entering the United States at Brownsville, Tex.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, 1936

SIX GUARD CALLES ON FLIGHT TO TEXAS

Ex-President Crosses Border
at Brownsville, Then Flies
for Los Angeles.

BELIEVES REVOLT IS NEAR

Charges Mexican Government
Is Aiding in the Spread
of Communism.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 10.—Carrying a book, "My Fight," by Adolf Hitler, and surrounded by an armed guard of six Mexican soldiers, the exiled General Plutarco Elias Calles arrived here by airplane from Mexico today.

He appeared worn and ill as he stepped from the airplane following the guard and the faithful followers who were deported with him, Luis L. Leon, Luis N. Morones, General Rafael Melchor Ortega, General José Maria Tapia and his son, Alfredo Calles.

The armed guard was headed by Alfredo Echegaray. The guards left their arms at the Brownsville Pan American airport and crossed the Rio Grande to Matamoros. They will return in the morning and go to Mexico on the tri-motor Ford plane on which they accompanied General Calles here. The airplane was chartered by the Mexican Government from Pan American Airways.

Sees Chaos in Mexico

General Calles said conditions in Mexico were chaotic.

"Communism is rapidly spreading in the country and the government is helping it to spread," he said.

He particularly blamed Emilio Portes Gil, head of the National Revolutionary party of Mexico.

"They are blaming me for the conditions in Mexico when the blame properly rests on them," he said.

After being cleared by immigration officials, the exiles were permitted to waive customs and they sat down in the waiting room of the airport. Other members of the party ate, but General Calles waved everything aside.

They chartered an airplane and left at 3 P. M. for Los Angeles.

"I will go to Los Angeles to live with my daughter and other relatives," General Calles said.

When asked whether he expected to return to Mexico, he smiled slightly and extended his hands in the Mexican gesture which means, "Who knows?"

Sees Revolution Near

DALLAS, Texas, April 10 (AP).—General Plutarco Elias Calles declared here tonight that Mexico was on the brink of a revolution and expressed the belief that his exile would aggravate the situation.

"I would not again accept the Presidency of Mexico under any circumstances," he said. "Conditions there are bad and they are becoming worse."

He said he did not believe revolution would solve Mexico's problems.

"If there is anything that can save Mexico now it is for labor and the middle classes to organize and fight communism," he declared. "I do not mean revolution. I mean evolution. But right now Mexico is a boiling caldron of dissatisfaction."

"I blame Cardenas [President Lázaro Cardenas] for my exile. During my last stay in Mexico I was constantly watched by the police. My telephone lines were tapped; I had no freedom; I was hounded as a common criminal. I deeply resent the manner in which I was treated."

General Calles said his life in California, where he is headed, will be one of complete relaxation, "No politics, no fishing, no hunting—nothing but rest." He will continue to Los Angeles tomorrow.

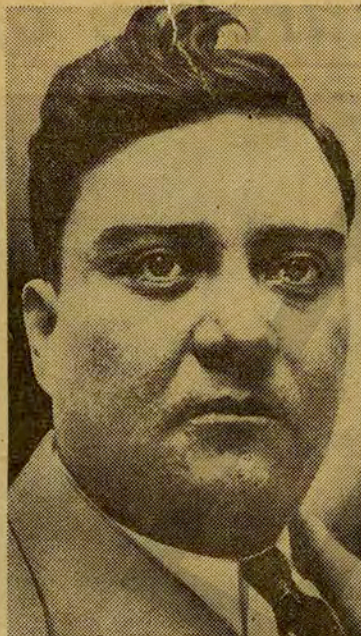
"I was combating communism," was his terse explanation why the Cardenas government exiled him. "A respect for democratic principles would be the best thing that could happen to Mexico."

Despite his weariness, he had taken time this afternoon to write his account of his summary ejection from Mexico. In it he denied responsibility for the recent bombing of a train, termed charges against him "preposterous," said his exile was not a surprise to him and ended with the expressed hope that "things may change in Mexico and I may be able to return."

POLITICAL LEADERS EXILED FROM MEXICO



Times Wide World Photo.
General Plutarco Elias Calles



Associated Press Photo.
Rafael Melchor Ortega



Times Wide World Photo.
Luis N. Morones



Associated Press Photo.
Luis L. Leon

Calles Lays Expulsion of Himself and Aides To Fight Against Mexican Communism

General Plutarco Elias Calles was asked by THE NEW YORK TIMES why in his opinion he was expelled from Mexico. He sent the following dispatch, signed by him and his companions in exile:

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 10.—A grave attack which violates our constitutional guarantees has been made upon the undersigned. The only reason given by the government for expatriating us is the anarchical conditions which prevail in the country.

General Calles states that the only responsibility for this situation lies with the government itself, which, for more than a year, has been developing a demagogic policy and has been attempting to implant communism. We have done all in our power as citizens to combat this tendency without violating the law.

The expulsion of the labor leader Morones is due to the wish of the government to destroy the Regional Confederation of Labor (CROM) which does not wish to capitulate to the Communist labor organization that supports the government and is headed by Lombardo Toledano.

The desire of the government, whatever declarations it may make to the contrary, is to socialize the machinery of production, disregarding the private property rights that guarantee our institutions, and to establish a collective system in agriculture similar to the Russian system.

We repudiate communism, as we consider it not adaptable to our country and because the Mexican people refuse to accept it.

P. ELIAS CALLES,
MELCHOR ORTEGA,
LUIS N. MORONES,
LUIS L. LEON.

CALLES DOMINATED MEXICO 11 YEARS

Elected President in 1924, He
Ruled Nation Until Over-
ruled by Cardenas.

LOST SUPPORT OF LABOR

He Also Alienated Church and
Farmers—Described as
Thirsty for Power.

Plutarco Elias Calles, for many years the "strong man" and virtual dictator of Mexico, obtained his first important official position as Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the Carranza government. Before that, however, he had espoused the revolutionary cause in the revolt against Porfirio Diaz, which resulted in the overthrow of that Dictator-President in 1913.

His real power as a dictator, both before and behind the scenes of Mexican politics, extended from 1924, the year when he was elected President, until the beginning of 1935. He was President until 1928, but he was the real master of Mexico's political destinies until the advent of General Lázaro Cardenas, who assumed office as President on Dec. 1, 1934.

Cardenas Upset Calles

Calles, indeed, had been a friend and supporter of Cardenas, thinking, probably, that the new President would just be another puppet. This was not to be. In the first place Cardenas showed great sympathy toward the laboring classes, and when Calles undertook to protest against what he thought were radical tendencies, he was made to understand that his advice was not wanted.

Not only that, but the anger of the laboring classes had been aroused, and Calles went to the United States in voluntary exile. He returned last December, defiant against the charges which the press of Mexico were hurling against him that he had become a traitor to the revolution.

While Calles himself was permitted to live on his big ranch, about twenty miles from Mexico, D. F., he was under close and constant police supervision and was virtually a prisoner. Many of his friends and adherents were placed under arrest and some were sent into exile.

Calles had become hated by the Roman Catholic clergy, and his struggle with the church took such an acute form that it culminated in the closing of the churches throughout the country. The effects of this trial of strength between Calles and the church were noticeable not only in the religious field, but in the economic life of the republic.

Trade was affected to such an extent that years passed before merchants in the interior were able to recover from the tacit boycott established by Catholic families.

Pledged to Obregon Policies

Calles came into power as President pledged to continue the work begun under Obregon—land for peasants, work for the workers, education for the masses and legitimate profits for decent capital and honest business. As the years went on, however, his sympathy for the agrarians waned, as it did for the laboring classes. He complained that the peasants who received land allotments did not cultivate them in accordance with his plans.

His feud with the church began in earnest in the beginning of 1926, when the Mexican Roman Catholic episcopate took a positive stand against the religious and educational provisions of the Constitution and thus precipitated a conflict between church and State.

Calles has been described as ruthless and thirsty for power. There are about him characteristics that recall Porfirio Diaz, Huerta, and other dictators of his country, but he enjoyed a good deal of popularity in certain circles, notably among the military and some industrialists. A man of iron will, he has shown himself extremely intolerant on meeting opposition, but even his worst enemies admit that he has been able and energetic.

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DATE APRIL 11 1936

A MEXICAN EXILE

The arrest and forced exile of General CALLES and three of his close associates is a surprise move only in the sense that it brings to a head a long controversy in Mexican politics. President CARDENAS, who ordered this action, quarreled with CALLES over matters of labor policy, soon after his election, and out of this disagreement developed a conflict which soon became something much more than the personal rivalry of two generals for leadership of the National Revolutionary party. Around CALLES gathered the more conservative elements of the party; around CARDENAS, some middle-class supporters, but more trade unionists and peasants—the first group clamoring for higher wages and social legislation, the second renewing its perennial demand for land. So definitely aligned were the two groups that in Mexico “calismo” and “cardenismo” have come to represent two conflicting sets of economic, political and social ideas.

In the later stages of the controversy CARDENAS has increasingly had the upper hand—so much so that in December of last year CALLES was expelled from the political party he had founded. Whether his arrest and exile means simply that CARDENAS now feels strong enough to deliver the coup de grâce, or whether CARDENAS has acted because he has had reason to fear that

CALLES might recruit fresh opposition to the present Government, will become clearer when more is known. In either case the removal of CALLES from the scene (permanently or temporarily) will not in itself solve the problems with which the Government finds itself confronted. Among these problems are the dispute with the church, the protests of foreign investors against the trend of recent legislation and the fact that different groups of CARDENAS's supporters expect him to work wonders simultaneously in several different directions.

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DATE APRIL 11 1936

Accuses Calles of Plotting

President of Mexico Says Expelled Leader Was Guilty of 'Illicit Labors.'

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MEXICO CITY, April 11.—Former President Plutarco Elias Calles and three of his chief aides were expelled from the country because the Government believed there was grave danger of revolution, it was indicated today.

President Lazaro Cardenas, in a statement on the expulsions, said that Calles and his men had "engaged in illicit labors which tended to impede the march of the institutions (of the Government) and frustrate the nobles purposes of the State."

Luis Mora, Left Wing president of the Chamber of Deputies, charged bluntly: "The Government was forced to adopt measures to combat clergy, capitalism and Callesism, which took advantage of every opportunity to perform monstrous crimes to bring discredit on Mexico, such as the kidnapping of an American at Etzatlan and attacks on villages, culminating in the monstrous bombing of a train on the Vera Cruz-Mexico City Railway."

Demonstration at His Home.

Mora's statement was indicative of the attitude which the Government has taken that Calles and his followers incited disorders so that they might charge that Communism and anarchism prevailed throughout Mexico.

It was disclosed that the Government had long watched Calles's activities, and for a time thought it best to ignore him. So real was the fear that his continued presence might mean serious trouble that President Cardenas decided he must go.

A score of laborers demonstrated in front of Calles's home last night, demanding that it be converted into

Continued on Page 2.

CARDENAS ALLEGES CALLES CONSPIRED

Continued from Page 1.

a home for working men. Police dispersed them, but fearing renewed visitations Calles's family moved to the home of a friend.

The workers said as they left that they would insist that the palatial homes of Leon Morones, as well as Calles, be converted into orphanages or workers' homes.

The newspaper Universal charged today that the Interior Department believed the bombing of the Vera Cruz train and the kidnaping in February of Samuel Faneuf, American mining engineer, at Etzatlan, were part of a series of terroristic acts designed to give foreign countries the idea that anarchy existed in Mexico.

May Seize Vast Lands.

MEXICO CITY, April 11 (A. P.)—A movement of expropriation of the vast properties of the exiled former dictator of Mexico, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, was started today by Left Wing members of the Chamber of Deputies. Manlio Fabio Altamirano, Radical deputy from Vera Cruz, who predicted the exile of Calles and his followers three days ago, sent a telegram to Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, in which he said: "Well done, Mr. President. Now it is necessary that the working masses be given back the evilly gained goods of those who betrayed the revolution."

Includes Several Homes.

The petition of Altamirano was supported by numerous other Senators and Deputies, as well as workers organizations, which demanded that the Government take over the enormous properties which Calles acquired over a period of twenty years while serving and leading a socialistically inclined revolutionary movement.

Those properties include several urban homes, the Santa Barbara ranch, where the former President was arrested Thursday night, and many mining, industrial and rural holdings.

Luis Leon, Rafael Melchor Ortega and Luis I. Morones, the three "Callista" leaders exiled yesterday with the former dictator, also have important holdings and are considered among the most wealthy Mexicans.

Calles Expects Communism.

DALLAS, Tex., April 11 (U. P.)—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles charged today, as he prepared to board a plane for Los Angeles, that the Mexican Government exiled him yesterday so that it might organize a communist State. President Lazaro Cardenas, he said, "is leading Mexico to chaos and anarchy."

The former Mexican President and "strong man," whose power was

chiefly responsible for Cardenas's election, still carried with him as he denounced Communism, the copy of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf" that he was reading Thursday night when soldiers routed him from bed in Mexico City to order him out of the country.

"Mexico's administration is backed by communists," he said, "but the majority of the people do not desire Communism. I was sent from Mexico because I fought Communism, although I fought lawfully."

Going to San Diego.

Rugged and peon-bred, Calles had recovered during a night's rest from his exhaustion when a chartered airplane landed him and four friends here last night. He had not shaved then for twenty-four hours and his eyes were red from lack of sleep. He is recuperating from influenza.

"I am going to my home in San Diego to rest and I will have nothing to do with politics," he said. "I don't know whether I will ever return to Mexico."

"President Cardenas and I are friends, yes; but we differ on principles. His policy of fostering Communism may not lead to revolution, but it is ruining the infant industries of Mexico—it can lead only to anarchy and chaos."

Calles chatted amiably with reporters and members of the Mexican colony last night.

"I will live in San Diego, owing to the hospitality which the United States has offered me and which I will know how to appreciate," he said. "Some day—God speed the day!—things may change and I may be able to return to Mexico, my home for fifty-eight years and for whose interest I always worked."

The possibility that his deportation might cause an uprising in Mexico were dispelled by Calles with a shrug.

He Praises Daniels.

"I am an old man. I have been retired from politics a long time. My exile cannot bring an armed movement. If there are any revolutionary movements they will answer to more justified causes."

He declined comment on the religious controversy in Mexico or on activities of United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels, except to say Daniels is "a very fine man."

Calles emphasized that he is out of Mexican politics forever with the Spanish word "absolutamente," which he spoke determinedly.

Calles said he was not surprised at his deportation, but that it came at an entirely unexpected moment. He had himself deported many enemies for lesser political offenses than he has committed against the Cardenas regime.

California Taxes Varied.

SAN FRANCISCO (U. P.)—The California Manufacturers' Association has figured out there are eighty-nine different tax days in California on which taxes fall due. This does not include the sales tax which is paid every day.

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CALLES AND AIDES EXILED BY MEXICO; FIVE FLY TO TEXAS

**Morones, Leon, Ortega, Tapia
Also Are Accused of Plotting
Against the Government.**

ALL ARE SEIZED AT NIGHT

**Troops Surround Homes When
Notice Is Given to Take Early
Plane at the Capital.**

PART IN BOMBING DENIED

**Ex-President Admits Opposing
Communist Trend—Expects
Revolution Soon.**

By **HARRY NICHOLLS**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO, D. F., April 10.—General Plutarco Elias Calles, former President of Mexico and one of the greatest personalities in Mexico since the time of Dictator Porfirio Diaz, was arrested and deported to the United States this morning by order of President Lazaro Cardenas.

He was taken from his native country in an airplane of the Compania Mexicana de Aviacion, a subsidiary of Pan American Airways, before 8 A. M. and reached Brownsville, Texas, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon with others who were arrested by the military authorities.

With General Calles went Luis L. Leon, former Minister of Industry and Commerce and Minister of Agriculture; Luis N. Morones, leader of the Regional Confederation of Labor and former Minister of Industry and Commerce; General Rafael Melchor Ortega, former Governor of the State of Guanajuato, and General José Maria Tapia, former chief of the Presidential headquarters staff under Provisional President Pascual Ortiz Rubio.

President Charges Plot

An official statement on the government's action by Luis Rodriguez, private secretary to President Cardenas, was issued this morning as follows:

"The departure of General Plutarco Calles with Luis Morones, General Melchor Ortega, Luis Leon and others for Brownsville is the consequence of threats to the public welfare which forced the federal Executive to take this action."

Today's drastic action followed charges by the Permanent Commission of Congress last night that General Calles and his exiled supporters were plotting against the government and were responsible for the dynamiting of a train Monday on the way to the capital from Vera Cruz, in which nine persons were killed and at least fourteen were injured.

The Calles home at Santa Barbara and the homes of the others who were exiled with him were surrounded by government agents at midnight. The men were taken to the central airport shortly before 8 o'clock. Their removal was entrusted to General Rafael Navaro, chief of operations in the Valley of Mexico.

At 11:30 last night General Navaro, accompanied by twenty soldiers of the Nineteenth Infantry Regiment and eight policemen arrived at the Calles hacienda in Santa Barbara on the outskirts of the capital in automobiles. The soldiers and policemen surrounded the house while General Navaro, followed by three policemen, entered the bedroom of the former Mexican dictator. He was in bed, suffering from influenza.

Calles Shows No Surprise

Without showing the slightest sign of surprise General Calles said, "I am at your orders."

General Navaro said solemnly:

"By order of the President of the republic you are under arrest. I have instructions to inform you that under Presidential orders you must leave the republic before 7 A. M. A special airplane will be at your disposal to take you to the United States border."

"May I ask the reason for this order?" said General Calles.

"The welfare of the country demands it," replied General Navaro.

When General Navaro entered the bedroom the former President was in pajamas. Getting out of bed he said:

"I consider myself your prisoner. I have no forces at my disposal and I do not need them. You may take me in an airplane or before a firing squad. I do not consider myself responsible for the conditions through which Mexico is passing. The government is responsible."

General Navaro replied, "I request you to prepare to accompany me at 6:30 to the Central Airfield," and then left, saying, "By your leave." The soldiers were ordered

Continued on Page Nine

CALLES AND AIDES EXILED BY MEXICO

Continued From Page One

by General Navaro to treat General Calles with respect.

The former President dressed, assisted by his two sons. He packed clothing in two bags.

A few minutes later, while walking back and forth in his room, he denounced the charges of the Permanent Commission of Congress that he had caused the dynamiting of the Vera Cruz train and was engaged in a seditious movement.

"Since my return to Mexico last December I have not had any interest, much less any intervention, in politics in my country," he said. "I have always considered President Cardenas an upright, honest man and one of judgment. I believe, and so does all the world, that it is necessary to make a more equitable distribution of wealth to avoid exploitation of the poor by the rich, to improve the condition of the masses, socially, economically and morally.

"My only points of difference with the present administration have been that I am in accord with what the people need but not with the methods employed by the government, for I consider them prejudicial to Mexico.

"I believe that the order for my expulsion is the result of the charge by the Left wing of the Chamber of Deputies that I am responsible for the dynamiting of the Vera Cruz train. That outrage against civilization was conceived and executed by criminal, morbid and de-

mented minds. I am immune from that calumny.

"Such accusations do not injure me but what I cannot understand is the real motive for the blowing up of the train. The dynamiting of a military train might be understood but to blow to atoms defenseless passengers cannot come within human consideration."

When General Navaro returned to take General Calles to the airfield the former dictator received him with the words, "At your orders, my general."

"If it is not inconvenient," General Calles continued, "I shall go in my car."

"All right," General Navaro replied.

"And my family will go with me, if you don't mind," said the prisoner.

"You may go in your car with your family," General Navaro promised.

At the Central Airport General Navaro pointed out an airplane, saying:

"That will take you to Brownsville with Luis Leon, Luis Morones and Melchor Ortega, together with necessary guards."

When General Calles asked permission to take members of his family with him, General Navaro said he could do so up to the capacity of the airplane. General Calles took only his son, Alfredo, and one aide.

At 7:45 when the airplane's engines had been warmed up General Navaro said, "All is ready." General Calles replied, "Well, let's go," and without any formal farewells to his remaining relatives Mexico's former "strong man" walked alone and entered the plane which, in a few minutes, disappeared in the direction of Tampico.

President Cardenas issued the following statement this evening:

"The executive under my charge has been observing carefully the incessant manoeuvres which some

political elements have been developing in the country during the past two months to provoke a permanent state of alarm and social uneasiness.

"While the manoeuvres were limited to a defamatory campaign in the republic and abroad, directed against the members of the present administration and the systems it has introduced I maintained the firm intention, which I announced from the beginning, to proceed in this case without haste and with absolute calm. I deferred intervention until it could be seen that without equivocation that the authors of this agitation persisted in their nefarious task.

"But when the situation reached such an extreme stage as to impede the march of our institutions and to frustrate the most noble ends of the State in our social struggle, it appeared indispensable to the federal executive, in view of their criminal work, to abandon its attitude of watchful waiting and to adopt measures to prevent disturbances of a greater magnitude which, if not averted, would threaten to break down our collective organization and endanger the conquests we have achieved in exchange for so many sacrifices.

"Conscious of the responsibilities of the government over which I preside, I desire to depart from the lamentable precedents which exist in the history of our bitter political struggles and in which frequently little value has been placed on the principle of respect for human life. Therefore, I considered the circumstances demanded, as imperative for the public welfare, the immediate departure from national territory of General Plutarco Elias Calles, Luis Morones, Luis Leon and Melchor Ortega.

Blames Cardenas for Unrest

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO, D. F., April 10.—General Calles, while waiting at Santa

Barbara for a military escort to take him to the Central Airport, told The Associated Press correspondent:

"I have done nothing, nor am I responsible for the conditions in Mexico with the constant strikes, agitations and promotions of class hatred, which the government itself is fomenting."

He said he believed he was being sent into exile because the government thought him responsible for denunciations of President Cardenas at a workers' meeting last Sunday.

Recent isolated official statements blaming General Calles for labor unrest and accusing him of creating difficulties for the government culminated last night in a double-barreled blast by Eduardo Reyes, president of the Left-wing [government] bloc in the Senate, bringing into the open many charges that had been whispered against the former dictator.

Senator Reyes accused Callistas [followers of General Calles] of bombing a Vera Cruz train on Monday with the "object of creating a situation of terror and undermining the Cardenas régime." He charged that General Calles, by sending statements to the United States press, in which he said a state of chaos and anarchy prevailed in Mexico, "was betraying the country and attempting to provoke the intervention of the United States."

The others exiled were formally charged with subversive labor activities. A strike organized this week by one of the unions led by Mr. Morones in the industrial center of Orizaba, State of Vera Cruz, had been declared illegal by the Federal Labor Board but is still in progress, threatening to spread to the rest of the State.

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38

ADDRESS BOSTON MASS

DATE APRIL 11 1936

DATE

CALLES EXPECTS MEXICAN REVOLT

Thinks Exile Will Start Revolution in Country

DALLAS, Tex, April 10 (A P)
—Plutarco Elias Calles declared here tonight that Mexico is on the brink of revolution and expressed belief that his exile will aggravate the situation.

Calles, banished with three political aids from the land he ruled as "Strong Man" for 11 years, disclaimed any further active participation in Mexican politics.

"I would not again accept the Presidency of Mexico," he said.

Haggard and weakened by a recent siege of influenza, the ex-President of Mexico emphasized: "Never, never, never, under any circumstances am I going back to Mexico with any idea of engaging in politics or government." He was quick to add that he did not believe revolution was the solution to Mexico's problems.

Must Fight Communism

"If there is anything that can save Mexico now, it is for labor

Calles

Continued on Page 2

and the middle classes to organize and fight Communism," he declared. "I do not mean revolution. I mean evolution. But right now, Mexico is a boiling cauldron of dissatisfaction."

"Revolution is already stirring in Mexico," he said. "My exile will make matters worse."

"I blame Cardenas (President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico) for my exile."

"During my last stay in Mexico I was constantly watched by the police. My telephone lines were trapped, I had no freedom, I was hounded as a common criminal. I deeply resent the manner in which I was treated."

"I will spend the remainder of my life resting."

Calles telephoned his daughter, Mrs Fernando Terrelblanco, in San Diego, Calif, to advise her of his plans to visit her.

Former Officials Ousted

Summarily ousted with Calles, who for 11 years ruled Mexico with an iron hand, were Luis Morones, formerly Minister of Labor; Luis de Leon, formerly Minister of the Interior and Agriculture, and Rafael Melchor Ortega, ex-Governor of Guanajuato.

Alfredo Calles, son of the former "Strong Man," accompanied them as far as Brownsville.

Calles was roused from bed at his Santa Barbara ranch outside the Mexican capital shortly after midnight, and placed aboard the plane.

Radical deputies published charges that Calles was responsible for the bombing of a Vera Cruz train last Monday in which 13 persons were killed and 18 injured.

Calles emphatically denied the accusation with:

"Bombers are not exiled; they are executed."

His son will be permitted to re-enter Mexico. He will fly back tomorrow.

Calles had been watched closely since he returned to his Mexico City ranch from the United States last December. Ostensibly, he has refrained from any political activity, but the Cardenas Administration distrusted his very presence.

Cardenas Acts Swiftly

MEXICO CITY, April 10 (A P)—Mexico's Leftist Government, striking suddenly at "subversive activity," forced into dramatic exile to the United States today the stern one-time hero and warrior-President, Gen Plutarco Elias Calles.

The unexpected Government coup was directed personally by Calles' former follower, President Lazaro Cardenas, who has eclipsed his former chieftain in the political sun. Calles had assailed as Communistic the policies of Cardenas, whom he picked for the Presidency.

In a statement issued late today through his private secretary, President Cardenas said the expulsions were dictated through "reasons of public health."

He called a majority of his Cabinet ministers into separate emergency conferences at the national palace and explained the situation. The Secretariat of the Interior telegraphed all state Governors, informing them that the four were "detained at orders of the President of the Republic and expelled from the country for the purpose of maintaining tranquility."

Whole Country Startled

The coup was executed so swiftly and secretly that the news startled the public. Among comments heard was the one: "Calles got the same medicine he gave many others."

The newspaper Ultimas Noticias, publishing the Associated Press' story, sold 80,000 copies of an extra in half an hour, an all-time record for the sale of afternoon newspapers in the capital.

A cordon of Federal troops and secret police surrounded the homes of the ex-President and his three supporters, arrested them and deported them this morning, accompanied by three army officers as guards.

Leftists claimed Calles was fomenting agitation against the Government in an effort to bring about intervention by the United States in this country. Only last night the left wing of the Chamber of Deputies charged Calles with responsibility for the bombing of a Vera Cruz-Mexico City train Monday, in which 13 persons were killed.

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DATE APRIL 11 1936

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CALLES, 3 AIDES DEPORTED BY MEXICAN ARMY

39
"Strong Man" Accuses
Cardenas Regime of
Communism; Brought
to U. S. by Plane

Taken From Sick Bed in Ranch
Home; Linked to Bombing
of Train in Which 13 Died;
Will Go to Coast

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 10
(A. P.).—Former President Plutarco
Elias Calles and three other once-
powerful Mexican political figures—
all bitter opponents of the present
revolutionary government — were
forcibly exiled to the United States
today.

Under guard of six heavily armed
Mexican Army officers, Calles and
his fellow exiles were placed aboard
a specially chartered plane at Mex-
ico City and rushed across the bor-
der to Brownsville.

"A state of anarchy exists in Mex-
ico and Communism is spreading
with government help," Calles de-
clared when, after a four and a
half hour flight, he arrived at the
Brownsville airport.

"Conditions in Mexico are bad and
the government is making them
worse."

Others Exiled

Summarily ousted with Calles,
who for 11 years ruled Mexico with
an iron hand, were Luis Morones,
former Minister of Labor; Luis de
Leon, former Minister of the In-
terior and Agriculture, and Rafael
Melchor Ortega, former Governor
of Guanajuato.

Alfred Calles, son of the former
"strong man," accompanied them.

Later the four exiles left by plane
for Fort Worth, Tex., where they
will spend the night. They will con-
tinue on to San Diego, Calif., to-
morrow.

Commission were Captain
matter before the State
Those appointed to present
request from prominent citizen
fore the proper authorities with the
a resolution was passed to go be-
and return to Cape Horn

CALLES AND 3 AIDES DEPORTED BY MEXICO

39

Continued From First Page

soldiers, then informed Calles he "must leave Mexico because the conditions of the country so demand." Navarro said the surprise action was by direct order of the president, Lazaro Cardenas.

Radical deputies published charges that Calles was responsible for the bombing of a Vera Cruz train last Monday in which 13 persons were killed and 18 injured.

Calles emphatically denied the accusation with:

"Bombers are not exiled. they are executed."

Denies Fomenting Trouble

He ridiculed charges he was fomenting anti-government agitation in an attempt to provoke United States intervention in Mexico.

"Quien Sabe," Calles said with a faint smile and a shrug when asked whether he would ever return to the Southern Republic.

Asked whether his friends would help him return, he said:

"Oh friends are only spectators down there."

His son will be permitted to re-enter Mexico. He will fly back tomorrow.

Calles had been watched closely since he returned to his Mexico City ranch from the United States last December. Ostensibly, he has refrained from any political activity, but the Cardenas Administration distrusted his very presence.

Lost Political Control

After losing control of the Mexican Government last June, he voluntarily left Mexico and lived for some time in California, recovering from a serious illness. His health apparently was restored when he returned to his homeland. Recently, he has been ill with influenza. He appeared weak when he arrived here.

American Consul Herndon Goforth, of Matamoros, Mexico, was at the airport to meet the Calles party in behalf of the United States. Customs men waived examination of the few bags they brought and immigration officials quickly found their papers in order.

Arrest Kept Secret

The Mexican Government had kept secret the Calles arrest as long as possible and word of the drastic action was slow in reaching here, with the result that few were at the airport when the exiles arrived.

Calles intimated he was ill when the soldiers arrested him last night. He was allowed time to dress in a dark, conservative suit and pack a few personal effects. Then, they took him to the airport, where the other three men were under guard.

Morones, one-time leader of the Mexican Labor Party, and the others had been secretly arrested yesterday afternoon.

Calles Sent From Mexico to Aid "Public Health"

MEXICO CITY, April 10 (A. P.).—Mexico's leftist government, striking suddenly at "subversive activity," forced into dramatic exile to the United States today the stern one-time hero and warrior-president, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles.

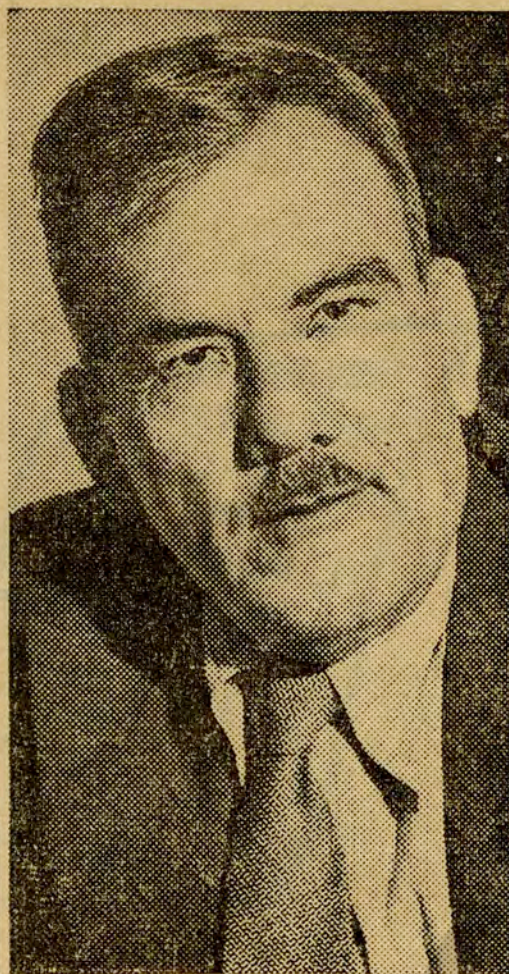
Calles, whose 11-year-old rule of turbulent Mexican politics once won him the title of "strong man," was placed aboard a Texas-bound airplane with three of his followers.

The unexpected government coup was directed personally by Calles' former follower, President Lazaro Cardenas, who has eclipsed his former chieftain in the political sun. Calles had assailed as Communistic the policies of Cardenas, whom he picked for the presidency.

Cardenas Statement

In a statement issued late today through his private secretary, President Cardenas said the expulsions were dictated through "reasons of public health."

He called a majority of his Cab-



PLUTARCO CALLES

Who has been deported to the United States by Mexico, of which he was once "strong-man" President. He expressed ignorance of the cause.

inet ministers into separate emergency conferences at the National Palace and explained the situation. The Secretariat of the Interior telegraphed all state governors informing them that the four were "detained at orders of the President of the Republic and expelled from the country for the purpose of maintaining tranquility."

The coup was executed so swiftly and secretly that the news startled the public. Among comments heard was the one: "Calles got the same medicine he gave many others."

Big Newspaper Sale

The newspaper, Ultimas Noticias, publishing the Associated Press story, sold 80,000 copies of an extra in half an hour, an all-time record for the sale of afternoon newspapers in the capital.

A cordon of Federal troops and secret police surrounded the homes of the former President and his three supporters last night, arrested them and deported them this morning, accompanied by three army officers as guards.

Sent out of the country with the 59-year-old Calles were:

Luis Morones, former Minister of Labor and leader of the regional Confederation of Workers and Peasants.

Louis Leon, former Minister of the Interior and of Agriculture.

Rafael Melchoir Ortega, former governor of Guanajuato.

The one-time "strong man," accompanied by three sons, his daughter and other friends, was taken to the airport where the other three prisoners were waiting.

Blamed in Train Wreck

Leftists claimed Calles was fomenting agitation against the government in an effort to bring about intervention by the United States in this country. Only last night, the left wing of the chamber of deputies charged Calles with responsibility for the bombing of a Vera Cruz-Mexico City train Monday in which 13 persons were killed. This was indignantly denied by the former president.

That Calles had no idea of his imminent exile was disclosed in an interview yesterday with the Associated Press at his Santa Barbara ranch, outside the capital. At that time he denied any interest in politics.

Upon orders of President Cardenas, Federal troops surrounded the ranch at midnight. General Rafael Navarro and three officers en-

tered Calles' bedroom, where he had been ill for four days with influenza.

Ordered to Leave

"By the orders of President Cardenas you must leave Mexico because the conditions of the country so demand," advised Navarro.

Calles replied: "I am your prisoner, since I have no forces, and you may take me to an airplane or before a firing squad. I consider that the conditions of the country are due, not to me, but to the government itself."

General Calles, white waiting at Santa Barbara for a military escort to take him to the airport, told the Associated Press correspondent:

"I have done nothing, nor am I responsible for the conditions in Mexico with the constant strikes, agitations and promotions of class hatred which the government itself is fomenting."

Will Live in California

He said he probably would go to live in San Diego, Calif., with his daughter, Mrs. Josefina Torre Blanca.

Calles said he believed he was being sent into exile because the government thought him responsible for verbal attacks upon President Cardenas at a workers' meeting last Sunday.

Police headquarters announced Morones, Leon and Melchoir Ortega were arrested on orders of the Presidency of the Republic, which "has been realizing an openly subversive movement, which was revealed to the government by one of those involved in the campaign."

Calles, who returned to the capital to live last December, had split with Cardenas on questions of labor policy. He defied suggestions to leave the country and said he would only get out if forced to do so.

After Calles returned, Cardenas was victorious in a political showdown and dismissed several of the President's followers from important military posts.

Scores of labor organizations asked the government to expel Calles as a "Fascist threat" after he had protested against what he called Cardenas' "marathon of radicalism."

Outwardly, Calles had taken no part recently in politics, but obviously the government must have supposed he was planning a coup with the aid of Labor Leader Morones.

Calles, born in poverty as a peon, educated himself and became successfully a school teacher, newspaper editor and soldier.

He first became President in 1924, but prior to that had been a personage of power and later named every succeeding President, including Cardenas.

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DATE APRIL 11 1936

CARDENAS' VICTORY ⁴⁰

The power struggle between President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico and Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, one-time strong man of the country, appears to have resulted in the former's complete victory. Calles, who until the break with Cardenas was President-maker and policy-maker of Mexico, has been exiled. Yesterday he arrived by plane at Brownsville, Texas, and reports have it that he plans to take up residence in San Diego, Cal. Whether this is the last act in the duel with Cardenas remains to be seen.

Calles was a protégé of General Obregon, whom he succeeded as President in 1924. At the end of Calles' term in 1928 Obregon was reelected but assassinated before he could take office. It was then that Calles became the kingmaker, dictating the choice of Portes Gil as Provisional President, the election of Ortiz Rubio in 1930 and the selection of Abelardo Rodríguez in 1932 when Rubio resigned. It was Calles, moreover, upon whom Portes Gil and Ortiz Rubio depended for the suppression of revolts against their régimes, the first in 1929, the second a year later. As head of the National Revolutionary party Calles was virtual dictator. But as he had drawn power to himself he had more and more openly repudiated the principles to which the country had committed itself in the Constitution of 1917. The strong man became a rich man, a banker and a defender of the order which he found convenient to himself.

As such he may have been less alert to symptoms of growing discontent than Cardenas was, and to the fact that power was slipping from him. In any case, Cardenas, shortly after his inauguration, announced a "six-year plan" for the country, a liberal labor program calculated to rally and attract the disaffected Mexican workers. Calles was outspoken in his criticism of this plan, and Cardenas replied by clearing his Cabinet of Calles' supporters. When early in December Calles returned to Mexico from America, a critical test of strength began. Cardenas maneuvered quickly, dismissed several high ranking army officers, caused the Senate to expel its "seditious and rebellious members," and replaced the Governors of five states believed to be too friendly to the strong man. At that time Calles defied the Government to expel him, but his gestures betrayed that he had lost the game. The Calles power was broken.

It would appear that since that time Cardenas has consolidated his position and now, sure at last that Calles no longer can influence the army, has taken the final step to be rid of the erstwhile dictator. As we pointed out last December, however, the real struggle has not been between Cardenas and Calles but between major political divisions in Mexico. Cardenas, a sharper politician, sensitive to the mood of the country, has sought to maintain a balance between the agrarians and the dissatisfied workers of the Left. He has not solved his problem by the expulsion of Calles. It is possible that now, with him out of the way, Cardenas will show his own hand. It is equally possible that this will sharpen instead of mitigating the conflict of which the Cardenas-Calles struggle was but a minor reflection.

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DATE APRIL 11 1936

CALLES DEPORTED BY PLANE TO U. S. WITH 3 LEADERS

Calles Expelled With Three Aides

Continued From First Page.

mind. The bombing killed 13 persons and injured 18, and Radical deputies published charges that Calles was responsible for the disaster. Cardenas finally yielded to the intense pressure of Calles' foes. Calles emphatically denied the bombing accusation, adding: "Bombers are not exiled; they are executed."

He also ridiculed charges that he was fomenting anti-Government agitation in an attempt to provoke United States intervention in Mexico.

After losing control of the Mexican Government last June Calles voluntarily left Mexico and lived for some time in California, recovering from a serious illness. His health apparently was restored when he returned to his homeland. Recently he has been ill with influenza. He appeared weak when he arrived here.

Calles had been watched closely since he returned to his Mexico City ranch from the United States last December. Ostensibly, he refrained from any political activity, but the Cardenas Administration distrusted his very presence.

"Quien sabe?" said Calles, with a faint smile and a shrug when asked whether he will ever return to the Southern republic.

Asked whether his friends will

help him return, he said:

"Oh, friends are only spectators down there."

His son will be permitted to re-enter Mexico. He will fly back tomorrow.

Met in Behalf of U. S.

American Consul Herndon Goforth, of Matamoros, Mexico, was at the airport to meet the Calles party in behalf of the United States. Customs men waived examination of the few bags they brought and immigration officials quickly found their papers in order.

The Mexican Government kept secret Calles' arrest as long as possible and word of the drastic action was slow in reaching here, with the result that few were at the airport when the exiles arrived.

In a statement issued late today, President Cardenas said the expulsions were dictated through "reasons of public health."

Cardenas Explains Situation.

He called a majority of his Cabinet Ministers into separate emergency conferences at the national palace and explained the situation. The Secretariat of the Interior telegraphed all State Governors informing them that the four were "detained at orders of the President of the Republic and expelled from the country for the purpose of maintaining tranquility."

The coup was executed so swiftly and secretly that the news startled the Mexican public. Among comments heard was the one: "Calles got the same medicine he gave many others."

General Calles, now in his 59th year, rose from a peon in absolute poverty to be Mexico's strongest ruler.

Calles began as a farm boy, educated himself, became a school teacher, then a newspaper editor, then a soldier. This last phase of his life, which marked the start of his rapid rise in power, was when he fought in 1910 as a revolutionary against Porfirio Diaz.

Rose to Presidency in 1924.

He first became President in 1924, but previous to that he maintained President Alvaro Obregon in power. Afterward he made Emilio Portes Gil, Pascual Ortiz Rubio and General Abelardo Rodriguez Presidents in succession.

It was his approval that gave the Presidency to Cardenas, the present Chief Executive of Mexico, in 1934. They split, more than a year ago, on questions of labor policy.

Former President of Mexico Is Routed Out of Bed and Hustled From Country.

'Strong Man' Exiled by Ex-Follower as He Is Blamed for Bombing of Train.

By Associated Press

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., April 10.—Former President Plutarco Elias Calles and three other once-powerful Mexican political figures were forcibly exiled to the United States today. All are bitter opponents of the present revolutionary Government.

Under guard of six heavily armed Mexican army officers, Calles and his fellow-exiles were placed aboard a plane at Mexico City and rushed across the border to Brownsville.

Calles Charges Anarchy.

"A state of anarchy exists in Mexico and Communism is spreading with Government help," Calles declared when, after a four and a half hour flight, he arrived here.

"Conditions in Mexico are bad and the Government is making them worse."

Summarily ousted with Calles, who for 11 years ruled Mexico with an iron hand, were Luis Morones, former Minister of Labor; Luis de Leon, former Minister of the Interior, and Agriculture, and Rafael Melchor Ortega, former governor of Guanajuato.

Alfredo Calles, son of the former "strong man," accompanied them.

Hop for Fort Worth.

Later the four exiles left by plane for Fort Worth, Tex., where they will spend the night. They will continue on tomorrow to San Diego, Calif., where Calles' daughter lives.

Calles was roused from bed at his Santa Barbara ranch outside the Mexican capital shortly after midnight.

General Rafael Navarro, commander of the military zone of the Valley of Mexico, surrounded the ranch with soldiers, then informed Calles he "must leave Mexico because the conditions of the country so demand."

Made President By Calles.

Ironically, it was President Lazaro Cardenas, once the follower of Calles and the man who rose to the Presidency by virtue of Calles' approval in 1934, who issued the expulsion order.

More than a year ago, Cardenas and the "strong man" split over labor policy. Since then Cardenas' advisers constantly have urged Calles' expulsion, but the President insisted his old friend should live in Mexico and be protected.

Once Refused to Ban Calles.

Observers recalled that in December, 70,000 laborers signed a manifesto demanding Calles' deportation but Cardenas replied that the former President was not a cause of worry to the Government.

The bombing of a Vera Cruz train last Monday, however, changed his

President and Exile



PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES
LAZARO CARDENAS

The "strong man" was ousted by plane.