

LAS ARMAS PARA NICARAGUA FUERON COMPRADAS EN NUEVA YORK

La Investigación de "The World" Descubre los Embarques
citados por Coolidge. Vaca llegó Aquí con
\$200,000

Por documentos que existen en la ciudad de Nueva York y según la investigación hecha por el periódico "The World", se vino a sacar en limpio, ayer, la pintoresca historia de uno de los embarques de armas a Nicaragua, y al cual alude el Presidente Coolidge en su mensaje al Congreso, del último lunes.

Hay una indicación muy marcada de que el embarque, que se dice ha sido el más grande que se ha remitido en una sola partida a la facción de Sacasa, fue costado con dinero americano.

La evidencia demuestra que el proyecto fue ideado y puesto en práctica en los Estados Unidos y que México y los mexicanos sólo tomaron una parte incidental en el asunto, a pesar de que se dice que a este despacho fue al que se refirió el Presidente de haber sido enviado "al mando de un oficial reservista de la marina mexicana."

En los primeros meses de la primavera, el Dr. T. S. Vaca, de Filadelfia, representante personal en los Estados Unidos del Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, contrincante liberal de Adolfo Díaz, a quien los Estados Unidos han reconocido como Presidente de Nicaragua, anduvo indagando con los comerciantes de este país si podrían venderle rifles, ametralladoras, cañones pequeños y parque, y se le informó que podrían surtir el pedido, por la cantidad que deseara, pero que el pago tendría que hacerse por adelantado, según era la regla invariable.

Como el Dr. Vaca carecía de dinero, solicitó plazo para cubrir el importe de la compra; pero las cuatro grandes firmas que existen capaces de atender una orden de la importancia de la del Dr. Vaca,

le informaron que estaba perdiendo su tiempo y el de ellas. Por algunas semanas el Dr. Vaca siguió haciendo sus gestiones y vino a ser bien conocido entre los comerciantes de Filadelfia y Nueva York.

En el mes de Junio, el Dr. Vaca, provisto de dinero y muy sonriente, se presentó con uno de los comerciantes neoyorkinos y le entregó cerca de \$200,000, junto con una lista de lo que necesitaba, y en la que aparecía una partida de 5,000 rifles del tipo modificado "Enfield", o del modelo 1917 del Ejército de los Estados Unidos, arreglado para cartucho "Springfield", a razón de \$20.00 rifle.

Los rifles fueron enviados a Filadelfia, donde se les "acondicionó" en una fábrica; luego se les puso a disposición de agentes nicaragüenses, quienes los despacharon a la frontera mexicana, empacados en cajas.

Una parte de este embarque fue a El Paso y la otra a San Diego, California; la primera se reexpidió a Puerto México, por ferrocarril; pero la segunda se perdió porque cayó en poder del General Estrada, un poco después de que cruzó la frontera.

Mientras que se "acondicionaban" los rifles en Filadelfia, se compraron ocho ametralladoras y dos cañones de 37 mm; y aunque el valor se cubrió en Nueva York, los artículos se obtuvieron en Filadelfia.

Además de los rifles, ametralladoras y cañones también se despacharon algunos cientos de miles de cartuchos. Todo se pagó oportunamente con el dinero que le llegó al Dr. Vaca durante las semanas en que estuvo tratando de colocar el pedido.

Después de efectuada la compra, Ten Eyck Beardlsey, un abogado de Broadway 302, representante del Dr. Vaca, formó la Corporación Americanic, la que compró a McAllister Brothers, de la Calle State 17, el vapor "Foam", que había sido empleado antes por un grupo de capitalistas y deportistas de Nueva York en la infructuosa busca del tesoro del buque

"Mérida", que se hundió cerca del Cabo Charles, Virginia.

En Brooklyn, en el muelle de la calle 29, se aprovisionó al "Foam" y con una tripulación compuesta de ciudadanos norteamericanos, contratada el 28 de Julio, partió el día 30, rumbo a San Diego, California.

El "Foam" arribó a Puerto México el 12 de Agosto, y como ya estaba allí el embarque de armas despachado de El Paso, se ordenó a la tripulación que se alistara para recibir el cargamento. Durante la noche del mismo día 12, se presentaron a bordo veinticinco soldados, quienes se dedicaron a subir cajas de rifles, cartuchos, cuatro ametralladoras y un cañón. Cuentan los marineros que ellos intentaron abandonar el buque cuando se dieron cuenta de que se embarcaban municiones, pero que los soldados les impidieron hacer tal cosa.

El siguiente puerto que tocaron fue Progreso, donde tomaron más provisiones. Saliendo de este lugar, se arrió la bandera norteamericana, izándose la de Nicaragua, y se obligó a los soldados a prestar el juramento a esta última.

El primer puerto a donde se llegó en la costa oriental de Nicaragua fue Prinzapolca, donde un puñado de soldados desembarcó y se posesionó del lugar. El domingo 22 de Agosto, la expedición ocupó Río Grande, no muy al sur, dejando un pequeño resguardo con una cantidad limitada de armas.

En Río Grande subieron a bordo dos oficiales alemanes, que se unieron a otro oficial que los marineros tomaron por mexicano.

El vapor "Foam" procedió para el Bluff de Bragman, donde existen grandes concesiones de caoba, y allí entró en acción el cañón; y tras un corto, pero reñido encuentro, se tomó el lugar. El buque regresó a Río Grande para adquirir provisiones y en seguida atacó a San Juan del Norte, donde se usó el cañón grande de vuelta, capturándose dicho

punto.

La tropas que para este tiempo ya llegaban a 100 individuos, emprendieron la marcha, por tierra, hacia Bluefields, haciéndose el "Foam" a la mar el día 7 con el fin de atacar este lugar, y contando con solo un pequeño grupo de soldados a bordo.

Cerca de Bluefields, la embarcación encalló, y tanto los soldados como el parque fueron recogidos por los empleados de una compañía frutera norteamericana. Como a la tripulación se le dejó en el buque sin provisiones, se vió precisada a permanecer así hasta el 22 de Septiembre, en que fue recogida por el crucero "Galveston", que la condujo a los Estados Unidos. Durante el tiempo que estuvieron los marineros sin provisiones, se alimentaron con cocos, arroz y frijoles de la costa, pero sin que se atrevieran a desembarcar.

El Dr. Vaca Dice que Compró el Barco como Agente de los Nicaragüenses.

Filadelfia, 13 de Enero.- Comentando sobre la versión de "The World", acerca del embarque de armas a Nicaragua, el Dr. Vaca dijo esta noche:

"Según entiendo, la narración está bien por una parte y mal por otra. Durante el levantamiento de Bluefield, en Mayo de 1925, se compraron algunas armas, que fueron embarcadas en Nueva Orleans; aunque llegó esto a mi conocimiento, no tuve nada que ver en el asunto. El Departamento de Estado supo del despacho de estas armas; yo fui, personalmente, allí y se los dije; se me contestó que estaba bien y que era legal, puesto que no existía entonces ningún embargo.

"El Departamento de Estado decretó el embargo de armas el día 15 de Septiembre, fecha en que se declaró el armisticio. Se me ha contado que después se han estado comprando armas; pero yo no estoy seguro de

ello.

"Yo no haría nada que infringiera las leyes de los Estados Unidos, según les informé en el Departamento de Estado; aunque he recibido numerosas ofertas de filibusteros, no quiero tomar parte en nada que sea ilegal.

"Es cierto que compré el valor "Foam" en Julio, en nombre de algunos nicaragüenses que viven en Guatemala y que indudablemente son simpatizadores del Dr. Sacasa. En ese mismo mes lo despaché. Como yo era simplemente el agente local, no sé el fin que tuvo; se me informó que se había empleado para el transporte de armas y que había encallado en un sitio de la costa. Beardsley se halla bien enterado de todo lo relacionado con la compra del "Foam.

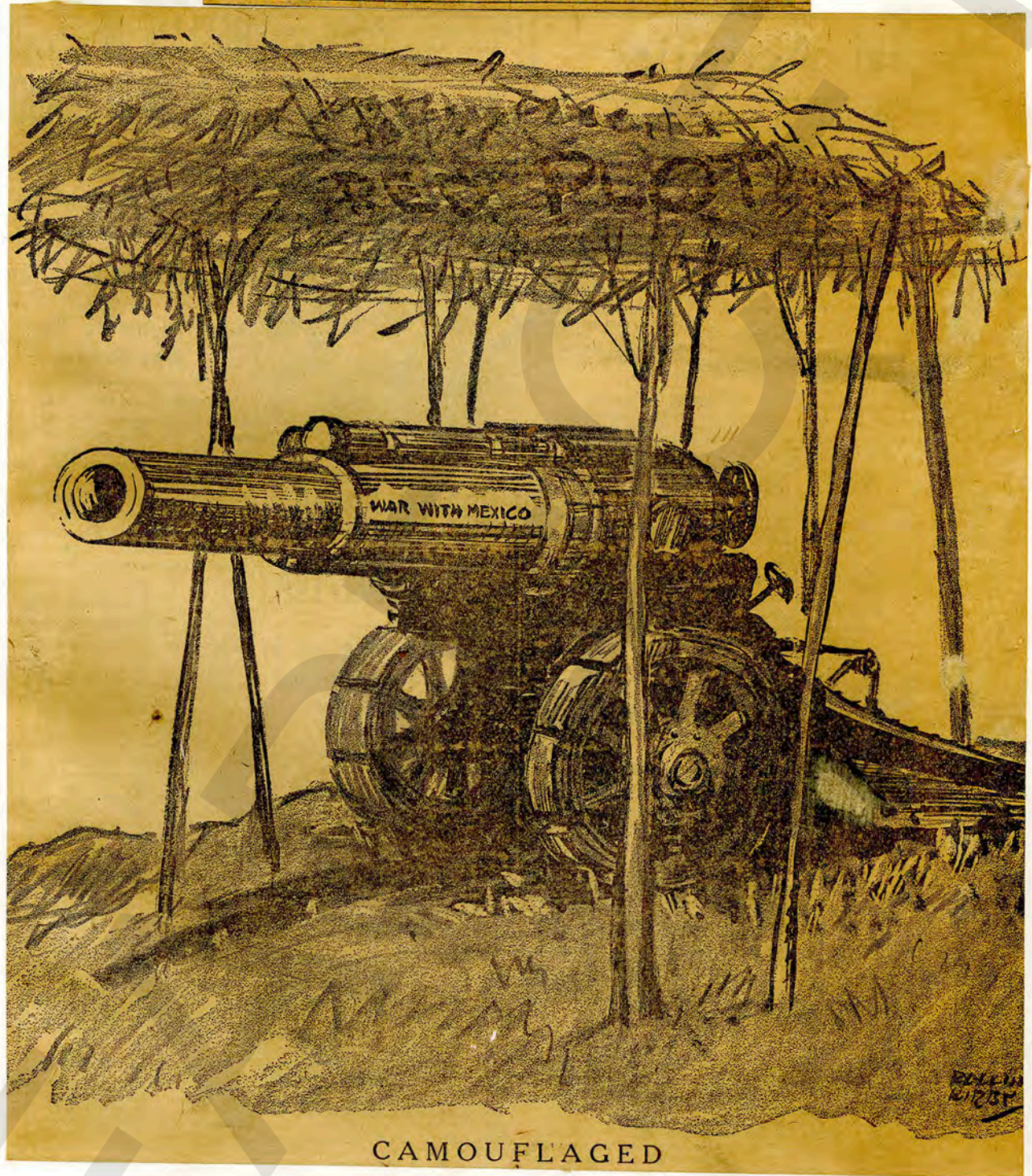
"Fui el agente del Dr. Sacasa en los Estados Unidos, pero no tuve nada que ver con la compra de armamento para ninguna revolución. Al Departamento de Estado le consta lo que yo hice. No podía hacer nada ilegal para no perjudicarme aquí."

DISTRIBUCION DE EDITORIALES PARA IMPEDIR LA CRISIS

La distribución de más de 100,000 copias fotoestáticas del editorial publicado ayer en la mañana por "The New York World", titulado "Si deseáis paz", y del editorial de "The New York Times", del mismo día, "Atemorizado con mucha facilidad", (ambos relativos a México), empezará esta mañana, bajo la dirección del grupo de "Los Amigos de Paz con México".

Se hace esto con el fin de estimular al sentimiento público en todo el país, a favor del arbitraje del problema mexicano y en contra de cualquiera acción precipitada oficial que pudiera conducir a la guerra.

THE WORLD: FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1927.



CAMOUFLAGED

"THE WORLD,"
Enero 26 de 1927.

ARBITRAJE - GRAN DOCTRINA AMERICANA.

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Trad.:MCM.

ARBITRAJE - GRAN DOCTRINA AMERICANA.

En otro lugar de esta página publicamos una serie de declaraciones de estadistas americanos y de miembros del Congreso abogando por el arbitraje en las disputas internacionales. Estas no están presentadas como meros puntos de debate en contra del Presidente Coolidge, sino como demostración de que ha sido tradicional en los Estados Unidos el urgir al mundo que haga uso del arbitraje en casos semejantes, y cuán repentino ha sido el cambio de la política nacional observada por el Presidente al intentar rehusar el arbitraje con México. El Senador Lodge indicó que el ideal del arbitraje estaba escrito en nuestros primeros tratados, el tratado Jay con Inglaterra y el tratado Pinckney con España. Como dijo Elihu Root, desde los tiempos de Grant, cada Presidente y casi cada Secretario de Estado se han decidido por el arbitraje en aquellas dificultades que la diplomacia no podía arreglar. ¿Van ahora el señor Coolidge y el señor Kellogg a voltearle la espalda, sin razón alguna, a la actitud histórica-americana?

No solamente hemos predicado el arbitraje; sino que en un grado que nos llena de justa satisfacción, lo hemos practicado. En este año hará un siglo que dimos los pasos necesarios para el arreglo por medio del arbitraje de nuestra línea divisoria del nordeste. El éxito más conspicuo e influyente que el arbitraje se marcó a su cuenta en el siglo diecinueve fué el de Ginebra en las reclamaciones de Alabama en 1872. La historia de nuestras relaciones en cuestión de

arbitraje, con México, data de 1840, cuando el Senado, por --
medio de un tratado, pasó las reclamaciones de ciudadanos --
americanos en contra de México a una comisión y a un árbitro.
El Secretario Hay y el Presidente Roosevelt se sienteron ---
siempre orgullosos al recordar que el primer caso que fué al
Tribunal de La Haya, fué una disputa entre los Estados Uni--
dos y México, enviada allá debido a sus esfuerzos. No ha ha
bido jamas un solo caso en nuestra historia nacional en que--
los Estados Unidos hayan tenido que arrepentirse de haber --
recurrido al arbitraje, y no podemos rehusarnos ahora a ha--
cer uso del mismo medio sin dar motivo para que se nos acuse
de hipocresía y mala fé.

The World

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1927.

OBREGON ON WAY TO SEE AMERICANS

Mexican Ex-President Will See
Rossiter, Former Fleet Head,
and Banker in Frisco

MAY TALK WITH WARREN

His Advice Expected to Weigh
Decisively With Calles

From The World's Bureau
Special Cable. The World

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon, former President of Mexico, was reported to-night to be headed for San Francisco to confer with two American friends, John H. Rossiter, former director of operations for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and William H. Crocker, banker.

His friends say he will also confer by telegraph this week with former Ambassador Charles Beecher Warren, who helped frame the agreements through which his Government was recognized in 1923.

Gen. Obregon, it is predicted, is about to assume a major role in the foreign affairs of Mexico. He is understood to favor compromise with the American Government in the controversy over the Mexican oil and land laws. His recommendations are expected to carry decisive weight with President Calles, despite the truculent attitude of a part of the Cabinet.

Meanwhile, the conviction is growing here that before the controversy is brought to a show down with the United States the Mexican Supreme Court will have declared the oil and land laws retroactive and accordingly unconstitutional.

This would leave the American Government without an issue, and it is unofficially predicted that the Supreme Court might base such a decision not only on five precedents established in 1922 but on a consideration of patriotic duty to avoid a clash with the United States.

A despatch to El Universal Grafico from Tepic quotes Gen. Alejandro Mango, who has just returned from Jalisco, as declaring utterly false the reports that Archbishop Orozco y Jimenez of Guadalajara is heading a Catholic revolt in Jalisco. Mango said he had not found any one to fight there except bandits.

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ARBITRATION—A GREAT AMERICAN DOCTRINE

Elsewhere on this page we print a long series of declarations by American statesmen and by Congress advocating the arbitration of international disputes. They are not presented as mere debating-points against President Coolidge. They are intended to show the traditional leadership of the United States in urging arbitration upon the world, and to demonstrate how abrupt a reversal of national policy the President's apparent intention of refusing arbitration with Mexico would be. Senator Lodge pointed out that the ideal of arbitration was written into our first treaties, the Jay treaty with England and the Pinckney treaty with Spain. As Elihu Root has said, since Grant every President and almost every Secretary of State has declared for arbitration of such quarrels as diplomacy cannot settle. Are Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg now to turn their backs without reason upon the historic American position?

We have not merely preached arbitration; to a degree in which we feel just pride we have practiced it. A century ago this year we took the steps which led to the arbitral settlement of our northeastern boundary. The most conspicuous and influential success that arbitration scored in the nineteenth century was the Geneva arbitration of the Alabama claims in 1872. The history of our arbitral relations with Mexico goes back to 1840, when the Senate by treaty referred the claims of American citizens against Mexico to a commission and umpire. Secretary Hay and President Roosevelt always took pride in recalling that the first case to go to The Hague Court was a dispute between the United States and Mexico, sent to it by their efforts. There has never been an instance in our national history in which the United States has regretted a resort to arbitration. We cannot refuse such a resort now without laying ourselves open to the accusation of hypocrisy and bad faith.

"THE WORLD,"
Enero 26 de 1927.

EL SENADO APRUEBA UNANIMEMENTE EL ARBITRAJE

Trad. : MCH.

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"THE WORLD,"
ENERO 26 de 1927.

EL SENADO APRUEBA UNANIMEMENTE EL
ARBITRAJE.

La Resolución Robinson de ninguna Manera Obliga al Presidente, pero se espera su aprobación para Impedir la acción Drástica con Motivo de las Leyes Mexicanas del Petroleo.

HEFLIN CONTINUA SUS ATAQUES EN CONTRA DE LOS
CATOLICOS

El líder de la Minoría le Atina al "Secreto y Misterio" de la Política de la Administración.

Por

CHARLES MICHELSON
Corresponsal de THE WORLD.

Mensaje Especial para The World.

WASHINGTON, enero 25.- Hasta donde el Senado pueda lograrlo este país está ahora comprometido a arbitrar con México. La resolución Robinson (D., Ark.) declarando ésto fué aprobada por el Senado sin un solo voto de oposición, a pesar del largo debate, en el curso del cual, Heflin, Senador por Alabama, nuevamente acuso a la Iglesia catolica, y en particular a los Caballeros de Colón, de estar haciendo lo posible para obligar a este país a una guerra en defensa de su religión.

La resolución no obliga al Presidente, por supuesto, y no se recibió ningún aviso, ni de la Casa Blanca ni del Departamento de Estado hoy, que indique algún cambio en su actual política, pero debe haber causado algún efecto; en cuanto al Senado, se cree que impedirá cualquiera acción drástica

ca, cuando menos durante el tiempo que el Congreso esté en sesión.

Heflin se valió de la ocasión para pullar a Reed (Mo.) "el candidato a la Presidencia, de blanca cabeza," por su reciente objeción a que Heflin presentara a debate el asunto religioso.

Reed Hablara hoy.

Reed estaba incluido para pronunciar un gran discurso en el que se presumía que respondería al de Alabama, pero -- Heflin habló por tan largo tiempo que al fin Reed se salió de la Cámara y no regresó hasta después del voto, anunciando que él habría votado a favor de la resolución, aun cuando se opuso a ella en comité, y que tenía algunas opiniones respecto a la situación mexicana de las que hablaría al día siguiente.

La resolución Robinson, enmendada de manera de poder incluir las estipulaciones que tratan de la protección de intereses americanos que están pendientes del arbitraje y de la reafirmación del deber que tiene el Gobierno de proteger las vidas y propiedades de los americanos que viven en países extranjeros, era realmente un compromiso con aquellos que al principio pretendieron obstaculizar al Presidente en su conducta respecto a las relaciones exteriores. Parte del compromiso fué la eliminación de una reforma por Norris (R., -- Neb.) que dice que: "dicha protección no sería al grado de usar de las fuerza armadas de los Estados Unidos sin el consentimiento del Congreso."

Heflin hizo una alusión velada a la idea de Norris --- cuando profetizó que el levantamiento de la sesión estaba le

jano. "Por qué no hemos de hacer algo de nuestra parte para impedir que haya guerra?" dijo, "y por qué no hemos de permanecer en sesión y volver aquí para encontrar a nuestros ejércitos en México, y a nuestros jóvenes marchando hacia la muerte.

Ataca a los Catolicos.

En vista de los hechos que he sometido a la consideración de ustedes, ningún americano honrado e inteligente -- puede negar que ciertos catolicos están tratando de llevarnos a una guerra con México, y ningún hombre que respete la verdad puede decir que yo introduje el asunto religioso de la Iglesia católica romana en la discusión de la situación mexicana.

"Cuando yo me atreví a dar lectura y a discutir en el Senado, y a dar a conocer al país una resolución aprobada por los Caballeros de Colón de los Estados Unidos - resolución - que contenía un ataque al Gobierno de los E.U. - entonces -- fué cuando el Senador por Maryland (Bruce) y el Senador por Missouri (Reed) se aprestaron a libertar a los promotores de la guerra - los católicos romanos de los Estados Unidos."

Robinson comenzó el debate, mencionando que la propiedad americana en México alcanza la cifra de \$1,281,161,000 y que los enormes intereses de Lord Cowdray habían pasado a ser del control del Secretario Mellon, o del "grupo Mellon."

Este total de inversiones americanas, dijo, se compone de \$166,747,000 en propiedades rurales, \$35,771,000 en propiedades urbanas, \$319,566,000 en terrenos petroleros, ----- \$50,070,000 en refinerías, \$207,827,000 en minas, \$26,180,000 en fundiciones, \$9,935,000 en maderas, \$248,158,000 en ferro

carriles, \$27,766,000 en fábricas, \$26,490,000 en mercancías, \$30,499,000 en utilidades públicas, \$6,936,000 en intereses-securos y \$125,242,000 en miscelanea, o intereses diversos.

Las agencias diplomáticas de los Estados Unidos "parecen desanimadas y enfrentándose al fracaso," declaró, y la guerra con México, según opinión de muchos es inminente, pues así lo comprueban las muchas cartas y telegramas de protesta que invaden las oficinas del Senado.

El Senador Robinson hizo el cargo de que nuestros esfuerzos para arreglar la disputa con México se arruinaron, "y censuró el método de "sigilo y misterio" con que han dado en tratar la situación, asegurando que esto lleva a cometer mayores equívocos y fomenta nuevas hostilidades.

No hubo voto de inspección al aprobar la actual resolución. Respecto a las reformas, setenta y nueve Senadores votaron favorablemente, y no hubo votos en contrario.

Orden que cancela los permisos de perforación en México.

CIUDAD DE MEXICO, enero 25 (A. P.) - Una orden cancelando todos los permisos de perforación de pozos de petroleo ha sido expedida en México, y la gravedad de la situación aumenta cada día. Partes de la prensa procedentes de Tampico, donde los efectos de las órdenes restrictivas del Gobierno se han dejado sentir con mayor intensidad, hablan de la creciente inquietud de los obreros que en los campos petroleros se encuentran ya sin empleo y de los que esperan de un momento a otro quedarse sin los medios acostumbrados de subsistencia.

Las grandes compañías han ido reduciendo sus operacio-

nes debido a la cancelación de sus permisos.

La Secretaría de Industria y Comercio declaró hoy que los permisos para perforar, que fueron cancelados, fueron expedidos antes del 31 de diciembre con la anuencia de las compañías de que estos permisos les serían cancelados si no cumplían con la nueva ley del petróleo.

Los funcionarios de la Secretaría declararon que se sentían impotentes para arreglar el asunto hasta que fallaran los tribunales, pues este está en manos del Procurador General.

Trad.:MCM.

SENATE STANDS UNANIMOUS NOW FOR ARBITRATION

Robinson Resolution in No Way
Commits President, but Its
Passage Is Expected to
Deter Drastic Action on
Mexico Oil Laws

HEFLIN CONTINUES HIS
ATTACK ON CATHOLICS

Minority Leader Hits "Secrecy
and Mystery" Policy of
Administration

By Charles Michelson
Staff Correspondent of The World.
Special Despatch to The World
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—So far as
the Senate can make it so this country
is now pledged to arbitrate with
Mexico. The Robinson (D., Ark.) reso-
lution declaring for this was passed by
the Senate without a dissenting vote
despite a long debate, in the course of
which Heflin of Alabama again voiced
his charge that the Catholic Church,
and particularly the Knights of Colum-
bus, were endeavoring to force this
country into war because of their creed.

The resolution does not, of course,
bind the President, and no word was
forthcoming from either the White
House or the State Department to-day
indicating any change in their present
policy, but it should have some effect,
and about the Senate it is believed it
will prevent any drastic action, at least
as long as Congress is in session.

Heflin took occasion to prod Reed
(Mo.) "the white-headed candidate for
President," for his recent objection to
Heflin's bringing the religious issue
into the debate.

Reed to Talk To-Day

Reed was scheduled for a big speech
in which it was assumed that he would
get back at the Alabamian, but Heflin
talked so long that Reed finally left
the chamber and did not return until
the vote had been taken, when he
announced that he would have voted
for the resolution, though he opposed
it in committee, and had some views
on the Mexican situation that he would
make the subject of a speech to-mor-
row.

The Robinson resolution, amended so
as to include provisions that American
interests be protected pending the ar-
bitration and reaffirming the duty of
the Government to protect American
lives and property in foreign countries,
was really a compromise with those who
originally contended that the Senate
should not attempt to hamper the
President in his conduct of foreign re-
lations.

Part of the compromise was elimina-
tion of an amendment by Norris (R.,
Neb.) that "such protection should not
go to the extent of using the armed
forces of the United States without the
consent of Congress."

Heflin hinted at the Norris idea when
he prophesied that adjournment was
not in sight. "Why should we not do our
share to prevent war?" he said, "and
why should we not remain in session
and come back here to find our armies
in Mexico, and our boys being shot?"

Assails Catholics

"In view of the facts that I have
submitted no intelligent and honest
American can deny that certain Cath-
olics are trying to get us into war with
Mexico, and no man who has any re-
gard for the truth will say that I in-
jected this Roman Catholic religious is-
sue into the discussion of the Mexican
situation. The Catholics themselves
injected it into the Mexican situation.

"When I dared to read and discuss
in the Senate and give to the country
a resolution passed by the Catholic
Knights of Columbus of the United

(Continued on Second Page)

SENATE UNANIMOUS FOR ARBITRATION

(Continued from First Page)

States—a resolution that contained an
attack upon the Government of the
United States—then it was that the
Senator from Maryland (Bruce) and
the Senator from Missouri (Reed) came
to the rescue of the war-promoting
Roman Catholics of the United States."

Robinson began the debate by citing
that American property in Mexico
amounts to \$1,281,161,000 and that
large interests owned by Lord Cowdray
had passed to the control of Secretary
Mellon, or the "Mellon group."

This total of American investments,
he said, is composed of \$166,747,000
rural property, \$35,771,000 urban prop-
erty, \$319,566,000 oil lands, \$50,070,000
in refineries, \$207,827,000 of mines,
\$26,180,000 in smelters, \$9,935,000 in
timber, \$248,158,000 of railways, \$27,-
766,000 in manufactures, \$26,490,000
in merchandise, \$30,499,000 in public
utilities, \$6,936,000 in concealed inter-
ests and \$125,242,000 in miscellaneous
interests.

Diplomatic agencies of the United
States "appeared discouraged and faced
with failure," he declared, and war with
Mexico seemed to be impending in the
view of many, as instanced by letters
and telegrams of protest pouring into
Senators' offices.

Senator Robinson charged that our
diplomatic efforts to settle the dispute
with Mexico had broken down, and he
scored the method of "secrecy and mys-
tery" in dealing with the situation, as-
serting that it led to greater misunder-
standing and fomented hostilities.

There was no record vote on the ac-
tual passage of the resolution. On the
amendments seventy-nine Senators had
voted aye, and there were no votes
against.

Blanket Order Cancels Oil Drilling Permits in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25 (A. P.)—A
blanket order canceling all oil drilling
permits in Mexico has been issued, and
the gravity of the situation has in-
creased daily. Press despatches from
Tampico, where the effect of the Gov-

ernment's restrictive orders has been
most felt, report growing unrest in the
oilfields among the workmen who are
already without employment and those
who fear that they soon will be de-
prived of their regular means of live-
lihood.

The big companies have been reduc-
ing operations because of the cancel-
ation of their permits.

The Department of Industry and
Commerce stated to-night that drilling
permits which had been canceled were
issued before Dec. 31 with the oil com-
panies' understanding these permits
would be canceled if the companies
failed to comply with the new oil law.

Officials of the department stated
they were powerless to adjust the mat-
ter until the courts rendered a decision,
as it was in the hands of the At-
torney General.

Jewish Women Laud The World's Editorial on Mexico

The stand taken editorially by The
World regarding the Mexican and
Nicaraguan situation was approved
unanimously yesterday by the Board
of Directors of the National Council of
Jewish Women at their annual meet-
ing in the Hotel Commodore.

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THE WORLD: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1927.

MEXICAN INTEREST OF \$17,000,000 PAID

Government Sends Remittance
for Benefit of Holders of
Direct Obligations

The International Committee of Bankers on Mexico yesterday announced that the Mexican Government, despite political and economic difficulties, had paid it \$17,000,000 for interest on obligations outstanding here.

Holders of Mexican Government bonds soon will receive \$10,692,848, representing interest payments for 1926, under the modified agreement of October, 1925. Holders of obligations of the National Railways of Mexico or its subsidiaries will get \$2,674,097 for last year's interest, while certain railroad bonds, not directly guaranteed by the Mexican Government, are about to receive approximately \$5,000,000 for warrants due to and including July 1, 1924.

The Mexican Government, after a decade of domestic difficulties, concluded, June 16, 1922, an agreement with the International Committee of Bankers covering the resumption of interest payments on its external indebtedness. The agreement covered the direct Government debt and the securities of the National Railways of Mexico which the Government controlled through ownership of a majority of the common stock.

After the agreement became operative, Dec. 8, 1923, the Government paid \$15,000,000 on its obligations outstanding here, but late that year conditions became abnormal through the revolt of de la Huerta, Finance Minister who negotiated the 1922 agreement. Negotiations were resumed with Finance Minister Paul and the modified agreement of October 1925 resulted whereby the debt was divided into direct Government obligations and the obligations of the National Railways.

The National Railways, despite depressions and heavy expenditures for repairs and additions, have been able to operate at a slight profit since they have been returned to private ownership.

LAW HALVES OIL OUTPUT IN MEXICO

Work on Two-Thirds of Wells
Has Ceased Under the
New Edict

REBEL LEADER EXECUTED

Government Grants Permits for
American Church Services

Work on approximately two-thirds of the oil wells in the process of drilling in Mexico has ceased as a result of the Mexican Government's enforcement of the new land laws, the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico announced last night through the Associated Press.

Replying to charges by the Mexican Department of Commerce, Industry and Labor that some "rebellious companies" are seeking to create a critical situation in the oil zone, and "are making every effort to precipitate a real conflict," the Association says:

"The 'rebellious companies' have thus far received notice of the cancellation, by order of the Mexican Government, of 279 drilling permits, and when it is considered oil production in Mexico is still almost entirely confined to properties acquired before the new constitution went into effect in 1917, the Government's apparent anxiety regarding unemployment in the oil fields may be readily appreciated.

Vast Reduction Shown

"During the last five years, by the working of the same inexorable law of cause and effect, oil production in Mexico has declined from 185,000,000 barrels in 1922, to 150,000,000 in 1923, to 142,000,000 in 1924, to 116,000,000 in 1925, to about 90,000,000 in 1926. In the same period the Government's revenues from petroleum export and production taxes have declined in approximate figures from \$43,000,000, United States currency, to \$30,000,000, to \$27,000,000, to \$21,000,000, to \$18,000,000 in 1926.

"Similarly the number of employees in the Mexican petroleum industry has declined from approximately 40,000 to substantially less than half that number.

"The companies, however, realizing the hardships which must almost inevitably follow loss of employment, particularly under present economic conditions in Mexico, have undertaken so far as possible to find other work for those employees normally engaged in the drilling which the Mexican Government has ordered stopped."

Gen. Molina, Noted as Raider, Dies
Before Firing Squad

Special Cable to The World

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2.—There fell before a firing squad at Ermita, State of Guerrero, yesterday, the former Zapatista General, Rafael Molina, an inveterate rebel who during the revolution from 1910 to 1914 was one of the best known raiders in the Central States of Mexico. Once, in April, 1915, following evacuation of Mexico City by the Carranza forces, he led a squad of seven men into the Capitol and took possession of the National Palace.

A few weeks ago Molina enlisted a score of followers and took to the mountains of Guerrero for another fling at revolution. He ambushed a Federal detachment sent after him and wiped it out. Presently he routed the garrison from Iguala, an important mining centre, looted the Government offices, proclaimed a state of revolution and disappeared.

The day before yesterday Gen. Juan Bautista surprised his band of rebels in the hamlet of Ermita and after a battle Molina was found in a hut with a bullet in his right leg. "Well, it seems my hour has come," he said with a smile. After a summary court-martial he rose from his chair, stood on one leg and instructed the firing squad to take good aim.

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Mexico Grants Permits for American
Episcopal Services

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2 (A. P.)—Government permits to perform religious services were granted to three clergymen of the American Episcopal Church in Mexico to-day.

The permits were granted to Bishop Frank W. Creighton, the Rev. William Watson and Dean Harold Dobson Peacock of the Mexico City Christ Church Cathedral. Dean Peacock is a British citizen, although he officiates in an American church.



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Editorial de
"THE WORLD."
de 3 de fe-
brero del 1927

LA BIENVENIDA AL OBISPO DÍAZ.

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Trad.:MCM.

"THE WORLD,"
3de febrero de 1927.

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LA BIENVENIDA AL OBISPO DÍAZ. - EDITORIAL

A su llegada a Nueva York, el Reverendísimo Pascual -- Díaz, Obispo de Tabasco y Secretario del Episcopado Católico romano de México, reiteró las seguridades ya dadas con toda claridad respecto a que la Iglesia no desea una revolución armada en México ni la intervención de los Estados Unidos. -- "La Iglesia católica ganará en México," dijo, "como ha ganado siempre que su causa ha sido justa. Pero la victoria se obtendrá por medios legales y pacíficos -- no por la violencia." Y cuando se le preguntó cual sería la actitud de la iglesia en caso de guerra respondió: "Nuestra actitud sería la misma que observamos durante la Guerra Mundial. Procuraríamos pacificar en vez de causar desafecto; arbitraríamos, pero nunca nos pondríamos del lado de nadie."

Para aquellos que han seguido la autorizada palabra de la Iglesia católica en este país y en Mexico esta declaración no será una novedad; pues solo ha dicho lo que dicen todos los que están autorizados a hablar en nombre de la Iglesia desde que la controversia religiosa se convirtió en aguda. La situación de la Iglesia católica en los Estados Unidos fué anunciada en la elocuente y noble carta pastoral de los Obispos con estas palabras:

Lo que, con tal motivo, hemos escrito no es un llamamiento a los fieles de aquí o de cualesquiera -- otra parte a un movimiento puramente humano. No es -- una interposición de nuestra influencia como obispos -- o como ciudadanos para llegar hasta aquellos que tie-

nen poder político en cualquier lugar de la tierra, y menos aún en nuestro propio país, con el fin de que intervengan con fuerzas armadas en los asuntos internacionales de México para proteger a la iglesia.

Los Obispos de México han adoptado la misma actitud.-- El 10 de agosto, en un informe que le dieron a The Associated Press, hicieron la declaración siguiente: "si la situación avanzara al grado de que México se viera envuelto en un conflicto armado con los Estados Unidos o con cualquier otro país, la Iglesia católica apoyaría al Gobierno con la más absoluta lealtad." Y el 22 de agosto, en respuesta a las acusaciones de los funcionarios del Gobierno de Calles, de plano y con carácter oficial negaron por medio de una declaración pública que ellos quisieran la intervención.

Antes de eso dos católicos laicos, hablando en un debate público, habían hecho las mismas declaraciones. Uno de ellos, René Capistrán Garza, dijo, con fecha 3 de agosto: -- "Nosotros queremos libertad religiosa, pero antes de que solicitáramos la intervención extranjera, nos cortaríamos la lengua en mil pedazos." Otro católico laico, Manuel Lasso, dijo el 5 de agosto: "En caso necesario, nosotros seremos los primeros en ofrendar nuestras vidas en defensa de nuestra patria." Esta clara e inequívoca actitud de los Obispos mexicanos y de su grey no ha cambiado desde aquella fecha, ni aún frente a una política de represión extremada y fanática según opinión de todos los hombres conscientes de todos los credos. La actitud de la jerarquía católica tanto en México como en los Estados Unidos es correcta, digna, leal y patriótica, y el porte admirable, paciente y caritativo del-

Obispo Díaz no solo la confirma sino que debía de acabar una vez por todas con los rumores que han hecho circular hombres como el Senador Heflin y sus amigos del Ku Klux Klan.

La disputa entre el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el de México es por cuestiones de petróleo, no por el trato que se le da a la Iglesia. El mayor perjuicio que se le puede hacer a la causa religiosa es confundir sus agravios con la egoísta lucha de propiedades petroleras. Estos son asuntos enteramente distintos y separados, y solo cuando la cuestión petrolera haya sido pacífica y razonablemente arreglada podrán los americanos estar en posición de protestar contra la persecución religiosa en México de manera clara y efectiva. En el momento actual, aquellos que serían los primeros en protestar se encuentran embarazados por el conocimiento que tienen de que dichas protestas pueden ser mal comprendidas en México, pues mientras haya un interés egoísta de nuestra parte, las protestas americanas en pro de la tolerancia religiosa no serán tomadas en cuenta, pues se entenderá que es el interés el que predomina en nuestras relaciones con México. No importa con cuanta formalidad denunciemos la negación de los derechos comunes y humanos a una corporación numerosa, compuesta de sus más preclaros hijos, esa denuncia no aprovecharía a nadie en México mientras las negociaciones petroleras vayan acompañadas de amenazas de fuerza.

Puede ser difícil para algunos comprenderlo ahora, como que viendo las cosas desapasionadamente, nada de lo que hagan los americanos puede servir a los más altos intereses de la iglesia tan bien como el arreglo de la controversia petrolera por medios sanos y usados entre naciones civilizadas.

Una vez que se haga esto, ya se podrá hacer presión moral sobre el Gobierno de Calles para que acepte el principio de tolerancia religiosa tal como el mundo civilizado entiende ese principio. Hasta que eso se haga, hasta que el motivo egoísta y beligerante desaparezca, la fuerza moral de la opinión-americana está neutralizada. Si no se hace así, si la disputa petrolera degenera en violenta revolución o intervención-armada, las consecuencias serán sumamente graves.

Es por esto que la política de la iglesia, expresada en la carta pastoral de los Obispos, es una política elevada y propia de hombres de Estado.

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The World

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THE WORLD, as established by JOSEPH PULITZER, May 10, 1883:

"An institution that should always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."

A WELCOME TO BISHOP DIAZ

On his arrival in New York the Right Rev. Pascual Diaz, Bishop of Tabasco and Secretary of the Roman Catholic Episcopate of Mexico, renewed the assurances so clearly given already that the church desires neither violent revolution in Mexico nor intervention by the United States. "The Catholic Church will win in Mexico," he said, "as it always has won when its cause has been just. But the victory will be won by peaceful, legal means—not by violence." And when he was asked what would be the attitude of the church in the event of war he replied: "Our attitude would be the same as that which we maintained in the World War. We would seek to pacify rather than cause disaffection. We would arbitrate, but we would not take sides."

To those who have followed the authorized utterances of the Catholic Church in this country and in Mexico this statement by Bishop Diaz will not be news. He is saying what those qualified to speak for the church have said ever since the religious controversy became acute. The position of the Catholic Church in the United States was announced in the eloquent and noble pastoral of the Bishops in these words:

What, therefore, we have written is no call on the faithful here or elsewhere to purely human action. It is no interposition of our influence either as Bishops or as citizens to reach those who possess political power anywhere on earth, and least of all in our own country, to the end that they should intervene with armed force in the internal affairs of Mexico for the protection of the church.

The Bishops of Mexico have taken the same position. On Aug. 10 they made, in a statement to the Associated Press, the declaration that "if a situation should develop whereby Mexico would be faced with the prospect of an armed conflict with the United States or any other country, the Catholic Church would be found absolutely loyal to and supporting the Government." On Aug. 22, in reply to accusations by officials of the Calles Government, they officially and flatly denied in a public statement that they wanted intervention.

Previous to that two Catholic laymen, speaking in public debate, had made the same declarations. One of them, Rene Capistran Garza, said on Aug. 3: "We want religious liberty, but before we ask for foreign intervention our tongues will fall into a thousand pieces." Another Catholic layman, Manuel Lasso, said on Aug. 5: "We will be the first in case of necessity to offer our lives in defense of our country." This clear and unequivocal attitude of the Mexican Bishops and their flock has not changed since that time, even in the face of what reasonable men of all faiths will agree is a policy of extreme and fanatical repression. The attitude of the Catholic hierarchy both in Mexico and in the United States is correct, dignified, loyal and patriotic, and the admirable, the patient and the charitable bearing of Bishop Diaz not only confirms it but should set at rest once and for all the rumors circulated by men like Senator Heflin and his friends in the Ku Klux Klan.

The dispute between the United States Government and the Mexican Government is about oil and not about the treatment of the church. No greater disservice could be done to the cause of the church than to confuse its grievance with this selfish quarrel about oil properties. They are distinct and separate issues, and only when the oil question has been put upon the way to reasonable and peaceable adjustment will Americans be in a position to make their protest against religious persecution in Mexico clear and effective. At the present moment those who would be the first to protest are hobbled by the knowledge that such protests are bound to be misunderstood in Mexico; while there is a selfish American interest that dominates our relations with Mexico, American protests in behalf of religious toleration will be discounted. However earnestly we may denounce the denial of ordinary human rights in Mexico to a great body of its most intelligent citizenship, that denunciation will help no one in Mexico as long as the oil negotiation is being conducted with threats of force.

It may be hard for some to see it now, but nevertheless it is true that in the larger view of this matter nothing Americans can do will serve the highest interests of the church so well as to put this oil controversy through a sane and civilized machinery of adjustment. Once that is done moral pressure can be put upon the Calles Government to accept the principle of religious toleration as the civilized world understands that principle. Until that is done, until the selfish and belligerent motive is eliminated, the moral force of American opinion

is neutralized. If it is not done, if the oil dispute generates either violent revolution or armed intervention, the consequences will be very serious.

That is why the policy of the church, expressed in the pastoral of the Bishops, is a high and statesmanlike policy. For it rests not only upon the Christian ethic but on a very clear understanding that it is the interest of the church to dissociate itself from the worldly quarrels of men.



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"THE WORLD"
Marzo 9 de 1927.

EDITORIAL.

NUESTRO DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO ES UN AFICIONADO.

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Trad.:MCM.

NUESTRO DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTADO ES UN AFICIONADO.

Examen de la Experiencia que Poseen los Altos Empleados
que Dirigen los Asuntos de México.

El Gobierno ha publicado una obra titulada "Registro del Departamento de Estado," que contiene, entre --- otras cosas, la biografía oficial de cada uno de los altos empleados del Servicio exterior. Se nos ocurre, que sería pertinente saber qué fondo de experiencia poseen --- los funcionarios que dirigen nuestros asuntos con México. Creemos que es honrado presumir, que en los tratos con --- un pueblo tan distinto del nuestro como es México, es de bido, y podríamos decir que hasta esencial, que hubiera- en el Departamento funcionarios que conocieran aquel --- país.

En los Estados Unidos, generalmente se supone que nuestros asuntos mexicanos están dirigidos por personas- que tienen grandes conocimientos sobre Mexico, y noso--- tros también teníamos la misma creencia hasta que estu--- diamos la cuestión. Nos suponíamos que el Presidente y --- el Secretario de Estado podían fiarse diariamente de los consejos de hombres expertos en asuntos mexicanos; que --- en el Departamento habría personas experimentadas y téc- nicamente preparadas para interpretar las cuestiones tan excesivamente complejas y delicadas que han surgido como resultado de una serie interminable de sucesos, desde el derrocamiento de Díaz en 1910 hasta las controversias so bre tierras y petróleo en la actualidad. Habíamos oído-

hablar tantas veces de la "carrera" de nuestros diplomáticos de nuevo cuño, que en nuestra inocencia nos suponíamos que debía haber cuando menos uno o dos de los que tratan con México, que hubieran hecho del estudio de México una carrera. ¡Pero qué equivocados estábamos! Las estadísticas del Departamento demuestran que no hay un solo empleado en Washington, encargado de esta cuestión, que pueda pretender que tiene conocimientos basados en la experiencia respecto a México.

Esta afirmación requiere pruebas. Omitimos de la discusión, al Presidente y al Secretario de Estado porque es bien sabido que ninguno de ellos conoce a México por experiencia propia, ni hay motivo alguno para esperar de ellos lo contrario. Ellos tienen que implantar la política que afecta a las distintas partes del mundo, y no cabe en lo posible que conozcan íntimamente a todos los países con quienes tratan, por lo tanto, tienen que depender, para los informes necesarios, de los conocimientos de los empleados permanentes.

El empleado permanente de mayor categoría es el Subsecretario de Estado; este empleo lo ha desempeñado Joseph C. Grew, desde el 7 de marzo de 1924. El Registro del Departamento demuestra que el señor Grew fue Tercer Secretario de la Embajada en la ciudad de México, desde el 10. de marzo de 1906 hasta el 7 de mayo de 1907. Desde entonces su carrera la ha hecho en Europa, por lo que difícilmente podrá nadie pretender, según creemos, que catorce meses como Tercer Secretario en la ciudad de México, hace veintiún años, cuando Díaz todavía estaba en-

el poder, puedan darle a Mr. Grew aptitudes de experto o perito en cuestiones mexicanas, actualmente.

Los que le siguen en categoría, son los cuatro Secretarios Ayudantes de Estado: Leland Harrison, J. Butler Wright, Wilbur J. Carr y Robert E. Olds, y según el Registro del Departamento, ninguno de estos caballeros ha ocupado jamás un puesto en México. El señor Harrison fue Secretario de la Legación en Colombia, de 1912 a 1915; el señor Wright, tuvo un puesto en Honduras hace quince años, otro en Brasil hace doce años, y asistió al Centenario del Brasil en 1922, y a la conferencia de Santiago (Chile) en 1923, por lo que, aun cuando se puede decir que el señor Harrison y el señor Wright han estado en países latino-americanos, no pueden alegar que han estado en México (a no ser que hayan ido en calidad de turistas) o que han estado muy próximos a México en sus ilustres carreras, dentro de la diplomacia.

Luego sigue el Jefe de la División de Negocios Latino-Americanos. Este puesto lo desempeña el señor Francis White, quién durante algunos meses desempeñó una comisión en Cuba, hace siete años, y otra en argentina, en la que permaneció año y medio (de 1920 a 1922), y en 1924 tomó participio en las negociaciones con Panamá. El señor White, no tiene experiencia oficial en México, conforme al Registro del Departamento; pero debe entenderse que aunque tiene a su cargo la revisión de los asuntos de Nicaragua (en donde nunca ha estado) expresamente no se le ha encargado de los de México.

México tiene su división especial en el Departamen

to, cuyo jefe es el señor Franklin Mott Gunther. Ahí,-- cuando menos, espera uno encontrar al experto en asuntos mexicanos, pero nos vemos obligados a confesar que el se ñor Gunther, nuestro perito, nunca ha desempeñado ningún cargo en México. Sus profundos conocimientos respecto a México, los ha adquirido en el Japón, Portugal, Brasil,-- Suecia, Inglaterra, los Países Bajos e Italia. Fue de Ro ma, donde desempeñaba el cargo de Consejero de la Embaja da, de donde un sabio y previsor departamento lo escogió,-- en 1924, para que se encargara de la revisión de nues--- tros asuntos mexicanos. Aunque debemos hacer constar que el señor Gunther, ocupó una vez un puesto bastante cerca no a México, pues hace como dieciseis años que estuvo en Nicaragua como Secretario de la Legación. Esto les ex-- plica a aquellos que entienden de los misterios del De-- partamento de Estado, por qué el señor White, que nunca ha estado en Nicaragua, tiene a su cargo los asuntos de Nicaragua, mientras el señor Gunther, que sí ha estado - en Nicaragua, se ocupa de los de México. El señor Gun-- ther tiene tres ayudantes en su división, y ninguno de - ellos ha ocupado jamás un puesto en México, pero, según el Registro, están encargados de "la revisión general de las relaciones diplomáticas, consulares, políticas y eco nómicas de México, bajo las órdenes de los Secretarios."

Hay otros dos empleados, que pueden ser incluídos en el número de aquellos que están nombrados como conse jeros en los asuntos de México; éstos son; el señor Ar-- thur W. Young, consejero de economía, quién en 1918 fun--

gió como consejero en materia de impuestos ante el Gobierno Mexicano; y el Procurador del Departamento, que nunca ha ocupado ningún puesto en México, ni nadie supone que lo haya ocupado.

En cuanto a lo que se refiere a la experiencia adquirida en México, la provisión del Departamento de Estado es bien escasa y puede sumarse en breves palabras. Hace veintiún años que el Subsecretario de Estado estuvo un año en México, y hace ocho que el consejero en economía, estuvo un año en Mexico como empleado técnico del Gobierno Mexicano, por lo demás, el señor Coolidge y el señor Kellogg, dependen completamente de los consejos de una serie de empleados, de los cuales no hay uno solo -- que tenga conocimientos directos del México moderno.

¿Qué podremos decir del personal de la Embajada en la ciudad de México? El Embajador, señor Sheffield, fue nombrado el 9 de noviembre de 1924, sin haber tenido ningún conocimiento previo de México, ni haber ocupado antes ningún puesto diplomático, y el Consejero, H. F. A. Schoenfeld, fue nombrado el 5 de marzo del mismo año, -- sin tener conocimiento previo de México, pero después de haber desempeñado cargos en Venezuela, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay y Brasil. El Primer Secretario, Arthur Bliss Lane, fue nombrado el 2 de julio de 1925, sin conocimiento previo de México, ni de ningún país latino-americano. El Segundo Secretario es H. Dorson Newson, nombrado el 24 de enero de 1924, sin conocimiento previo respecto a México. El Tercer Secretario es Stuart E. Grummon, nom--

brado el 5 de febrero de 1924, sin experiencia o conocimientos previos. El Ataché Comercial es George Wythe, -- del cuál, el Registro no indica que haya tenido conocimientos previos respecto a México. El personal de la Em bajada, consiste, pues, de empleados que no tienen otro conocimiento que el que se obtiene en tres años de permanencia en Mexico, por lo que puede decirse que ninguno -- de ellos conocía a México antes de que las actuales controversias del petroleo alcanzaran el período crítico -- que hoy presentan.

Este registro de hechos habla por sí mismo. En -- términos concretos encontramos aquí la medida de los conocimientos de las personas que tienen a su cargo uno de los más graves problemas internacionales que se hayan -- presentado desde la Guerra Mundial. De lo que ellos hagan y digan, de lo que informen y de la forma en que --- aconsejen al Presidente, dependen los derechos americanos en México, el prestigio americano en la América latina, la paz entre las dos naciones vecinas y la paz dentro de México. Con todo el respeto debido a Mr. Coolidge, con todo el respeto debido a la reconocida habilidad del Partido Republicano, con todo el respeto debido a los -- bien intencionados caballeros que nos aconsejan seguir -- ciegamente la política de la Administración, preguntamos: ¿Es ésta la manera de dirigir los altos problemas de los Estados Unidos?

¿Es éste el resultado de de nuestro servicio diplomático profesional? ¿Es a ésta clase de personal a --- quién debemos confiar los destinos de este país y los --

principios de paz o de guerra? ¡Diplomáticos profesionales!
¡Hombres de carrera! ¡Conjunto de aficionados ---
inexpertos!!!

Trad.:MCM.

OUR AMATEUR STATE DEPARTMENT

An Examination of the Experience Possessed by the Officials Who Conduct Mexican Affairs

The Government publishes a very interesting book called the Register of the Department of State which contains among other things the official biography of every one in the Foreign Service. It has occurred to us that it might be pertinent to know what background of experience the officials have who are now conducting our affairs with Mexico. The assumption is a fair one, we believe, that in dealing with a people as unlike ourselves as the Mexicans it is desirable, one might almost say is essential, that there should be officials in the department who know Mexico. Nobody, we think, will deny that a thorough knowledge of Mexico can only be acquired by experience and that some of that experience ought to be acquired on the spot in Mexico.

It is generally supposed in the United States that our Mexican affairs are being conducted by men who know a great deal about Mexico. Until we looked into the matter we ourselves took that for granted. We had supposed that the President and the Secretary of State could rely daily upon the advice of experts in Mexican affairs; that in the department were men with the experience and the technical equipment to interpret the exceedingly complex and delicate questions which have arisen as a result of the long series of events from the overthrow of Diaz in 1910 to the oil and land controversies of the present day. We had heard so much about our new "career" diplomats that in our innocence we supposed there must be one or two diplomats dealing with Mexico who had made the study of Mexico a career. We were grossly mistaken. The records of the department show that there is not one official in Washington charged with this question who can lay claim to possessing knowledge based on experience in Mexico.

This statement calls for proof. We omit from the discussion the President and the Secretary of State because while neither of them has had any experience in Mexico there is no particular reason why they should be expected to have had any. They have to lay down policies affecting every part of the world and they could not possibly know intimately all the countries they deal with. They have to depend upon the permanent officials for the necessary information.

The highest permanent official is the Under Secretary of State. The post has been held since March 7, 1924, by Joseph C. Grew. The Register of the department shows that Mr. Grew was Third Secretary of the embassy at Mexico City from March 1, 1906, to May 7, 1907. Since that time his career has been made in Europe. It will hardly be claimed by any one, we think, that fourteen months spent as Third Secretary in Mexico City twenty-one years ago, when Diaz was still in power, qualify Mr. Grew as an expert on Mexico of the present day.

Next in order of importance in the department are the four Assistant Secretaries of State: Leland Harrison, J. Butler Wright, Wilbur J. Carr and Robert E. Olds. According to the Register of the department, none of these gentlemen has ever had a post of any kind in Mexico. Mr. Harrison was Secretary of the legation in Colombia from 1912 to 1915; Mr. Wright had a post in Honduras fifteen years ago, a post in Brazil some twelve years ago, he attended the Brazilian Centennial in 1922 and the Santiago (Chili) conference in 1923. Thus while it may be said that Mr. Harrison and Mr. Wright have been in a Latin-American country, it cannot be said that they have been in Mexico (except perhaps as tourists) or that they have been very near to Mexico in the course of their distinguished careers.

We come next to the Chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs. This post is held by Francis White, who for a few months, seven years ago, had a post in Cuba, for a year and a half (from November, 1920, to March, 1922) had a post in the Argentine, and in 1924 took part in negotiations with Panama. Mr. White has no official experience in Mexico, according to the Register of the department. But it should be understood that while he has supervision of Nicaragua (where

he has never been officially) he is expressly not charged with Mexico.

Mexico has a division all by itself in the department and its chief is Franklin Mott Gunther. There at least one might expect to find our Mexican expert. We are compelled to report that Mr. Gunther, who is our expert, has never had a post in Mexico. His profound knowledge of Mexico has been acquired in Japan, Portugal, Brazil, Sweden, England, the Netherlands and Italy. It was from Rome, where he was Counsellor of Embassy, that a wise and far-seeing department picked him in 1924 to supervise our Mexican affairs. It must be said, however, that Mr. Gunther once did have a post not very far from Mexico. He was in Nicaragua some sixteen years ago as Secretary of the Legation. This explains to those who understand the mystery of the State Department why Mr. White, who has never been in Nicaragua, is in charge of Nicaragua, while Mr. Gunther, who has been in Nicaragua, is in charge of Mexico. Mr. Gunther is assisted in his division by three officials, none of whom has ever had a post in Mexico. They are charged, according to the Register, with the "general supervision, under the Secretaries, of relations, diplomatic and consular, political and economic, with Mexico."

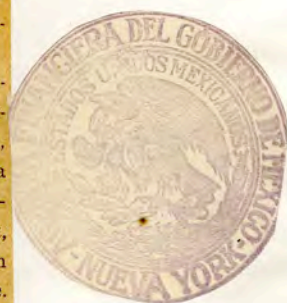
There are two more officials who might be included among those called upon to advise in Mexican affairs. They are the economic adviser, Arthur W. Young, who in 1918 acted for about a year as adviser on taxation to the Mexican Government; and the Solicitor of the Department, who is its law officer, who has not had a post in Mexico and would not be expected to have had one.

The equipment of the Department of State so far as experience with Mexico goes may be summed up quite briefly. Twenty-one years ago the Under Secretary of State was in Mexico for one year. Eight years ago the economic adviser was in Mexico for one year as a technical employee of the Mexican Government. For the rest, Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg depend upon the advice of a series of officials not one of whom has first-hand knowledge of modern Mexico.

How, then, about the staff of the embassy in Mexico City? The Ambassador, Mr. Sheffield, was appointed Sept. 9, 1924. He had no previous experience in Mexico, or in any other diplomatic post for that matter. The Counsellor, H. F. A. Schoenfeld, was appointed March 5, 1924. He had had no previous experience in Mexico, but he had held posts in Venezuela, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Brazil. The First Secretary, Arthur Bliss Lane, was appointed July 2, 1925. He had had no previous Mexican experience, or even Latin-American experience. The Second Secretary is H. Dorsey Newson, appointed Jan. 24, 1924. No previous experience. The Third Secretary is Stuart E. Grummon, appointed Feb. 5, 1924. No previous experience. The commercial attaché is George Wythe. The Register does not show any previous experience in Mexico. The equipment of the embassy consists therefore of officials none of whom has had more than three years' experience in Mexico, not one of whom can be said to have known Mexico before the present oil and other controversies became acute.

This record of facts speaks for itself. Here in concrete terms is a measure of the experience possessed by the men who are charged with one of the gravest problems in foreign affairs that has arisen since the war. On what they do and say, on what they report and on how they advise the President depend American rights in Mexico, American prestige in Latin America, peace between two neighbors and peace within Mexico. With all due respect to Mr. Coolidge, with all due respect to the undoubted ability possessed by the Republican Party, with all due respect to the well-meaning gentlemen who advise us to follow blindly the policy of the Administration, is this the way to conduct the high affairs of the United States?

Is this what is meant by our professional diplomatic service? Is this the kind of equipment to which we ought to intrust the destiny of this country and the issue of peace and war? Professional diplomats! Career men! A collection of inexperienced amateurs!



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"THE WORLD"
Marzo 12 de 1927.

EL TRATADO CON MEXICO RESPECTO AL EMBARGO DE ARMAS

TOCA A SU FIN.

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Trad.:MCM.

195
"THE WORLD"
Marzo 12 de 1927.

EL TRATADO CON MEXICO RESPECTO AL EMBARGO DE ARMAS

TOCA A SU FIN.

Calles Teme su Derrocamiento si los Estados Unidos
Permiten que el Convenio que ha Refrena
do a los Rebeldes, Caduque.

EL PACTO SE EXTIENDE AL EDICTO CONTRA LOS LICORES.

Nuestra Actitud Afirmada con Respecto al Arreglo de
las cuestiones de terrenos.

WASHINGTON, marzo 11.- El Gobierno Mexicano está muy preocupado, temiendo que los Estados Unidos permitan que el tratado de hace un año, caduque. El interes de -- nuestro país consiste en que impide el contrabando de li cores a los Estados Unidos, pero es aplicable igualmente a la introducción de armas a México, pues mientras el -- tratado no haya desaparecido, no podrá levantarse el embargo de armas.

El tratado caduca el 28 de marzo, y a no ser que -- se notifique en contrario, éste continuará automáticamente, aunque puede darse por terminado en cualquier tiempo después de esa fecha, con un aviso anticipado de treinta días.

Se rumora que este fue el tema del reciente cam--- bio de notas, respecto a las cuales hubo tanto misterio. La certeza de que los partidarios de la Ley de Prohibi--- ción protestarían si se cancelara el convenio del licor,

explica el por qué nuestro Departamento de Estado guardó tan bien el secreto.

Se supone que el efecto de nuestra nota sea la causa de la nueva atmósfera de confianza que rodea al Departamento de Estado, en lo que respe cta al arreglo de --- nuestras dificultades con México. La hipótesis es que - el Gobierno de Calles, confrontado con la posibilidad de que enviémos el aviso que anula el tratado, ha llegado a la conclusión de que no puede resistir tal presión, pues los líderes de los varios movimientos rebeldes, con frecuencia han asegurado que, sin el embargo les será fácil derrocar a Calles. Todo lo que necesitan hacer es apode-rarse de uno de los Puertos de entrada para que les sea-embarcado todo el material de guerra que deseen.

La conveniencia de notificar que el pacto no conti-nuaría, puede haber dado ocasión a una conferencia entre el Presidente y los Secretarios de Guerra y Marina, que-precedió en un solo día al envío de la nota misteriosa.

Nuestro Gobierno se ha dado cuenta de que el derro-camiento de Calles llevaría el caos a México, y preferiría que Calles permaneciera en el poder, siempre que -- aceptara nuestro punto de vista respecto a que las esti-pulaciones confiscatorias de la Constitución de 1917, - son contrarias al derecho internacional y no deben apli-carse a los propietarios de tierras y campos petroleros de nacionalidad americana.

Es probable que el Ministro Téllez haya sido lla-mado de su país para saber si los Estados Unidos pien--

san efectivamente llevar a cabo las amenazas contenidas-
en las comunicaciones del Secretario Kellogg.

Trad.:MCM.

THE WORLD: SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1927

TREATY ON MEXICO ARMS NEARING END

Calles Fears Overthrow if U. S.
Permits Agreement Check-
ing Rebels to Lapse

PACT COVERS LIQUOR BAN

Our Position Strengthened in
Settling Land Issues

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World
WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Mexican Government is much concerned lest the United States should permit the treaty of a year ago to lapse. Our country's interest is that it prevents smuggling liquor into the United States, but it applies equally to shipment of arms into Mexico. Until the treaty is out of the way, the embargo on arms cannot be raised.

The treaty expires March 28. Unless notice to the contrary has been given it continues automatically, though it may be terminated any time thereafter on thirty days' notice.

It is surmised this was the subject of the recent exchange of notes about which so much mystery was made. Certainty that the Prohibition people would protest if the liquor compact were stricken out may explain why the State Department guarded the secret so well.

The effect of our note is supposed to be the reason for the new atmosphere of confidence about the State Department that our troubles with Mexico would be settled. The hypothesis is that the Calles Government, confronted with the possibility that we would give the notice that voids the treaty, has about concluded it cannot stand the pressure. Without the embargo leaders of the various revolutionary movements have frequently stated they could overthrow Calles. All they would have to do would be to seize a port of entry, and any amount of war material could be shipped to them.

The expediency of serving notice that the pact would not be continued may have been the occasion of a conference among the President and the Secretaries of War and the Navy, which preceded despatch of the mysterious note by a single day.

Our Government realizes that overthrow of Calles would bring chaos to Mexico. It would very much prefer to have Calles remain, provided he accepted our view that the confiscatory provisions of the 1917 Constitution are against international law and must not be applied to American holders of lands and oil fields.

It is probable that Minister Tellez was called home to learn if the United States really meant now to carry out the implied threats in Secretary Kellogg's communications.



"THE WORLD"
Oct. 10/27.

DE LA HUERTA ASEGURA QUE LOS 'ASESINATOS'
INCITARON A LA REBELION/
oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

trad.:MCM

DE LA HUERTA ASEGURA QUE LOS 'ASESINATOS'
INCITARON A LA REBELION.

Dice que Gómez se escapó al plan de "Exterminio" de
Calles y Obregón.

El "World" facilitó sus columnas a Adolfo de la Huerta, quien se encuentra expatriado en Los Angeles, después de haber intentado derrocar al actual régimen de México, en -- 1924, para que exprese su opinión respecto a los recientes sucesos de aquel país. Su informe, que va al calce, se publica como algo de gran interés e importancia.

Por Adolfo de la Huerta.
Despacho especial para el "World".

Los Angeles, Oct. 9. - El movimiento rebelde actual, reconoce las mismas causas fundamentales que obligaron al pueblo mexicano a declararse en rebeldía en 1923 y 1924. Por lo tanto, yo estoy completamente de acuerdo con el General-Arnulfo Gómez. La lucha seguirá hasta que se consiga derrocar al régimen actual, que sólo ha llevado la ruina y la -- desolación a mi país y que ha costado innumerables vidas, - cometiendo crímenes inauditos.

Los últimos sucesos que han venido desarrollándose en México, justifican nuevamente la actitud del pueblo mexicano, el que en 1924, y bajo mi dirección, intentó sacudir el yugo de los tiranos Obregón y Calles. Desde entonces, el país ha venido sufriendo continuamente los ultrajantes ataques - de Obregón y Calles, contra toda libertad personal, pública

y social, de que goza cualquier país civilizado, y contra los derechos de propiedad y la libertad del sufragio efectivo.

"El Público se Congregó a mi alrededor".

El pueblo mexicano, protestó enérgicamente, contra la intención manifiesta de Obregón de imponer a Calles por la -- fuerza, como su sucesor, valiéndose de innumerables crímenes para alcanzar su objeto.

Cuando yo renuncié mi puesto de Secretario de Hacienda, -- a principios del mes de septiembre de 1923, porque nunca podía estar de acuerdo con sus criminales y desenfrenadas tendencias políticas, el pueblo se congregó a mi alrededor, pidiéndome que cumpliera con mi deber de ciudadano, permitiendo que me nombrara su candidato en las elecciones que se -- aproximaban. En diversas ocasiones arguí con Obregón, tratando de convencerlo de su error, pero nunca quiso escucharme.

Tan pronto como Obregón y Calles se dieron cuenta de la -- inmensa fuerza del grupo Delahuertista, comenzaron los asesinatos de mis partidarios y simpatizadores. Obregón y Calles, decidieron entonces eliminarme a mí, pero debido a -- un aviso oportuno, respecto a sus intenciones, las que ya -- se habían frustrado en dos ocasiones distintas, abandoné la ciudad de México, obligado a seguir el único camino que me quedaba -- el de la revolución.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, mal informado, y a solicitud de Obregón, hizo posible la actuación de éste en el Poder, con la ayuda moral y material que oficialmente le -- prestó, tal vez con el deseo de colocarse políticamente den

tro de la teoría de Hughes, referente a la política interna-
cional, la cual, basándose en un aspecto rígido y ciego, no
considera la ética fundamental, por la cual, sobre todas --
las cosas, las leyes morales deben ser imperativas, según --
lo expresó el Presidente Coolidge en su memorable discurso-
pronunciado en Nueva York.

Ahora Calles y Obregón están repitiendo los mismos méto-
dos que usaron entonces. Convencidos, como están, de que, --
prácticamente, todo el pueblo mexicano se opone firmemente-
a la imposición de Obregón, lo cual significaría la conti-
nuación de su política ultrajante, contra la libertad, la --
vida y la propiedad, han resuelto exterminar a todos sus --
opositores.

Para lograr su objeto, le han dado a las protestas del --
pueblo un aspecto rebelde, y han ordenado los asesinatos de
Gómez y Serrano y los de todos sus simpatizadores y princi-
pales líderes civiles. Lograron su objeto con el General --
Serrano, quien fue villanamente asesinado, pero Gómez pudo-
ponerse a la cabeza de sus simpatizadores en el Estado de --
Veracruz, y las tropas, terriblemente indignadas por críme-
nes tan horrendos y viles, abandonaron al Gobierno y se sa-
lieron de la Capital, y de muchos otros lugares, en abierta
rebelión.

Actualmente hay muchos miles de hombres sobre las armas,
y en quince Estados de la República, las protestas armadas-
del pueblo se han hecho manifiestas, y como tales protestas
se van generalizando, pronto se logrará el triunfo de la li-
bertad. El pueblo americano aun no se ha dado cuenta de la
magnitud de esta revolución, debido a la estricta censura --
impuesta por el Gobierno mexicano, que sólo permite que lle

guen a él, y al mundo en general, informes falsos y engañosos.

**FIDEICOMISO ARCHIVOS PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES Y FERNANDO
TORREBLANCA**

**ARCHIVO FERNANDO TORREBLANCA
FONDO PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES**

CONSTANCIA DE RETIRO DE DOCUMENTOS

HEMEROTECA ()

MAPOTECA ()

PLANOTECA (X)

MUSEO ()

**SOPORTE
BIBLIOGRÁFICO ()**

FONDO: 12

SECCIÓN/SERIE/SUBSERIE: 010702

GAVETA:

EXPEDIENTE: 85

LEGAJO: 3/3

INVENTARIO: 387

NOMBRE DEL EXPEDIENTE: WORLD, The

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MEDIDAS: 45 cm x 54 cm

LUGAR: New York, NY, Estados Unidos

FECHA: Octubre 11, 1927

PLANERO: 2

CAJÓN: 1

FÓLDER: 20.4

DESCRIPCIÓN: Página del periódico *The World*, en donde se da la noticia del juicio a Félix Palavicini por incitar a la rebelión (en inglés).

Calles Mobilizes Big Forces; Plans A Decisive Battle

Pursuit of Rebels Develops Into
a Real Campaign, With the
State of Vera Cruz as
Battleground — Gen.
Escobar Commands

ARMY TO BE INCREASED
TO 15,000 WITHIN WEEK

More Government Troops Go
Over to the Insurgents,
Mexico City Admits

From The World's Bureau
Special Cable to The World

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 9.—All develop-
ments in the plans of the Government
to put down the revolution started a
week ago by Gen. Arnulfo Gomez and
Gen. Hector Alameda point to an elab-
orate campaign in the State of Vera Cruz,
with a decisive battle still to come.

What began as a pursuit of the re-
bellious Generals has given way to de-
liberate preparations to gather a first
class army to settle the issue. (Hither-
to Mexican despatches have quoted the
Federal authorities as believing the
rebels were so weak it would only be
necessary to catch up to them to de-
stroy them.)

Gen. Escobar to Command

Gen. Jose Gonzalo Escobar will be
the commander of this expeditionary
force. The battle in prospect may be
precipitated before another week is over
or it may be put off for a month. The
strength of the rebels will be the out-
standing factor in shaping Gen. Escobar's
strategy.

Thousands of reinforcements will be
sent to the States of Puebla and Vera
Cruz. Orders were issued to-day for
movement of more than 200 cars of
troops from Sonora to the central sec-
tion of the country. These forces un-
til recently were engaged in a cam-
paign against the Yaqui Indians.

Gen. Escobar's army, it was offi-
cially announced to-day, totals 10,000
men. In another week he will have
at least 15,000.

Vera Cruz the Battleground

Both sides, it is expected, will pro-
ceed to jockey for position while each
gets together as many men as possible
for the inevitable showdown. All indi-
cations are that the revolution will be
decided in the State of Vera Cruz.
Federal forces there are declared to be
in control of the situation and Puebla
also is said to be well in hand.

More Government troops, however,
have gone over to the rebels. Gen. Jose
Alvarez, Chief of the Presidential Staff,
admits to-day.

Only one man of the late Gen. Fran-
cisco Serrano's group that went into
revolution last Sunday escaped, it be-
came known to-day. He was Francisco
Santa Maria, a leader of the Mexican
bar. He left Cuernavaca shortly before
Serrano and his companions were made
prisoners.

Serrano and fourteen others had fled
from the capital a week ago Saturday
to Cuernavaca, a favorite retreat of
the American colony in Mexico City.

(Continued on Second Page)

Answer This Problem

If the man who does not own a
car added up the hours he
wastes every day just in get-
ting to and from places and—

Multipled it by the days of
the week and the weeks in the
year and—

Compared the sum total with
the hours of profit and pleas-
ure that one of the good used
cars in the classified "Auto-
mobile Exchange" columns
will guarantee him, then—

He will solve his problem by
consulting with the dealers
and owners advertising there
to-day and arrange for a
demonstration immediately.

The World
New York's Want Ad Directory
Telephone Beekman 8300

SORDID ROMANCE, SENSE OF GUILT, IN BLOCH SUICIDE

Thriving Automobile Dealer Told
Girl, to Induce Her to Elope,
He Would Fake Death
So Family Could Get
\$250,000 Insurance

POLICE SAY HE CARRIED
NO POLICIES WHATEVER

Meticulous in Attention to His
Wife While Meeting Anna
Thiem Clandestinely

Raymond Bloch, Maplewood, N. J.,
automobile dealer, suicide and at-
tempted murderer, appeared last night
in the police check-up of his case as a
weak, guilt-ridden bungler, who fancied
himself the perfect criminal.

All semblance of rational motive dis-
appeared when his brother, Henry
Bloch, definitely said Raymond had no
accident or life insurance. Bloch could
not have wanted, consequently, to kill
Michael Phoropoulos, out-of-work
waiter, in order to pass Phoropoulos's
body off as his own, so that his wife
might collect insurance.

What remains as certain is that he
was in love with Anna Thiem, nine-
teen, next to the youngest of thirteen
children of a widowed mother, and
wanted to elope with her. Police Com-
missioner Jacob Heif of Maplewood de-
clared her story fitted in accurately
with what he discovered as com-
pletely true.

Romance Begun in Street

A romance, sordid enough to all but
the two concerned, begun on a Newark
street corner, and carried on in out-
of-the-way restaurants, for a little
more than two months more, appeared
as the only motive for the crime for
which Bloch took his own life.

Bloch was thirty-five, a hustling
automobile dealer, active in the Maple-
wood Business Men's Association,
known and liked in the Bloomfield
Elks Lodge. He and his family had
lived years in Bloomfield.

About a year ago Bloch moved his
business to Maplewood, rapidly grow-
ing suburb of Newark. He took a
house in Irvington, a mile or so away.
Bloch told Miss Thiem when urging
her to elope with him that his busi-
ness was about to fail, that he had
"only money for six months more."

Business Was Thriving

Police learned Bloch's business was
thriving, with his accounts in excel-
lent shape. The afternoon before he
attacked Phoropoulos he ordered a
load of shipment of automobiles to
sell. Automobile dealers in Maplewood
said Bloch had been doing an un-
usually heavy business.

Bloch met Miss Thiem on the side-
walk by the Public Service Terminal
Building, Newark. They talked and
went to dinner together. Thereafter
they met regularly three times a week.
Commissioner Heif says Bloch gave her
from \$50 to \$75 a week.

After Miss Thiem had told her
story to Commissioner Heif, she re-
turned to her mother's home, No. 98
Davis Avenue, Kearny, N. J., for the
first time in months. She stayed there
Saturday. Yesterday morning, while
her family was at church, she slipped

(Continued on Second Page)

Huerta Asserts 'Assassination' Set Off Revolt

Gomez Escaped, He Says,
Calles Obregon Plan of
"Extermination"

The World opened its columns to
Adolfo de la Huerta, now in exile at
Los Angeles after an attempt to over-
throw the present regime in Mexico
in 1924, for a statement of his view
of the recent happenings in Mexico.
His despatch below is printed as a
matter of interest and importance.

By Adolfo de la Huerta
Special Despatch to The World
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9.—The actual
rebellious movement recognizes the
same causes and fundamentals which
compelled the Mexican people to revolt
in 1923 and 1924. Therefore I am com-
pletely in accord with Gen. Gomez. The
struggle will continue until the con-
summation of the overthrow of the
present regime, which has brought
ruin and desolation to my country
and has cost innumerable lives and
committed incredible crimes.

The late events developing in Mexico
are another justification for the atti-
tude of the Mexican people, which in
1924 under my leadership attempted to
throw off the yoke of the tyrants
Obregon and Calles. Since then the
whole country has continually suffered
by outrageous attacks of Obregon and
Calles against all personal, public and
social liberties enjoyed in any civilized
country and against property rights and
the freedom of elective suffrage.

"People Flocked to Me"

The Mexican people energetically
protested then against the manifest in-
tention of Obregon to impose Calles
by force as his successor, committing
innumerable crimes to attain his pur-
pose.

When I resigned my position as Sec-
retary of Finance at the beginning of
the month of September, 1923, because
I could never be in agreement with their
criminal and outrageous political
tendencies, the people flocked to me
asking me to fulfil my obligation as a
citizen by becoming their candidate for

(Continued on Second Page)

Threw Gasoline on Lighted Cigaret, Charge Against Girl; 2 Dead, 1 Dying

Nancy Davis, twenty-year-old Negro,
was locked up at Newark, N. J., Police
Headquarters last night, charged with
the murders of Carlton Jones, twenty,
and William Johnson, thirty-four,
boarders in her mother's home at No.
104 Somerset Street, Newark. The
girl's mother, Mrs. Rachael Davis, is
expected to die of burns received from
the explosion of gasoline which killed
the two men.

According to a statement made by
Johnson before he died in Newark City
Hospital yesterday afternoon, the girl
threw the gasoline into his face just
as he lighted a cigarette. She did it,
he said, by way of repulsing his flir-
tious advances.

The girl, who with Charles Williams
was arrested yesterday at a house on
South Orange Avenue, whence they
had fled after the explosion, denies

that she threw gasoline into the man's
face. She says she was cleaning a dress
in the kitchen at 2 o'clock yesterday
morning when Johnson and Jones
came in and began teasing her. John-
son, she said, made definite advances.
"Girl, I'm going to throw this match
into that gasoline if you don't behave,"
she said Johnson threatened after
lighting a cigarette. He threw the
match, she said, and at the same time
she dashed the pan of gasoline to the
floor. The match struck it and it ex-
ploded. Somehow, she got out of the
kitchen. Jones was burned to a crisp.
Johnson ran to the street, his clothing
and flesh aflame.

Mrs. Davis, in an adjoining room,
opened the door to the kitchen and
the flames caught her dress. She is
not expected to live another twenty-
four hours.

U. S. ATTORNEY Defied by
Fight Film Exhibitors



United States Attorney
CHARLES H. TUTTLE
by WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Dry League to Spend Big Sum In 1928 Fight

More Than \$1,730,000 to
Go Toward Election of a
Dry President

Special Despatch to The World
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—More than
\$1,730,000 will be spent by Anti-Saloon
League organizations during the cam-
paign year of 1928; a supreme effort
will be made to elect a bone-dry Presi-
dent; every Congressional and Sen-
atorial candidate will be put under the
microscope months in advance of the
election, and a finish fight against the
candidacies of Gov. Smith of New York,
Gov. Ritchie of Maryland, Senator Reed
of Missouri and others is in prospect.

Such is the outline of dry plans for
coming year as disclosed by Dr. F. Scott
McBride, General Superintendent of the
league, upon whose shoulders has fallen
for a time the mantle of Wayne B.
Wheeler.

The program was worked out in part
by Wheeler, whose influence with the
league thus will continue long after
his death. On its political side the
program includes, briefly, the following
points:

Prohibition Plank Avoided

1. No attempt will be made by this
league to write a Prohibition plank, or
even a law enforcement plank, in either
the Republican or Democratic platform.

2. No compromise is to be made in
the fight against wet candidates.

3. The strongest possible drive is to
be made to elect an out-and-out bone-
dry President. This is regarded as of
supreme importance. The next Presi-
dent may be called on to appoint a ma-
jority of the Supreme Court of the
United States.

A Supreme Court majority of wet or
even moist convictions is regarded as
unthinkable to the league leaders.

Cavass of Candidates

The next President also will appoint
Federal District Judges, a new Attorney
General and a new Secretary of the
Treasury. To have either post filled
by a wet would be a national calamity,
as the league views it.

A thorough canvass of all candidates
for the Senate and House also is to
be undertaken far in advance of the
primaries. This will be done as in the
past. Thus weeks, perhaps months,
ahead of even the primary elections
the dry organization will know the wet
or dry convictions of every candidate
for national office in the United States
and, with that information in hand,
will give or withhold its support ac-
cordingly.

Coupled with the political program
(Continued on Second Page)

Motorists Ask Why Not Rubber Pedestrians?

Special Despatch to The World
CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The rubber "stop"
signs set in the pavement at boulevard
and through street crossings are prov-
ing a success, according to Commis-
sioner Richard Wolfe.

They are rubber blocks six inches
high, and when run over spring back in
place. The word "stop" is painted in
white letters. Motorists do not like
them. They have sent in a communi-
cation "that the crying need is for
rubber pedestrians that will bob right
up again after being knocked down, and
run over—and not pedestrians with
hard cores or knobby framework to in-
jure our tires, either. It will certainly
save us motorists a lot of time and
nervous strain if this suggestion can
be made a reality.

"And while you're at it, won't you
have a few remaining safety islands
rubberized too? Every time we hit one
it injures the car."

MORE THEATRES SHOW FIGHT FILM ON INQUIRY EVE

Great Broadway Searchlight
Packs Them In as "Tex
Rickard Presents" Reels
Ascribed to Goodart
Picture Corporation

MOVIE FIRM LAWYER
CHARGES 'BOOTLEGGING'

Offers to Aid Tuttle, Who Says
Marshal Has Subpoenaes
for U. S. Grand Jury

On the eve of the United States
Grand Jury's investigation of the
transportation, distribution and ex-
hibition here of motion picture films
of the Tunney-Dempsey fight in
Chicago seven theatres in this city
were showing the films yesterday for
the first time, and apparently were
reaping a harvest from the Sunday
crowds.

At least a dozen exhibitors who
already have disregarded United States
Attorney Tuttle's warning that they
would be called before the Grand Jury
to explain where and how they ob-
tained the films, have been subpoenaed
to appear before the Grand Jury to-
day.

Subpoenas Go to Marshal

When informed last evening that
other exhibitors apparently were not
taking the warning seriously, Mr.
Tuttle told The World the United
States Marshal's office had been sup-
plied with subpoenas and would be
directed to serve them.

Mr. Tuttle said he had no direct
knowledge that the pictures were being
shown, but said he would take action
against any whose names were brought
to his attention.

"I shall look to-morrow," he said,
"for a list of violators and they will be
brought before the Grand Jury."

Several theatres in Manhattan, one
in Brooklyn and one in the Bronx were
showing the films to afternoon and
evening crowds.

The Belmont Theatre in 48th Street
was using a giant searchlight to at-
tract the Broadway crowds. Placards
outside the theatre announced that
"Tex Rickard Presents Exclusively the
Official Motion Pictures of the Tunney-
Dempsey Fight." The placards also an-
nounced that the pictures were taken
by the Goodart Picture Corporation.

The picture was packing the house
at an admission fee of \$1.10. When
it was suggested to the man in the
ticket office that the showing of the
film might bring a subpoena to appear
before the Grand Jury, he replied: "I
don't know anything about that." He
also professed to be ignorant of who
was responsible for the showing.

Shown Near Federal Building

Placards similar to those in front of
the Belmont were used to advertise the
picture at other theatres. The City
Hall Theatre in Park Row, in the shad-
ow of the Federal Building, tucked up
similar posters. The management said
the films would be shown to-day.

Mr. Rickard could not be reached
last night. It was said he was out of
the city.

Emil K. Ellis of No. 152 West 42d
Street, attorney for the Goodart Pic-
ture Corporation, is one of those who
would like to know how the films got
into New York. If they are Goodart
pictures "bootlegged" into the State,

(Continued on Ninth Page)

Diabolic Plot Seen in Bomb Blast That Killed 5; Police Prefer View It Was Accident

Princess Helen, Disillusioned,
Devotes Her Life to Nursing

Faith in Men Gone Forever
After Carol's Perfidy,
She Won't Rewed

BUCHAREST, Oct. 9 (A. P.)—Her
hope of happiness in marriage shat-
tered by the desertion of former Crown
Prince Carol, Princess Helen of Rou-
mania to-day decided to dedicate her
life to Red Cross nursing and recla-
mation of fallen girls.

With encouragement from officials of
the Rockefeller Foundation, she has
established a school for nurses in Bu-
charest, which she personally super-
vised and which she formally dedi-
cated to-day. There are already twenty-
five students, including one Ameri-
can girl. Princess Helen hopes to en-
list the interest of the American Red
Cross, as she has only her own slender
means to conduct the school.

The Princess has also established a
home for wayward and destitute girls
and dispensaries for sick children and
indigent mothers.

In the white uniform of a nurse,
with the red cross on her forehead and
chest, the "slim gray Princess," as the
Roumanians call her, makes a striking
figure of beauty, benevolence and be-
nignity, her beautiful bobbed blond
hair growing in such profusion that it

ABANDONED Royal Wife Who
Hopes to Help Fallen Girls



Princess HELEN.

covers even her sad, blue eyes and her
deep dimples.

To her intimate friends the Princess
confided that all her love for Carol is
dead and she has too little faith in
mankind to remarry. Her family, how-
ever, is eager that she shall wed again
in order to divert her mind from her
present sorrows.

Untermeyer in Hot Attack on Smith Report

Transit Counsel Ridicules
6 1/4 Cent Fare Proposal
for "Absence of Facts"

Refusing to consider it a transit
"plan," Samuel Untermeyer yesterday
fired a five-page broadside at what he
termed the "Smith-traction companies'
transit report" and to his own satisfac-
tion, at least, completely demolished it.

The survey prepared by Charles Ed-
ward Smith, St. Louis engineer, for
Comptroller Berry, has such a "wealth
of conclusions" with an "absence of
facts" it is impossible to base any plan
upon its "glittering generalities," said
the Transit Commission's special coun-
sel.

Therefore, Mr. Untermeyer concluded,
when the true import of the Smith
report is fully understood by the peo-
ple, its only defenders will be the trac-
tion companies, in whose interests, Mr.
Untermeyer insists, it was written.

"Lunacy" vs. "Jugglery"

Although Mr. Untermeyer replied to
the Smith contentions which are so
widely at variance with the report he
himself drafted for the Transit Com-
mission immediately after The World
published the Smith report, he did not
attempt a complete analysis at that
time. Yesterday's statement was
issued as a complete reply to the St.
Louisian.

Instead of taking six months and
charging the city \$25,000 for the report,
Mr. Smith should have finished the job

(Continued on Ninth Page)

Beach Greet Widow With Word of Cheer

"Tell Her I am Happy," His
Message to His Fellow
Prisoner

From World Staff Correspondent
Special Despatch to The World
MAYS LANDING, N. J., Oct. 9.—For
the first time since he was indicted
for the murder of Dr. William Lillien-
dahl, Willis Beach, South Vineland
poultry farmer, to-day sent a message
from his cell in the County Jail here
to another cell on the second floor,
where Mrs. Margaret Lillien Dahl, also
indicted for the killing of her husband,
is a prisoner.

"Tell her I'm happy and feeling
fine," said Beach, who, a few moments
before, had discovered his cell door
was unlocked and had called a turnkey
to lock it.

The widow and the poultry farmer,
who wrote the "Peggy Anderson" let-
ters to her, according to the prosecu-
tion, will meet face to face to-morrow,
when they are arraigned on the murder
indictment and their attorneys demand
their release under bail.

Family Stands by Him

During the day Beach was visited by
his son, Ray, who told him Mrs. Beach
and his daughter believed implicitly
in his innocence and would stand by
him.

"We know you're not the guilty man,
dad," Beach's son told him.

Mrs. Lillien Dahl spent the day sitting
on the bed in her cell and longing for
some knitting or fancywork to occupy
her time. To a reporter for The World
she spoke of the "winning personality"
of her husband, and scoffed at reports
that they had been contemplating a
separation.

She showed a trace of the mystical
when she remarked that she was "never
alone." She explained she believed in
mental telepathy and was in constant
communication with those she
loved. She also told of a chain letter
which she had received and had sent
along to other persons, all of whom
had suffered sickness or "other evil
consequences."

Warned in Dream, She Says

The widow, who wept during the in-
terview and has had no visitors except
her lawyer since she was imprisoned,
said she was glad her fellow prisoner
was "happy." She said she felt that
"some day, this whole mystery will be
revealed to me."

She added she was sure that if she

(Continued on Third Page)

Withers Believes Explosive Was
Rigged So It Was Set Off
When Woman Snapped
On the Electric Lights
in Hall of Building

HINT OF "DOUBLE CROSS"
OF CULPRIT ALSO GIVEN

Similarity of Device to Bomb
Found in Subway In-
terests Detectives

Two theories were advanced last
night to account for the mysterious
blast that shattered the old fashioned
rear tenement at No. 416 West 35th
Street Saturday afternoon, killing three
women, an unidentified man and a
little girl, and injuring more than a
dozen other children and adults.

As told in late editions of The World
yesterday, the explosion definitely was
attributed to a bomb when firemen,
searching the ruins for victims, discov-
ered an unexploded infernal machine
in the debris, containing between six
and seven pounds of gelatine dynamite.

Robert W. Withers Jr., Inspector of
Blasting in the City Department of
Combustibles, gave the most specta-
cular version in his opinion that the
fatal blast was caused by detonation
of a bomb similar to the one found,
when an electric current was sent
through the device by the casual snap-
ping on of a light switch by Mrs.
Theresa Corvelli, wife of Andrew Cor-
velli, a barber, who owned both the
wrecked house and the tenement di-
rectly in front of it. This would make
the explosion a deliberately diabolic
affair planned and executed as Mr.
Withers said, by a "master hand."

Police Preter Accident Theory

Police, however, incline to the belief
that the bomb explosion was accidental
and that the unidentified man, whose
mangled body is still in the Morgue,
was one of the two young Italians who
hired an apartment in the rear tenement
a month ago and who came and
went, with mysterious grips and pack-
ages, but apparently never slept in the
place. Their theory is that this pair
used the apartment only as a workshop
to manufacture bombs for use else-
where and that the fatal blast resulted
when one of the two inadvertently
misplaced one of his fiendish contrap-
tions.

Detectives assigned to the case would
say little, but they were quietly at
work on what clues they had, particu-
larly with finger prints taken from the
complete right hand and two fingers
of the left of the decapitated man in
the Morgue, whose body was so man-
gled as to be unrecognizable.

Previously they had taken Corvelli
to the Rogues' Gallery at Police Head-
quarters to see if he could pick out
two missing tenants from among pic-
tures of known radicals or bombing
gangs, but the word given out was
that his effort had failed.

Linked to Subway Bomb

A possible connection between the
explosion in West 35th Street and the
subway bombings at the time of the
Sacco-Vanzetti agitation was seen in
the similarity between the unexploded
bomb found in the tenement debris
and the bomb that was picked up in
the East River tube of the I. R. T.
between Clark and Wall Streets July
26. Both devices were made of iron
pipe, with retaining caps of the same
material screwed on at either end,
drilled to admit a small wire leading
to a fulminate of mercury detonator
in the middle of the actual explosive.

The chief difference is that the sub-
way bomb contained a mixture of dy-
namite and black powder, weighing
about four pounds, while the other
held dynamite of the type known as
40 per cent, grade and customarily
used in construction work.

Inspector Withers holds that the
tenement house bomb was exploded by
an electric current passing through the
wire leading to its detonator. Detectives
of the Bomb and Homicide
Squads who talked to Mrs. Corvelli
yesterday said she told them she had
pressed the switch connected to the
hallway lights in the rear tenement at
3.45 P. M.—about fifteen minutes to a
half hour earlier than was her custom,
the day being unusually dark—and
that the explosion which wrecked the
building and shook the entire neigh-
borhood followed instantly.

The woman said she was accustomed

LOS INDIOS YAQUIS SALEN DE ARIZONA.

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 10.- El "Daily Star" de Arizona dice que la retirada de los indios yaquis, y su regreso a México, ha reducido su colonia en este lugar, a tal extremo que, en los últimos días, ha sido imposible conseguirlos para los trabajos de los campos algodoneros, su ocupación habitual en esta estación del año.

A pesar de que el Gobierno mexicano declara que -- los yaquis se han rendido, por los miembros del resguardo fronterizo se sabe que éstos han vuelto a México bien armados.

LOS FUSILAMIENTOS EN MEXICO/

Despachos llegados de México nos informan que, Félix F. Palavicini, editor arrestado hace unos días, bajo la acusación de haber andado incitando a la rebelión por medio de sus escritos, va a ser juzgado por un tribunal civil, en vez de un militar, como se esperaba. Es de --- creerse que esta sea la adopción de una actitud más humana, por parte del Gobierno, para juzgar a aquellos a ---- quienes conceptúa como sus enemigos. La muerte de los -- Generales fusilados puede disculparse, bajo la base de -- que fueron encontrados con las armas en la mano. Pero Palavicini es un civil, y los cargos que se le hacen han na cido de sus escritos, lo cual quiere decir que se le debe encausar, pero estos procedimientos, difícilmente pueden-

conformar a todos. El resto del mundo civilizado se encuentra ya horrorizado ante el salvajismo de la justicia que ahora está impartiendo México. El Gobierno haría -- bien en pensar un poco antes de ordenar nuevas ejecuciones, no sea que éstas le cuesten más de lo que valen.

Trad.:MCM

**FIDEICOMISO ARCHIVOS PLUTARCO ELÍAS CALLES Y FERNANDO
TORREBLANCA**

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DESCRIPCIÓN: Página del periódico *The World*, con un artículo sobre las declaraciones de Adolfo de la Huerta en el sentido de que el movimiento rebelde de Gómez y Serrano tiene las mismas causas que el de 1923 (en inglés).



The



World

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST
Fair to-day; to-morrow increasing
cloudiness, followed by showers; mod-
erate southeast and south winds to-day.
TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY
Highest, 60, 2 P. M.; lowest, 45, 6 A. M.

OL. LXVIII. NO. 24,157—DAILY.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1927.

IN TWO SECTIONS
SECTION ONE

TWO CENTS

In Greater
New York
THREE CENTS
Within 200 Miles
FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

CALLES TROOPS CRUSH REBELS, LEADERS FLEE

Revolutionary Forces Annihilated in
Six-Hour Battle Near Vera
Cruz—Gomez and Al-
mada Escape With
Only 100 Men
QUICK VICTORY SURPRISES
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
Evolution Is Over, Mexico City
Announces—Insurgents
Surrender

From The World's Bureau
Special Cable to The World
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 10.—After ex-
actly one week, the revolution started
by Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, Hector Al-
mada and the late Francisco Serrano
has collapsed. A Federal column un-
der Gen. Jose Gonzalo Escobar trapped
a rebel army at Ayahualulco, Vera
Cruz, yesterday and annihilated it.
Gen. Escobar reported to-day.
Gens. Gomez and Almada fled with
fewer than 100 men. Of the rebel
army, estimated at about 1,000, there
were subsequently surrendered at the vil-
lage of Cosautlan one contingent of
20 men. In small detachments an-
other 100 surrendered at scattered
points.

Battle Lasted Six Hours
The battle between the 3,000 Federales
and the 1,000 rebels lasted six hours
before the rebels broke. The pursuers
were confident of capturing the leaders
soon.

President Calles came away from the
telegraph instruments in his office at
last night, after receiving Gen. Escobar's report
wearing a smile of complete satisfac-
tion. The look of savage determina-
tion which had dominated his features
for the last week was quite gone. The
inextinguishable expression that he culti-
vated at other times had given way to
a frank look of pleasure. He regarded
the assembled American and Mexican
correspondents benignly.

"I am content," he said.

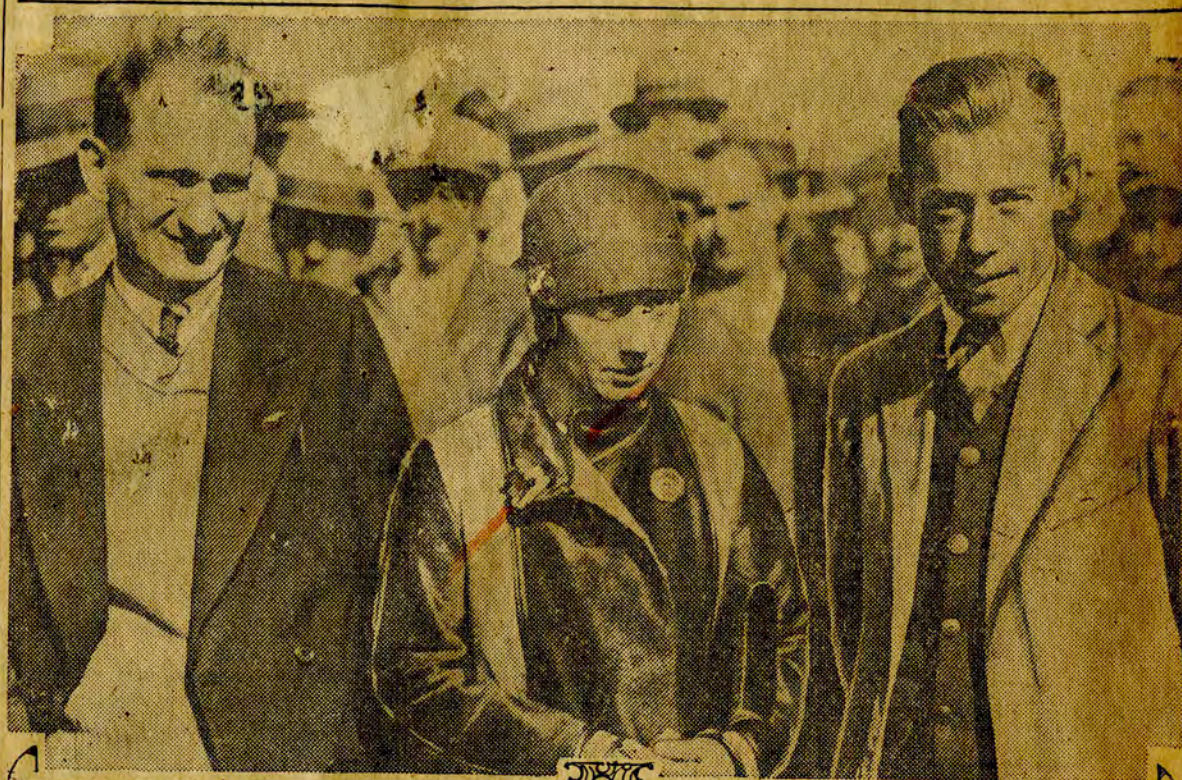
Quick Victory Unexpected
All expectations, both at Presidential
headquarters and in other well in-
formed Government offices, had been
that both sides would jockey for sev-
eral days more, if not for weeks, before
they clashed in a decisive battle. Gen.
Escobar himself had made plans for a
prolonged campaign. Even as late as
yesterday morning he was calling for
additional troops and these were pass-
ing through Mexico City on their way
to his headquarters all through to-day.

The first news that the Government
troops had met and wiped out the
rebel army came shortly after 2 o'clock
last afternoon from Cosautlan, near
Vera Cruz, when the officer in command
was asked War Minister Amaro if he
would accept the surrender of the
rebels.

He explained these men wished to
be incorporated in the Federal com-
mand, to which the War Minister
agreed, and this was promptly done.
They told of the battle and frantic ef-
orts were made to get in touch with
Gen. Escobar and finally at dusk his
port arrived.

In giving out the official com-
(Continued on Fourth Page)

Woman Flyer and Crew for Atlantic Venture



Left to Right, BRICE GOLDSBOROUGH, Navigator Mrs. FRANCES WILSON GRAYSON and WILMER STULTZ, Pilot...
by WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER YESTERDAY...

Mrs. Grayson Flies to Maine For 'Safe and Sane' Sea Hop

Her Amphibian in Fast Flight From Roosevelt Field; 325
Miles to Old Orchard in 3 Hours, 11 Minutes

Special Despatch to The World
OLD ORCHARD, Me., Oct. 10.—As a warm, fall twilight closed over the
Maine coast this evening, the Dawn, Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson's trans-
Atlantic Sikorsky amphibian plane, slid out of the dusk and dropped to a grace-
ful landing here, three hours and eleven minutes after she had taken off from
Roosevelt Field, Long Island, on the first leg of her "safe and sane" flight to
Copenhagen, Denmark.

The little woman flyer, smiling but
admittedly "hungry and in a hurry,"
stepped from the cabin to be greeted
by Robert P. Hazard of Gardiner and
Grand Beach, one of Maine's pioneers
in commercial aviation, and his wife.

With Mrs. Grayson were Wilmer
Stultz, pilot; Brice Goldsborough,
navigator and radio operator; T. Harold
Kinkade, Wright motor expert; Boris
Lebensky, engineer, and John Frogge,
New York newspaper man. The party
paused only a short time for news-
paper men and photographers and
then, the Dawn having been taxied to
the hangar of Capt. Harry M. Jones
and groomed for the night, hurried to
a hotel.

Capt. Jones's hangar was the start-
ing place of the flight of Old Glory
last month when it disappeared in mid-
Atlantic wastes on its way to Rome.
But Mrs. Grayson was not in the
slightest degree superstitious about
housing her amphibian in the last rest-
ing place of Old Glory and smiled her
confidence that all would end well on
her flight overseas.

Weather conditions up from New
York had been perfect, the party de-
clared, a wind behind them helping
push the Dawn along over the 325-
mile run. The clear moonlight and
perfect visibility would have made
night landing on the white beach ab-
solutely safe had the plane arrived a
few minutes later, Stultz declared.

Weather experts in New York had
brought Mrs. Grayson news just before
she took off that conditions probably
wouldn't be just right for a trans-
Atlantic flight for a week at least, she
said, but that didn't discourage her as
she plans to use the time tuning up
her plane and making trial flights.

Mrs. Grayson Leaves Her Rival, Miss
Elder, at Curtiss Field
The departure of Mrs. Frances Wil-
son Grayson's Sikorsky amphibian
plane, the Dawn, from Old Orchard,
Me., yesterday from Roosevelt Field left
its trans-Atlantic rival, American Girl,
at Curtiss Field, L. I., awaiting favor-
able weather.

Capt. George Haldeman, who with Miss
Ruth Elder, is contemplating a trans-
oceanic flight in the American Girl,
said their take-off would probably not
be made before Wednesday because of
adverse weather reports. "Later H. E.
Cornell, flight manager, said that if
the Stinson-Detroler monoplane does
not fly by Saturday the flight will
probably be postponed until spring.

About 1,000 spectators on Roosevelt
Field saw the Dawn take the air with
Mrs. Grayson, Stultz, Goldsborough,
Frogge, Lebensky and Kinkade aboard.
The latter three were passengers; they
will not take part in the major flight.
The craft left the ground after a
2,000-foot run at 2:10 P. M., circled the
field and soon sped off to the north,
accompanied by two planes carrying
photographers.

WOULD TUNE-UP FOR HEAVEN
CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (A. P.)—Bishop
Edwin Holt Hughes of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, addressing the Rock
River Conference last night, said: "If
you don't cultivate a taste for music
you will have a miserable time for
about 1,000 years after you get to
heaven." Ragtime and jazz, he said,
"have had their day."

AGREE TO ABOLISH GRADE CROSSINGS

Sixty Railroad Executives Ac-
cept Gov. Smith's Elim-
ination Program

MORE THAN 50 ON L. I. ROAD

Staten Island Line Alone in De-
clining Co-operation

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World
ALBANY, Oct. 10.—Gov. Smith's 1928
grade crossing elimination program was
assured of success to-day when sixty
railroad executives agreed to the plan
which calls for doing away with 774
crossings in New York City at a cost of
\$116,750,000 and 202 more up-State at
a cost of \$33,441,000.

The only important exception to the
spirit of co-operation which featured
the conference, one of the most impor-
tant in the history of railroading, was
provided by the Staten Island Rail-
road, which served notice it would fight
the Supreme Court against abolition of
42 crossings at an estimated cost of
\$10,780,000.

But the assurances of help received
by the Governor from George Le Bou-
tillier, President of the Long Island
Railroad, and P. E. Crowley, President
of the New York Central Lines, in con-
nection with his proposals for New York
City and vicinity, left him elated.

"I would say that the outlook is very
bright for grade-crossing elimination in
1928 without the usual bickering and
dickering that goes on every year be-
fore the Public Service Commission," he
stated.

"You can safely say that the 1928
(Continued on Sixth Page)

Tribute by Wells Read At His Wife's Funeral

Special Cable to The World
LONDON, Oct. 10.—A funeral oration
written by H. G. Wells was read to-day
at the funeral of the novelist's wife
by an old friend, Dr. T. E. Page, at a
secular service attended by George
Bernard Shaw and Arnold Bennett
among others.

"The city of the living world," Wells
wrote, "is a perennial city bound to
the immortal past and towering up
in the future to heights beyond our
vision. Its walls are fashioned like
mosaic out of lives such as this one.

"Of natural things she most loved
the cherished roses in her garden and
the sunlight on mountain shows. The
spirit of her life lives with us still.
She returns to the furnace of material
things from which her life was born.
But within our hearts she rests en-
shrined."

"She was a noble wife, a happy
mother and a maker of a free and
hospitable home. She thought that a
good deed talked about, or even held in
memory, lost half its worth. The best
and sweetest of her is known only to
one or two of us.

"Some lives stand out in headlands
and are beacons for all mankind but
some more lovely and more precious
come only by chance gleams of reflec-
tion to the knowledge of the outer
world."

(Continued on Eighth Page)

DOCTOR'S WIDOW AND BEACH LOSE PLEAS FOR BAIL

Justice Campbell Commits Lilli-
endahl Murder Defendants
to Await Trial Nov. 28 Af-
ter Receiving Details
of State's Evidence

CAN'T BE MORE EXPLICIT,
HE INFORMS ATTORNEYS

Smiles of Accused Vanish as
They Return to Atlantic
County Jail

From World Staff Correspondent
Special Despatch to The World
MAYS LANDING, N. J., Oct. 10.—
Calmly confident they were to be re-
leased in bail, Mrs. Margaret Lillendahl
and Willis Beach, her poultry farmer
neighbor, heard with obvious dismay
in the red brick Court House to-day
the ruling of Supreme Court Justice
Laurel Campbell that they must re-
main in the Atlantic County Jail until
Nov. 28, when they go on trial jointly
for the murder of the woman's hus-
band, Dr. William Lillendahl, Vineland
narcotics specialist.

Once surreptitious correspondents,
so the State charges, through the
"Foggy Anderson" letters, the defend-
ants paid not the slightest attention
to each other in the little court room.
Mrs. Lillendahl, dressed in deep
mourning with a heavy veil, was pa-
tiently nervous. Once she changed her
seat and several times seemed to be on
the verge of tears.

Beach Is Jovial
Beach, whose reputed taciturnity
vanished immediately he was placed in
a cell after State police had searched
all over New Jersey for him, acted as
if he were at a lodge meeting. He
chatted with newspaper men and asked
them to inform his "reading public"
that he was quite comfortable in jail
and was receiving his meals from home.
Until he was refused bail he wore the
smile that won't come off.

Indication that the State appar-
ently has woven a stronger chain of
circumstantial evidence about the pair
than has been popularly believed
came in Justice Campbell's ruling to
the two lawyers, Charles M. Phillips
for Mrs. Lillendahl, and Edison
Hedges for Beach.

"I have received from the State
quite in detail the proof it has in
hand," said the jurist, "and I am
sorry that I cannot be more open and
explicit about the matter."

Judge Withholds Details
"It would be unfair to the defendants
as well as to the State for me to ex-
press openly what has come to me, and
particularly would it be unwise and
improper because it might prejudice
the mind of the public against the parties
you represent."

"After having had these matters laid
before me and after careful considera-
tion, because this is not a snap judg-
ment, I have come to the conclusion
that I must deny the application for
bail. I have endeavored to express my-
(Continued on Fourth Page)

Fake Messengers Steal \$63,600 Bonds in Two Wall Street Thefts

Two financial firms in the Wall Street
district were robbed of \$63,600 in bonds
yesterday afternoon by men represent-
ing themselves as messengers from
other firms. In one case the fake mes-
senger had a list of the bonds he
wanted. In the other he merely gave
the name of a firm and took what was
handed to him. Both robberies occurred
between 1 o'clock and 1:30 P. M.

From the meagre descriptions given
by the clerks who delivered the bonds,
police were unable to determine
whether both robberies were committed
by one man or whether it was a coin-
cidence that the two occurred so closely
together.

Joseph Trust and Louis Neistat, de-
livery clerks for Ernst & Co., members
of the New York Stock Exchange, of
No. 120 Broadway, handed over \$30,000
in United States Steel Bonds, and \$7,000
in I. R. T. bonds to a man who
represented himself to be a messenger
from Holliday & Co., of No. 14 Wall
Street.

A little later Joseph Touche, loan

Supreme Court Stamps Teapot Deal a Fraud, Brands Fall Faithless

SHOW FIGHT FILMS, DEFIANT OF TUTTLE

Theatres, Sets Seized, Reel Off
Others as U. S. Grand
Jury Begins Inquiry

HIT LAW AT NEW ANGLE

Despatches Reveal Wide Distri-
bution Throughout Country

While efforts were being made to
block the showing of Dempsey-Tunney
fight films in New York, despatches to
The World yesterday from other cities
showed that the films had been widely
distributed throughout the country.

The films were shown last Saturday
in three Philadelphia theatres, but
United States Marshals arrested the
managers and impounded the films.
Posters advertising them then were
torn down.

The film has been exhibited privately
in Cincinnati, and reports from that
city are that the pictures will appear
at a theatre there next week. The
manager expects to be arrested and it
is reported he will apply for a tem-
porary injunction restraining the au-
thorities from interference and then
continue showing the pictures while
the injunction is in force.

Hunt Elusive "John Brown"

The film was shown in the Omaha
municipal auditorium last night and
will be shown again to-night, accord-
ing to advertisements in newspapers. The
films were taken to Omaha by a certain
"John Brown," who sold them to an
Omaha man. Federal authorities have
taken his name and those connected
with the auditorium, but so far have
failed to find "John Brown."

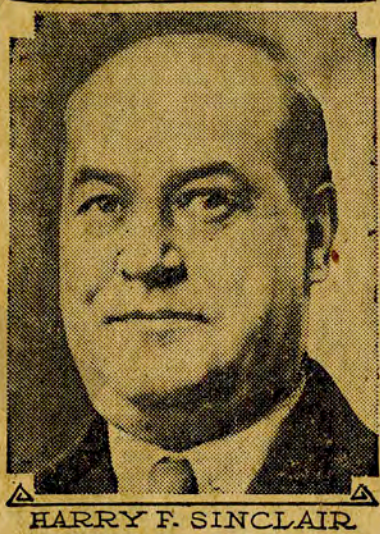
In Louisville, Ky., the films have
been shown two weeks without inter-
ference of any kind while in Boston no
attempt has been made to exhibit the
films.

Twenty Cited Before Jury
Despite the action of United States
Attorney Tuttle in summoning more
than twenty exhibitors and two dis-
tributors before the Federal Grand
Jury, theatres throughout this city
continued to show the films last night,
and most managers said they would
continue to show them. Mr. Tuttle
wants those summoned to explain how
the films from Chicago got here.

In a few cases Mr. Tuttle sub-
poenaed the films along with the
managers, but even this did not in-
terrupt the showing of the films. The
Grand Opera House, Eighth Avenue
and 23d Street, which had two films
seized under subpoena yesterday, was
again showing the fight films last
night, apparently possessing an in-
exhaustible supply. Other managers
who are under subpoena continued
to defy the prosecutor.

Contradict Tuttle Views
The theatre managers appear to be
certain that Mr. Tuttle's interpreta-
tion of the statute against transport-
(Continued on Sixth Page)

STRIPPED OF MILLIONS in Oil
Lease and Must Face Trial



HARRY F. SINCLAIR

5 CITY EMPLOYEE GROUPS GET RAISES

\$496,000,000 Budget Aids En-
gineers, Nurses, Street Clean-
ers, Police and Firemen

700 EXTRA PATROLMEN

Walker, Berry and McKee Agree
to Tentative Figures

At an informal conference, follow-
ing yesterday's meeting of the Com-
mittee of the Whole of the Board of
Estimate, Mayor Walker, Comptroller
Berry and Aldermanic President Mc-
Kee tentatively agreed to vote for sal-
ary increases for city employees which
will bring next year's budget almost
to the half billion mark.

The new budget will include raises
for the technical and engineering em-
ployees, hospital workers, employees of
the Street Cleaning Department and
the commanding officers of the Police
and Fire Departments.

In addition, the three principal mem-
bers of the City Administration agreed
to approve the addition of 700 patrol-
men to the Police Department, together
with commanding officers for that
number.

Meeting in brief formal session, the
Board of Estimate officially received
the tentative budget for 1928. This is
prepared by the Committee of the
Whole, composed of the members of
the Board of Estimate. The proceeding
was the first official step in preparing
the largest city budget in history.

The tentative budget totals \$477,233,-
530.11. To this must be added \$14,000,-
(Continued on Fourth Page)

Ban on Dry Gunmen, Also on Drunkards

Special Despatch to The World
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Dry agents
who have to shoot too quick or get
drunk to deter a bootlegger are not
needed or wanted in the Prohibition
service, said Dr. J. M. Doran, head of
the bureau to-day. Use of guns in
night clubs and like places must stop.

Dr. Doran announced he had passed
out to his agents the word that the
practice of rushing into cabarets with
drawn revolvers is not approved by his
office. Use of arms is not justified,
he added, except in cases of self-de-
fense. Shotguns, rifles and machine
guns may be used in fights with
moonshiners in the mountains of the
South or gangsters in the cities of the
North and West when the life of the
officer is endangered.

Drinking in a drive for evidence is
permissible, but drunkenness, never.

Dr. Doran said he had not joined
any drive with former Representative
A. J. Volstead against malt extract
makers.

BOY EARNS TOO MUCH
Magistrate Farrell yesterday told Mrs.
Mary Vieni of No. 1659 Madison Ave-
nue, that if her seventeen-year-old
son, Frank, earned \$14 a week instead
of \$14 a day as a union laborer, he
might be less wayward and work more
regularly. The boy was placed in his
mother's custody on a three months'
suspended sentence. He had been ar-
rested on a charge of being a wayward
minor.

Decision Strips Sinclair of
Lease and All Equity in Im-
provements on Naval Re-
serve and Requires Him to
Refund \$2,000,000

FALL AND OIL OPERATOR
FACE TRIAL NEXT WEEK

Canadian Company Unmasked
as Scheme to Cover Liberty
Bond Deal

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A final in-
delible stamp of fraud and illegality is
now upon the oil scandals. The Supre-
me Court, by another sweeping
verdict, went as far to-day in branding
the celebrated Teapot Dome lease to
Harry F. Sinclair as it did last Febru-
ary in similarly depriving Edward L.
Dohney of the Elk Hills, Cal., naval oil
reserves.

Albert B. Fall, who as Secretary of
the Interior in 1922 negotiated the
leases that have produced one of the
longest, fiercest legal struggles in
American courts, is again denounced as
a "faithless public officer."

The decision, coming almost on the
eve of the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial
set for next Monday, was not unex-
pected. The Supreme Court signified
by its verdict against the Dohney lease
that Sinclair, the New York millionaire
and sportsman, would fare no better in
attempting to justify the acts that
stripped the navy of its future oil sup-
plies.

\$430,000,000 Involved
The Government now recovers up-
ward of \$430,000,000 worth of oil prop-
erty and improvements, the greatest
restitution and undoing of a Cabinet
officer's work in the country's history.

Dohney and Fall escaped punishment
when the youthful jury that tried
them in the criminal conspiracy case
here last Christmas time found them
blameless. Two months later the Su-
preme Court found them guilty in the
civil case. To-day's decision reverses
the situation. Fall and Sinclair must
now go to trial after, not before, the
Supreme Court has spoken.

As in the Dohney case, there is no
grain of solace for the defendants, and
again the Court's opinion was without
dissent. Justice Pierce Butler wrote
the opinion, more than 8,000 words
long, read to-day. He had also written
the verdict against the Dohney lease.

The Mammoth Oil Company, created
by Sinclair to take over the celebrated
Teapot Dome naval oil reserve in
Wyoming, must turn back the property
on the same terms as Dohney was com-
pelled to surrender Elk Hills. On the
ground that the leases were fraudu-
lent, the Supreme Court holds that
neither defendant is entitled to equity
—to recover for expenses of starting
drilling operations, construction of
tanks, pipe lines, &c. Restitution re-
quired of Sinclair under the decision
will include \$2,000,000 for oil taken
out before the suit was started.

Vindication for Walsh
Owen J. Roberts and ex-Senator
Clemens, the Government prosecutors
who fought the Sinclair case all the
way up from the District Court in
Cheyenne, Wyo., hailed the winning
of their long fight to recover the old
lands as a great triumph for the
Government. It also spelled victory
and vindication for Senator Thomas J.
Walsh of Montana, who first exposed
the oil scandals, and reaped a whirl-
wind of political abuse for his trouble.

Whereas Judge Kennedy of the Dis-
trict Court at Cheyenne had found
the whole Teapot Dome lease transac-
tion legal and untainted, the Supreme
Court pronounced it both fraudulent
and wanting in legal authority. Even
the Circuit Court of Appeals in its
reversal of Judge Kennedy considered
Fall authorized to make the lease,
though Judge Kenyon's opinion invali-
dated the lease because of the corrup-
tion. But the Supreme Court upholds
the Government on all points, finding
there was both fraud and want of
authority.

It marks the end of the civil litiga-
tion begun three years ago after Sena-
tor Walsh's investigation that resound-
ed throughout the Nation. The trial
next week, and probably another trial
of Fall and Dohney on bribery charges,
will complete the long cycle.
In to-day's opinion the Supreme

CA Sound Decision

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SHOOTINGS IN MEXICO

Word comes now from Mexico that Felix F. Palavicini, the editor who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of inciting rebellion by his writings, is to be tried by a civil court instead of by the court-martial which had been expected to hear his case. And we may hope that this means the adoption of a more humane attitude on the part of the Government toward those whom it conceives to be its enemies. It has already shot one of the Generals who went into revolt against it; it is preparing, if the despatches are to be relied on, to shoot another. And possibly such summary measures can be condoned on the ground that these men were in the field, under arms, leading actual rebellion. But Palavicini is a civilian, and the charge against him arises out of his writings. This means that a constructive case must be made against him, and such cases are rarely proven to the satisfaction of all. The rest of the civilized world is already shocked at the savageness of justice as it is being administered just now in Mexico. The Government would do well to take thought as to whether more executions would not cost more than they are worth. I-387 E-85 (3/2)

"THE WORLD"
Dic. 3/27

TRANSLACION
Extractada

FORD LE DICE A ROGERS Y ROGERS LE DICE A CALLES:
QUE HOOVER FUE ESCOGIDO PARA PRESIDENTE, DESDE HACE OCHO
AÑOS.

El Presidente Calles llevó hoy al Embajador Morrow al granero de México, región tan fértil que los agricultores levantan dos cosechas de trigo al año. El embajador quedó encantado del clima, que es uno de los mejores del mundo. La primera visita, la hicieron a la Escuela de --- Agricultura del Estado de Guanajuato, donde Will Rogers -- vió a dos novenas jugando Baseball, cosa que le causó tal- contento, que se pasó una hora hablándole al Presidente Ca- lles de la lección moral de este gran sport americano.

Un poco más tarde predijo que en la convención re- publicana elegirían a Hoover o a Coolidge. Esto despertó- gran interés en el Presidente Calles, quien le dijo a Ro- gers: "Nosotros escogemos nuestro nuestros candidatos an- tes de las convenciones". A lo que Rogers, como relámpa- go contestó: "Pues nosotros no andamos tan atrasados, tam- poco. A mí me dijo Henry Ford, que Hoover había sido es- cogido desde hace ocho años."

THE WORLD: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1927.*

Ford to Rogers to Calles: Hoover Picked 8 Years Ago for President

From World Staff Correspondent
Special Despatch to The World

IRAPUATO, Mexico, Dec. 2.—President Calles to-day introduced Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow to the granary of Mexico. This is a fertile region, where the farmers grow two crops of wheat a year. The Ambassador saw a second crop just coming out of the ground. He made acquaintance with one of the finest climates in the world.

The day opened for the Presidential party with a visit to the Central Agricultural School, State of Guanajuato. Here Will Rogers made a discovery that so elated him that he discoursed about it for a quarter of an hour with President Calles. He caught sight of two nines playing baseball. The text of his discourse featured the moral lessons of the great American sport.

A moment later he forecast as the Republican convention nominee either Hoover or President Coolidge. President Calles became greatly interested. He gave Rogers a new line.

"We choose our candidates in advance of conventions," he remarked briefly. Rogers came back lightning fast:

"Well, we aren't so slow either," he said. "Henry Ford told me Hoover had been chosen eight years ago."

A troop train carrying 500 soldiers armed with machine guns preceded the Presidential train into the troubled area along the border of Guanajuato and Aguas Calientes.

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POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY. RIO RITA.
Ziegfeld Theatre, 54th st. and 6th av.—Advt.

