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AFFAIRS IN MEXICO

MAY 24 (calendar day MAY 31), 1920.—Ordered to be printed.

JUNE 2 (calendar day JUNE 3), 1920.—Illustration ordered printed.

Mr. FALL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

PARTIAL REPORT.

20-2011-4 [Pursuant to S. Res. 106.]

The committee was appointed under Senate resolution 106, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon certain facts, matters, and suggestions with reference to *Mexican affairs* as affecting American citizens and American property rights; the relations between the two countries etc.

[Senate resolution 106.]

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to investigate the matter of damages and outrages suffered by citizens of the United States in the Republic of Mexico, including the number of citizens of the United States who have been killed or have suffered personal outrages in Mexico, and the amount of proper indemnities for such murders and outrages; the quantity of damages suffered on account of the destruction, confiscation, and larceny of personal property and the confiscation and deprivation of the use of lands and the destruction of improvements thereon; the number of citizens of the United States residing in Mexico at the time Porfirio Diaz retired from the Presidency of Mexico, and the number of citizens of the United States at present residing in Mexico, and the nature and amount of their present holdings and properties in said country; and in general any and all acts of the Government of Mexico and its citizens in derogation of the rights of the United States or of its citizens; and for this purpose to sit at any time or place during the sessions of Congress or during recess and with authority to subpoena such witnesses and documents as may be necessary, and to make a report of its findings in the premises to the Senate; and the said committee shall further investigate and report to the Senate what if any, measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such outrages.

The subcommittee appointed under this resolution consists of Senators Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico, chairman; Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut; and Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona.

The committee organized in the city of Washington on the 8th day of August, 1919.

Among its assistants and employees, appointed by the committee, were the following:

Francis J. Kearful, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

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Maj. Dan M. Jackson, clerk, resigned from the office of the Judge Advocate General to serve with the committee.

Mr. Henry O. Flipper, Spanish translator, historian, and thoroughly familiar with Mexican law, residence, El Paso, Tex., as translator and interpreter.

Capt. W. M. Hanson, investigator, captain of senior company Texas Rangers, furloughed by Gov. Hobby, of Texas, in order to serve with the committee.

Gus T. Jones, investigator, special agent Department of Justice, El Paso district, given furlough in order to assist the committee.

Capt. George E. Hyde, investigator, assigned by the Chief of Military Intelligence, War Department, to assist the committee.

Estelle Stewart, stenographer and clerk.

Harry G. Clunn, stenographer and clerk.

Later, Mary C. Early, clerk to committee, in place of Maj. Dan M. Jackson.

In addition to the above regular employees, special confidential investigators were in the employ of the committee.

The clerical force of the chairman also gave a great deal of time to the affairs of the committee.

The committee held its first hearing in Washington on Monday, September 8, 1919.

Hearings have been held in Washington, New York, El Paso, Laredo, Brownsville, and San Antonio, Tex.; Tucson and Nogales, Ariz.; and Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif.

The committee in its investigations have had hearings at the places aforesaid, and at its first meeting authorized its assistant, Judge Francis J. Kearful, to examine witnesses and take evidence in behalf of the committee, and the same authority was conferred upon Investigators Capt. W. M. Hanson and Gus T. Jones.

By resolution it was agreed that either member of the committee might act for the committee wherever he should be from time to time in conducting hearings, etc.

TRAVEL.

One member of the committee in the conduct of the investigations, accompanied by one or more other members and also by one or more of the investigators and assistants, has traveled in taking testimony, etc., more than 12,000 miles.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Immediately after the appointment of the committee the Secretary of State of the United States was notified by the chairman of such appointment and the general objects of the investigation and was requested to cooperate with the committee in such investigation.

From time to time special requests were made of the Secretary of State for specific papers, data, and information, and it is with great pleasure that the committee reports cheerful cooperation between the Department of State and the committee and expresses its appreciation of the courtesy with which the requests of the committee have been treated, and gratitude for the very great assistance rendered the committee by the department.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Following a request of the committee the Chief of Military Intelligence, United States Army, designated Capt. George E. Hyde to assist the committee in its investigation, and Capt. Hyde accompanied the committee to various border points, attending hearings and rendering assistance in its investigation.

To the local intelligence officers along the border at San Antonio, El Paso, Nogales, and other points the committee is especially indebted for their very efficient cooperation, advice, and assistance.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In response to requests made by the committee upon the Treasury Department for permission to examine records in the office of different collectors, etc., such permission was immediately granted, and through same valuable data and information was obtained.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Not alone through the courtesy of the department through the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation and district representative, Charles E. Brenniman, in furnishing Gus T. Jones, but through many other evidences of cooperation, this department rendered most efficient service to the committee.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Officers of the Immigration Department along the border cooperated with the committee and rendered it very material aid in its work.

Francis J. Kearful severed his connection with the committee by presenting his resignation to the chairman on April 14, effective May 6, 1920, to attend to personal business.

Maj. Dan M. Jackson resigned as clerk on April 1, effective May 1, 1920, to resume the practice of law.

While the services of these gentlemen were of very great benefit to the committee, in the taking of testimony, it was deprived of their assistance in the compilation of this report.

TESTIMONY.

The committee has examined and taken the evidence of 257 witnesses, of which number the evidence of 52 was taken in executive session; the record of which, together with the documentary proof embraces approximately 5,000 pages of the report.

REPORT.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
United States Senate:

Your committee heretofore appointed under Senate resolution 106, for the purpose of conducting certain investigations more specifically set forth in the resolution itself, beg leave at this time to make a report of their labors, investigations, and conclusions based thereupon.

You are respectfully referred to the preliminary statement preceding this report, and made a portion of same, as to the organization and method of operation of the committee.

Under the resolution as drawn, the committee proceeded with its investigations, construing the duties imposed upon it to be embraced generally under the following specific heads:

- I. Number of American citizens who have been killed.
- II. Number of American citizens who have suffered personal outrages.
- III. Amount of proper indemnity for such murders.
- IV. Amount of proper indemnity for outrages.
- V. Quantity of damages suffered on account of the destruction, confiscation, and larceny of personal property and the confiscation and deprivation of the use of lands and the destruction of improvements thereon.
- VI. Number of American citizens residing in Mexico at the time Porfirio Diaz retired from the Presidency of Mexico.
- VII. Number of American citizens residing in Mexico at present.
- VIII. Nature and amount of present holdings and properties in Mexico of citizens of the United States.
- IX. Generally, any and all acts of the Government of Mexico and its citizens in derogation of the rights of the United States or of its citizens.
- X. What, if any, measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such outrages, etc.

In presenting a detailed report, however, the committee have thought best to transpose the subjects as set out in the foregoing list, and report first upon Nos. VI and VII, to wit:

(A) Number of American citizens residing in Mexico at the time Porfirio Diaz retired from the presidency of Mexico.

(B) Number of American citizens at present residing in Mexico.

At the outset of its investigation as to the number of Americans residing in Mexico at the period of the overthrow of the Diaz government, the committee was confronted with the difficulty of obtaining any reliable data whatsoever from Mexican sources because of the very well recognized fact that no correct census of the Mexican, Indian, or any other population has ever been taken by the Mexican Government. Of course, attempts to take a census have been made from time to time, but the results of such attempts have generally been recognized as of little or no value by those acquainted with Mexico and its population. From no Mexican data obtainable has it been possible even to estimate the number of Americans reported in Mexico.

Consular offices have made more or less full reports from time to time upon various matters connected with American investments in Mexico, and incidentally from some particular locality there have been attempts to estimate the number of Americans in such consular district.

The general opinion of Americans who had been in Mexico prior to 1911 and who are best acquainted with the country, has been to the effect that there were, at the time of the overthrow of Diaz, 60,000 Americans in the entire Republic. Of course this would not include those merely visiting Mexico or some State or city therein from time to time and remaining a few days or a few months, but this general estimate would be that of the actual resident American population in the Republic.

The testimony in this case shows through the estimate of those who should be best informed (for instance, that of Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador to Mexico at the period mentioned, pt. 15, p. 2249), that there were then 75,000 Americans, including transients, in the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Wilson, referring to such population and to the occupation of Americans in Mexico, estimates that there were then 2,000 Americans on the railways; probably 5,000 engaged in mining, and possibly 8,000 engaged in educational work and residing in the country for reasons of health, diversion, or investment, etc.

The investigation conducted by this committee would indicate that there were very many more farmers in the Republic of Mexico than estimated by Mr. Wilson; in fact, it is shown by such testimony, from those entirely familiar with the particular subject, that in certain agricultural colonies alone, in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora in the north, to wit:

The Colonies of Dublan,
 Juarez,
 Pacheco,
 Garcia,
 Chuichupa,
 Diaz,
 Morelos, etc.

There were more than four thousand (4,000) Americans engaged in agriculture at the time referred to.

In addition to the foregoing are the American colonies of:—

Atascador,
 Camacho,
 Columbus,
 Chemal,
 Colonia,
 Medina,
 Manuel,
 Rio Verde,
 San Dieguito,
 Santa Lucrecia,
 San Pedro,
 Sinaloa-Sonora,
 Valles,
 Victoria,

or a total number of families in all colonies at the date mentioned of approximately three thousand (3,000), averaging five (5) persons each.

The evidence would also show that aside from those mentioned as engaged in agriculture in the colonies or groups of families, Americans were settled in practically every State in the Republic, in larger or smaller numbers, engaged in sheep, cattle, and horse raising; and in agriculture, and agriculture in connection with stock raising; in plantations and ranches and small farms throughout the different valleys and agricultural districts, raising sugar, coffee, tropical fruits of all kinds, and, in the higher altitudes, in raising potatoes, wheat, and crops of like character.

The evidence shows that these Americans had taken into the Republic of Mexico, in practically every instance testified to, improved breeds of stock, improved and up-to-date agricultural implements of all kinds, and also that they were engaged not only in farming by their own labor and that of their own families, but that they were employing large numbers of Mexicans in such labor. From the evidence before us, the committee deem themselves justified in venturing the assertion that for every American engaged in agriculture and stock raising in Mexico, there were on an average at least five Mexicans employed by such Americans.

The committee from the evidence which they have obtained, such information being embraced in the testimony herewith reported, estimates that at the time of the overthrow of Diaz there were more than 15,000 Americans residing permanently and cultivating lands on small holdings, as distinguished from plantations and grazing-stock ranches, producing crops and raising stock in Mexico.

INDIVIDUAL AMERICANS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

The Americans in Mexico, in addition to the occupations mentioned—that is to say, those engaged in agriculture, mining, and rail-roading—were engaged in the development of the other resources of Mexico in every State in the Republic.

They were engaged in the construction of irrigation enterprises upon a small scale and of a private character; some upon a much larger, and some upon an enormous scale, endeavoring to put in cultivation hundreds of thousands of acres of land which could not

be cultivated except by the construction of dams, canals, locks, or other irrigation works, including reservoirs for the storage of water, etc.

Not only hundreds, but thousands, of Americans were employed in such work, both skilled and common labor, in construction and working for wages; others in overseeing and teaching the ignorant Mexican laborers; others, of course, in keeping accounts, commissaries, etc. Other Americans were engaged in developing water power; developing electric lighting plants furnishing power to the mines, mills, and for other purposes throughout the Republic; and those engaged in this work were not only employing and teaching vast numbers of Mexican laborers but were also employing Americans both as workmen and as foremen in all such enterprises.

Americans from 1906 to 1910 had carried the first sawmills into the northern portion of Mexico, packing same over the mountain trails upon mule back, and later constructing roads over which to transport heavier and better machinery; establishing up-to-date band mills, dry kilns, etc., with a daily capacity running into the hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber.

In these enterprises, likewise, large numbers of Mexicans were employed under the direction of a very large number of skilled American workmen, and working with them were Americans engaged in common labor.

American oil drillers had drilled every well producing oil in Mexico; had set up every rig; had put together every piece of machinery; had set up practically every hoist upon every mine, and erected the boilers for the making of steam.

It is needless to attempt to describe here the various enterprises in which Americans were engaged, except to convey some proper idea of the total number of Americans residing in Mexico at the time of the Diaz overthrow.

Again, to sum up; the committee think it safe to say that the aggregate of American population in Mexico in 1910-11 was fully that fixed by ex-Ambassador Wilson, that is to say, 75,000.

The investigation by the committee and the testimony taken, justify the committee in saying that there are not more than 12,000 at the present time in all these enterprises.

In answer to a request for specific information upon this subject, the State Department recently handed the committee a report from American consuls, of date September 16, 1919, by which it appears that there were at that date 11,864 Americans in the different consular districts in Mexico.

Of this number 4,000 are reported in the Tampico district, while in 1910 it is well known that there were not more than 1,200 Americans in the same district.

AMERICANS DID NOT REGISTER AT CONSULATES.

Prior to 1910, or to the overthrow of Diaz, not one American in three, operating or residing in the Republic of Mexico, ever recorded himself at the American consulate or was known to the American consul unless he became acquainted with him socially or called upon the consul for the verification of a deed or an instrument executed in Mexico concerning interests or property in the United States.

Americans going into Mexico across the border sought no passports and exhibited none, but traveled back and forth as freely as if the boundary line did not exist, except as they came in contact with the customs officers on either side of the line.

The consequence was that, however efficient the consul, in no single consulate in the Republic from the years, at least, 1884 to 1910 was it possible for the consul to have knowledge of the number of Americans in his district unless that number was very few and he was brought in personal contact with them.

When Americans were ordered out from time to time, from the year 1912 down to the present, at intervals of a few months, by their benevolent and protective Government at home, it has been suggested to them that they could go to the consul and leave a list of their property.

INCREASE OF POPULATION, TAMPICO DISTRICT.

It will be remembered that oil development in Mexico dates from about the year 1910, and, as hereinbefore stated, by paying taxes to the Carranza Government, however so often the amount of such taxes might be illegally raised, and by paying for protection to "Pelaez" or some other patriotic collector in the outlying districts, American oil companies at and around Tampico have been enabled to furnish approximately one-third of the oil used by the Allies in winning the war, and by extraordinary efforts in the face of most stupendous difficulties and at enormous additional expense are continuing, to some extent, to meet the increased needs for gasoline and oils in the economic development of this country.

Thus by their efforts they have been able to secure the services of additional Americans and have thus increased the American population of the Tampico consular district from 1,200 to 4,000.

An American who knows Mexico, and has known it for 20 years or more, when asked how many Americans he thinks remain in Mexico, will almost invariably reply, "Not more than 8,000." Such American has not considered the increase in the American population at Tampico, due to the causes just stated, and therefore when such increase in population is added to his figures his guess or estimate is approximately correct.

(A) NUMBER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN MEXICO.

(B) NUMBER WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH ATTACKS OF RAIDING PARTIES FROM MEXICO OR THROUGH SHOTS FIRED ACROSS THE BORDER INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Again the committee were compelled to attempt to overcome difficulties, which can not readily be imagined by those not familiar with occurrences in Mexico during the last 10 years, in attempting to obtain entirely definite and reliable information upon which to report the number of Americans who have been killed in Mexico during the period mentioned; that is to say, from 1910 to the date of this report.

On September 9, 1919, after the appointment of your committee, and in answer to its request, the State Department furnished us with the number of "Claims filed for the alleged killing of American citizens, 73."

The committee, after devoting several months to the taking of individual testimony and to the comparison of same, together with the data furnished by the State Department and such other reliable data, documentary and otherwise, as it has been able to procure, can finally report definitely that not fewer than 461 Americans (see pp. A, B-I, this report) have been killed in Mexico owing to revolutionary disturbances in that country or during the period of such revolutionary disturbances, which, it is unnecessary to say here, have been continuous since 1910-11 to the present time.

You are respectfully referred to pages B-I of this report for an itemized list containing names and other data concerning said deaths and in confirmation of this report.

(B) NUMBER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS KILLED ON AMERICAN SOIL THROUGH ATTACKS BY RAIDING MEXICANS

Or by shots fired across the international boundary by Mexicans from Mexico, number, 126; as will be seen by the summary accompanying this report on page A.

A large number of Americans who lost their lives within the State of Texas, as herein reported and more specifically set forth on pages A, J, K, were killed in the carrying out of what is known as the "plan of San Diego," which will be hereafter referred to, and during the period which was declared by the Supreme Court of the State of Texas, in the Arce case, on April 17, 1918, to be a period of war between the Carranza recognized de facto government of Mexico, and the United States of America.

Through the decision rendered in this case it became necessary for officers in charge of prisoners convicted of murder in the lower courts, to turn such prisoners loose and allow them to find their way back, or to escort them in safety, to the international boundary and to seek sanctuary for their crimes in the Republic of Mexico.

The large number of those killed in New Mexico, were killed during the Columbus raid in March, 1916, when followers of Pancho Villa led, as the evidence in the trial of some of his associates shows, by that redoubtable chieftain in person, in the dead hours of night, attacked American citizens in their homes in a town situated 3 miles from the international boundary and supposed to be guarded from danger by American troops encamped at the town.

The greater number of those citizens reported as killed in the State of Arizona, were killed during supposed battles between the contending forces upon Mexican soil, by shots fired from the Mexican side, while pursuing their peaceful avocations in the streets of their own cities, in a State of the American Union.

Of those so killed in the State of Arizona, the larger number were killed and wounded in the streets of Naco, where a street of ordinary width marks the dividing line between Sonora and Arizona.

American troops were stationed in and around the American town, for what purpose is not shown in the evidence except by the sworn testimony of Capt. Wheeler, sheriff of Cochise County, Ariz., and others. (See pt. 12, p. 1873.) This evidence discloses the fact that Wheeler was informed by the officer in command of American troops that should there be an attempt by himself or his posse or by the use of State troops to interfere with either or both Mexican

factions for the purpose of saving lives of American citizens on American soil that, much to the regret of such officer, who delivered this ultimatum with tears running down his cheeks, he, the sheriff and his posse, or State troops to be sent at his request when attempting such purpose, would be arrested by the United States troops under command of the American officer in pursuance of his orders to that effect.

NUMBER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO HAVE SUFFERED PERSONAL OUTRAGES IN MEXICO DURING THE PERIOD 1910 TO DATE.

Again, the difficulties which confronted the committee in the attempt to secure data of a reliable character which it might be justified in presenting in answer to the last above direction were almost insurmountable. As some of these difficulties will be hereafter more fully referred to only a few may now be necessarily mentioned, to wit:

First. Americans who have been humiliated and insulted and assaulted in a very large number of cases have continued to reside in Mexico, or having removed therefrom, have been so overwhelmed by loss of their life's savings that a more or less slight personal injury has never been referred to, and after a short period of time has come to be considered an entirely unimportant matter.

Second. As will hereafter be shown, the Mexican Government, through all its consuls and the embassy and by proclamation both in Mexico and the United States, warned all persons who might expect or desire to volunteer testimony before the committee, or whom the committee might desire to summon, that no such witness testifying before this committee would be allowed to return to the Republic of Mexico.

These instructions were of an official character (see pt. 12, p. 1837, of testimony) issued by the foreign office of Mexico and were observed by Mexican consuls located in all the cities of the United States, and particularly those along the border line between Mexico and this country.

All Mexican citizens or former Mexicans, fugitives or otherwise, in this country were by proclamations (see p. 1185 of testimony) coming from Mexico warned that should they give evidence before this committee they would be regarded as traitors to their own country.

In the statement furnished us on September 9, 1919, by the Department of State, and heretofore referred to and printed as a part of this report (p. 90), it will be seen that "Claims filed for all injuries to the person number 97."

From the evidence taken by the committee, documentary and by way of sworn testimony of witnesses, the committee are enabled to report, as will be seen by the summary (p. A in this report), 198 cases of personal injury.

AMOUNT OF PROPER INDEMNITY FOR MURDERS.

Of course it has been impossible for the committee to arrive at an amount which might be considered by a court, or by a claims commission, as the proper or just amount of compensation for the death of any individual.

The report of the State Department (p. 90 herein) shows that as before stated, 73 claims for damages for killing American citizens, have been filed with that department in 48 of which the amount of damages is set forth and the total amount of damage in said 48 cases is \$2,317,375.

A simple calculation will show that the average amount of damage claimed in each case would approximate \$50,000.

Under a joint resolution of Congress, approved August 9, 1912, a committee of United States Army officers was appointed to ascertain and report among other things the amount of damages for the killing of Americans on American soil by firing across the international line at Douglas, Ariz., and El Paso, Tex., in April and May, 1911.

Among those claiming damages were many who were not American citizens and many of the claims were for personal injuries not resulting in death.

Of the three American citizens killed, claims of whose heirs were proved up, were those of Celia Griffiths, for death of husband; A. R. Chandler, for death of son; and Joseph W. Harrington, for death of brother.

In the Griffiths case the commission assessed the damages at \$15,000. One of the commissioners, however, recommended the amount of \$32,000.

In the Chandler case the commission recommended \$12,000, one of the members recommending \$22,000.

In the Harrington case the commission recommended \$15,000, one of the members recommending \$25,000.

It may be interesting to note here that concerning the cases just referred to the Government of the United States declined to make diplomatic representations or other demands for the payment of damages, but did notify the claimants that their claims might be filed with the State Department or ambassador in Mexico City, who would transmit them to the foreign office in Mexico City to be dealt with as the Mexicans saw fit, at least for the time being.

Claimants were later notified that Mexico had appointed a consul, a Mr. Llorente, and a counsel, Mr. Richardson, to consider these claims at El Paso, Tex., and Douglas, Ariz., and that such claimants might present their claims, if they so desired, at such points.

That claimants did submit their claims to the parties mentioned, although doing so under strong protest filed with our State Department.

The result was, in the Griffiths case, for example, that the consul, Llorente, announced that Mexico would recommend damage in the amount of \$2,000 and no more; that his reason for figuring this sum was the precedent established by the United States in the case of a Mexican killed while fleeing from an officer who had him under arrest on American soil, with proper warrant charging him with a felony and who, in the endeavor to recapture his escaped prisoner, was compelled to kill him. Claimants were politely informed that no more would be paid for an innocent American going about his business in the streets of his own city on American soil than had been received by Mexico for the death of a Mexican criminal fleeing from an officer who had arrested him.

It may also be interesting to note that neither Mr. Llorente nor the Mexican Government ever offered to pay the sum of \$2,000 for the death of Griffiths.

Very recently the Congress of the United States has appropriated the sum of \$71,000 for the payment of injury and death claims as assessed by this commission and the amounts so appropriated have been distributed to the proper parties.

Thus by the action of this commission in two cases \$15,000 was assessed in each for death, and \$12,000 in the third, or an average of \$14,000. However, sums of \$22,000, \$25,000, and \$32,000 were recommended by some members of the commission, or an average of \$26,500 in each case.

To your committee it would appear that the maximum amount payable under any circumstances should be accorded the heirs and representatives of those Americans residing or being in Mexico conducting themselves as peaceful, law-abiding citizens, who without provocation or cause were murdered.

Thus the committee feel justified in stating that the aggregate amount of damage for the death of Americans, both those in Mexico and those who lost their lives on American soil under the circumstances described, should be in each case not less than \$25,000, or a total of \$14,675,000.

DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

It will be discovered by reference to page 90, containing the data furnished by the State Department, that 97 claims in which damages have been fixed are on file with that department and that the total of such damages claimed is \$1,476,629, or an average of approximately \$17,000 in each case.

None of these personal injury cases have been paid except by the United States Government through the appropriation of \$71,000 above referred to and with the further exception of one claim which was sued upon and paid in the amount of \$4,000 by the Mexican consul, the attorney for the claimant in this case being at that time an assistant United States district attorney.

In so far as the committee is informed no death claim has been paid nor presented by this Government with demand for payment except the

CLAIM OF THE HEIRS OF JOHN B. MACMANUS, PRESENTED BY WILLIAM J. BRYAN AND PAID BY PANCHO VILLA AND ZAPATA WHILE IN POWER IN MEXICO CITY.

NOT PURPOSE OF COMMITTEE TO DETAIL INDIVIDUAL HORRORS.

It is not the purpose of this committee to recite individual cases of outrage nor through any other method to attempt to arouse the passion of the American people, but we suggest that in the quiet and peace of their own domicile members of the committee and others should take part 7, page 956, and read the story of Mrs. Susan Moore and her experience at Columbus, N. Mex.

Here this fine American woman, her house raided at night by the Villa bandits, was held by two of them and surrounded by a mob of

jeering, yelling villains while she saw her husband shot to death in her presence and within 3 feet of her person, her rings torn from her fingers and herself wounded.

Read the testimony of Miss Anita Whatley (part 8, p. 1083), a delicate little American girl helping to support her invalid father and family, dragged from her bed in the city of Parral in the dead hours of night and threatened with death unless she disclosed the hiding place of money; carried to the street and surrounded by brutes, one of whom sawed at her toes in the endeavor to compel her to disclose where the money was. Identifying the leader of the band, she says he was turned loose without any punishment. She remained in Mexico only to witness the loss of everything which represented the savings of her family, some of whom she is now attempting to support through a position which she holds with the department of education of the State of Texas.

Read the testimony of Mrs. Sturgis, to be found in part 7, page 919 of the record, and imagine how you would feel were this one of the women of your family who endured the dreadful experiences related in this simple tale.

Read the experience of Mrs. James Carney, part 10, page 1506, and picture to yourself a little woman accustomed to all the luxury which wealth might give her and later to the comforts of the salary earned by her husband as superintendent of large constructions at Durango; she now earning a living for herself delivering messages for the Western Union Telegraph Co. on the streets of El Paso, Tex., while her husband is among those who have disappeared from off the face of the earth and nothing known of the circumstances except that he left Durango, with other Americans, in attempting to make his escape from the bandits by endeavoring to reach the coast, 150 kilometers distant.

Now, remember that for years American Army and American officers have been placed along the border under strict orders to prevent any American going across the line into Mexico with arms of any character, and picture to yourself the following occurrences:

A brilliantly lighted banquet hall in a great hotel in the city of El Paso, Tex.; an assembly of gentlemen met to do honor to a great Mexican hero, Gen. Alvaro Obregon; compliments exchanged and assurances of renewed esteem and affection given; among the guests several mining men, including Charles R. Watson, superintendent of the Cusi Mining Co., who is desirous of returning to Chihuahua to reopen his mines.

Gen. Obregon urged Americans to go back and "gave the Americans very warm invitations to return to Mexico and open their industries there, stating that it was necessary for the peace of the country that workmen be given work" and he "reiterated a number of times the invitation that Americans go and open up mines, smelters, and other interests."

Then follow Watson and his 16 companions as they seek assurances of protection from their own Government and secure "salvo con-

ductos," or safe conducts, from the Mexican authorities. They proceed to Chihuahua where, upon the insistence of some of the members of the expedition, an armed guard is requested of the commanding general, who informs them that 1,000 soldiers have been sent out ahead and that there is no possibility of danger.

Of course, they are not armed, because their country would not allow them, even if the Mexicans permitted it, to carry arms into Mexico.

Their train is stopped within a few miles of Chihuahua and these men are slaughtered like cattle and their naked bodies placed upon or strewn along the railroad right of way for American friends to seek out and identify a few days later.

Then to see what one American citizen not compelled to trust to the protection of his country nor to that of Mexicans, but relying upon himself can do, read the story of the fight at Brite's ranch on Christmas Eve, 1917.

See an old Texas ranger and a grandfather with his wife and daughters preparing a Christmas tree for his grandchildren; see the old frontiersman next morning attacked by Mexican bandits, first outside the house, with his Winchester killing two officers, and then with the assistance of his son, armed only with a shotgun loaded with bird shot, account for five more Mexicans and compel them to sue for terms of peace that they might escape his deadly fire and return without further fatalities to the Mexican side of the river.

QUANTITY OF DAMAGES SUFFERED ON ACCOUNT OF THE DESTRUCTION, CONFISCATION, AND LARCENY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND THE CONFISCATION AND DEPRIVATION OF THE USE OF LANDS AND THE DESTRUCTION OF IMPROVEMENTS THEREON.

Before endeavoring to answer the above question it will be well enough to review as briefly as possible, the activities of Americans in the Republic of Mexico prior to the year 1910, from such official and other data as the committee have been able to secure upon the subject.

The great period of development in Mexico began with the years 1880-1882, and the period of American investment might be said to date subsequent to the year 1885.

In 1902 Consul General Andrew D. Barlow made a report to the State Department, in which among other things he said:

Five hundred million dollars gold is, in round figures, the amount of American capital invested in Mexico by 1,117 American companies, firms and individuals.

This amount has practically all been invested in the past quarter of a century, and about one-half of it has been invested within the past five years.

The impetus given to Mexico's industries by this enormous augmentation of the Nation's working capital accounts in no small degree for the great industrial progress which it has made during the past 25 years. With Mexico buying 56 per cent of all her imports from the United States and selling 80 per cent of all her exports to the United States, and with this enormous investment of American capital in Mexico, the commercial bond between the sister Republics is one that can hardly be broken. It is one, too, that is constantly growing in strength. The flow of American capital into this Republic has apparently only begun. Each year, Mexico buys more from, and sells more to, the United States. The community of interest is growing daily, and certainly makes for harmony between the two nations.

Gen. Barlow states that he was assisted in making his report by 38 consular officers of the United States in Mexico outside of the city; by 5 consular officers of Great Britain, and 5 consular officers of Germany in places where the United States had no consular representatives, and by a score of well informed individuals throughout the Republic.

Among other things it appears from this report that about 70 per cent of the total American investment of Mexico is in railroads.

He states that all of the important railroads in Mexico with the exception of the Interoceanic, running between Mexico City and Vera Cruz; the Mexican Railway, also running between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz which is controlled by English capital; and the National Tehuantepec Railway, then under reconstruction by S. Pearson & Son, were owned by American capital.

He calls attention to the fact that \$158,999,979.45 represents the amount which had actually been paid out up to date of his report, for the construction and equipment of the Mexican Central Railroad alone, and this by American capital.

He reports that in haciendas, ranches, and farms American capital was then invested to the extent of \$28,000,000.

That \$80,000,000 of American money was invested in mines.

That the fourth heaviest investment of American capital was then in manufactories and foundries.

Next in importance was the investment in banks, trust companies, investment companies, and money exchanges.

Next in order came assay offices, chemical laboratories, ore buyers, ore testers, smelters, and refiners.

He calls attention to the fact that all of Mexico's large smelters are operated by American capital.

He states that Americans have "of late" been building many electric light and power plants, gas plants, waterworks plants, telephone systems, and similar plants.

Gen. Barlow goes fully into the investments in the different States of the Republic, and his report is a very interesting one. It may be found commencing on page 433, Commercial Relations of the United States, volume 1, 1902.

At about the date of the outbreak of the Madero revolution a statement of the wealth of Mexico and the ownership of property therein was prepared by Marion Letcher, American consul at Chihuahua, and filed with our State Department. This statement was known to Mr. Letcher and is well known to others not to be correct, but will give some idea of the situation, and it is mainly correct as to percentages:

Valuations.

Class.	American.	English.	French.	Mexican.	All other.
Railway stocks.....	\$235,464,000	\$81,237,800	.....	\$125,440,000	\$75,000
Railway bonds.....	408,926,000	87,680,000	\$17,000,000	12,275,000	38,535,380
Bank stocks.....	7,850,000	5,000,000	31,000,000	31,950,000	3,250,000
Bank deposits.....	22,700,000	.....	.....	161,963,042	18,560,000
Mines.....	223,000,000	43,600,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	7,830,000
Smelters.....	26,500,000	.....	.....	7,200,000	3,000,000
National bonds.....	52,000,000	67,000,000	60,000,000	21,000,000	.....
Timberlands.....	8,100,000	10,300,000	.....	5,600,000	750,000
Ranches.....	3,150,000	2,700,000	.....	14,000,000	.....
Farms.....	900,000	760,000	.....	47,000,000	1,250,000
Live stock.....	9,000,000	.....	.....	47,450,000	3,800,000
Houses and personal.....	4,500,000	680,000	.....	127,020,000	2,760,000
Cotton mills.....	.....	450,000	19,000,000	6,000,000	4,750,000
Soap factories.....	1,200,000	.....	.....	2,780,000	3,600,000
Tobacco factories.....	.....	.....	3,238,000	4,712,000	895,000
Breweries.....	600,000	.....	178,000	2,822,000	1,250,000
Factories.....	9,600,000	2,780,000	.....	3,270,200	3,000,000
Public utilities.....	760,000	8,000,000	.....	5,155,000	275,000
Stores:					
Wholesale.....	2,700,000	110,000	7,000,000	2,800,000	14,270,000
Retail.....	1,780,000	30,000	680,000	71,235,000	2,175,000
Oil business.....	15,000,000	10,000,000	.....	650,000	.....
Rubber industry.....	15,000,000	.....	.....	4,500,000	2,500,000
Professional.....	3,600,000	850,000	.....	1,560,000	1,100,000
Insurance.....	4,000,000	.....	.....	2,000,000	3,500,000
Theaters.....	20,000	.....	.....	1,575,000	500,000
Hotels.....	260,000	.....	.....	1,730,000	710,000
Institutions.....	1,200,000	125,000	350,000	74,000,000	200,000
Total.....	1,057,770,000	321,302,800	143,446,000	792,187,242	118,535,380

NOTE.—From the testimony taken and other evidence in the possession of the committee, the committee reports that the total amount of American investments in Mexico in 1911 were more nearly \$1,500,000,000 than the total set forth in the column above, \$1,057,770,000.

TOTAL WEALTH AND APPROXIMATE PROPORTIONS, AMERICAN, BRITISH, MEXICAN.

The total wealth of Mexico as it appears in this table was \$2,434,241,422, of which Americans owned \$1,057,770,000; English, \$321,302,800; and the Mexicans, \$793,187,242. The figures given in the table as to British ownership should, from the best information in my possession, be increased from \$321,000,000 to at least \$800,000,000. The figures for American investment in mines should be increased very largely.

Mexican, largely in lands, town lots, etc.—Of the Mexican ownership over one-half was in lands, town lots, bank deposits, and bank stocks.

American investments are in tax-paying, labor-employing operations.—American investments in individual agriculture holdings are hereinafter set forth. The balance of the American investments was in railroads, mines, factories, oil, rubber, and property of this class, i. e., producing and labor-employing, tax-paying business—with the exception of about \$50,000,000 in national bonds.

The Americans owned 78 per cent of the mines, 72 per cent of the smelters, 58 per cent of the oil, 68 per cent of the rubber business.

Railroads—American and English capital—Eighty-eight per cent are railroads.—The total railroad mileage was about 16,000 miles, in which American and English capital was invested (to extent about 88 per cent) and which their capitalists had constructed to that extent.

The Letcher table shows only an investment of about \$3,150,000 in ranches and about \$13,000,000 in timberlands, farms, houses and lots, and personal property.

This statement is entirely incorrect as specific testimony before this committee shows that more than 3,000 American families of an average of five persons each owned their own homes either in colonies or in separate locations, all of whom were engaged in agriculture and that the actual average loss to such families has been approximately \$10,000 each, or a total in this one item of \$30,000,000, not taking into consideration the value of the land nor of the houses and other improvements which could not or have not been destroyed.

In this connection we are not considering the very large amounts invested in cattle ranches devoted purely to stock raising, nor in estimating this loss have we included the loss upon rubber, coffee, sugar, and other like large plantations.

ADDITIONAL LOSSES IN RAILROADS, ETC.

The testimony will show that in addition to the \$30,000,000 lost by these smaller agriculturists who have been driven out of Mexico and a comparatively few of whom have been able to return, the loss to the national railroads of Mexico have been, at a conservative estimate, \$80,000,000 through destruction not only of rolling stock but through the destruction of the actual corpus of the property itself by the burning of the bridges, destruction of railroad stations, sidings, etc., the tearing up of steel and burning it, so that when straightened for temporary use it is unsafe for traffic.

The total mileage of the railroads in Mexico in 1910-11 was approximately 24,600 kilometers, of which a little less than 14,000 kilometers is included in the national roads, as to the loss upon which direct testimony was given, showing as just stated, damage to the amount of \$80,000,000. Other testimony shows that the remaining 10,000 kilometers not known as the national roads have suffered at least an equal amount of damage per kilometer; that is to say, approximately \$60,000,000 to such roads, or a total of railroad loss alone in the amount of \$140,000,000; that is to say, that it would require at least \$140,000,000 now to place the twenty-four thousand plus kilometers of railways in Mexico in the condition in which they were found in 1910-11.

DAMAGES TO OIL AND MINING COMPANIES ONLY ESTIMATED.

In so far as the testimony adduced before the committee is concerned, we have little or none and have sought none concerning the actual loss to oil companies through confiscation of their properties; through damage to their business; through destruction of their wells and consequent loss of oil, nor upon any other account whatsoever; except that the testimony shows the cash loss to pay rolls and by virtue of robberies of actual cash to these companies within the last few years, has amounted to more than \$233,833.

The mining companies, in so far as the committee knows, have made no claims for damages through the State Department and few of their representatives have come before the committee except as upon page 1429, part 9, testified to.

Through other evidence the committee has knowledge not only of the closing down of producing mines due to revolutionary acts and

inability to get supplies, etc., but of the further fact that smelters, reduction works, improvements upon and around mines, mining machinery of all classes, etc., have been destroyed all over the Republic.

The closing down of an operating mine means not only loss of time and interest upon the investment, but aside from any actual destruction by vandalism means the filling of shafts with water, the caving in of underground works, decay of mine timbers, etc.

The committee are privately informed by one of the officials of a great American company engaged in mining and other development of like character in Mexico, that its losses have amounted to approximately \$25,000,000 during the last 10 years.

Another mining company in which more than 8,000 Americans are interested, has, we are informed, paid out approximately \$1,500,000 in blackmail or bribes to prevent destruction of millions of dollars worth of property invested in improvements, etc., in connection with its work.

DAMAGES OTHER PROPERTY.

Power lines have been cut; power plants destroyed; irrigation works dynamited; canals cut; factories burned; railroad and mining contractors and subcontractors' supplies, tools, stock, and equipment, etc., destroyed; banks, trust companies, investment companies, money exchanges, etc., looted of cash and put out of business; brokers, commission men, general agents, dentists, wholesale and retail merchants have lost their investments and as well their books of trade, implements of their profession, their stocks of merchandise, etc.

Those who have attempted to continue business by going back to their locations when temporary peace appeared to justify their return, have been held up and compelled to pay blackmail to every new bandit and tribute to every old one in their community.

The committee, however, have been particularly interested in and have largely confined their investigation to the losses of the individual American, which losses, in proportion to those of the large corporations or large capitalists, have been as 100 to 1.

The larger corporations, as shown by the evidence in the case, have been able, through the employment of Mexican officials, to secure even the use of an army for the protection of their properties, while the individuals or colonists located in an outlying district have been compelled to lose a life's savings and to witness the murder or outrage of their friends or their families.

Oil companies have been obliged to pay to Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of Carranza, first, ransom or blackmail or exactions for the protection of their properties, and when he was driven off have, through payments to Pelaez amounting to \$30,000 per month, been able to secure his protection against other bands as well as against Carranza.

American railroad conductors; firemen; locomotive engineers; brakemen and other railroad employees, in one instance alone to the number of 500, have been run out of Mexico never to return, with the total loss of all they might have invested in their homes in Guadalajara or elsewhere.





CORPORATIONS PAYING FOR PROTECTION TO PROPERTY NOT ALWAYS
ABLE TO SECURE SAME FOR THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Individuals in the employ of corporations have been robbed, mistreated, and murdered because protection extended to the corporation property proper was by the bandits not always extended to the individual in the employ of the corporation; and this notwithstanding the established fact that our corporations have done everything in their power to protect their employees, and to ransom them when seized by bandits.

MEXICAN PROPAGANDA.

Carranza propagandists in this country have filled the papers with attacks upon "predatory interests" who were seeking intervention in Mexico for selfish purposes.

Churches have resounded with denunciation from the pulpits of the same "predatory interests" who—

Desired to have not only the treasure of the United States poured out, but the blood of its sons spilled for the protection and accretion of their ill-gotten "dirty dollars" in the Republic of Mexico.

THIS COMMITTEE PRESENTS CASE OF INDIVIDUAL AMERICAN.

Where has the voice been lifted in behalf of the common, every day, homemaking, honest, industrious American with his family, teaching the Mexican modern methods of agriculture and handicraft, who has, while tied to a tree, seen his daughter raped and his wife disemboweled in his presence?

The country and the Congress of the United States having heard from those American interests who have been able to secure a hearing through the press and having heard from those good friends of Carranza who have been conscientiously or unconscientiously, sincerely or hypocritically, directing his propaganda and assisting in the expenditure of his funds set aside for propaganda purposes, this committee determined to present, as it is endeavoring to present, the case of the individual American who has received no protection from his Government and only through this medium can make his loss and his sufferings known to the public.

The summary of losses under this heading may be found by reference to page 89 of this report. The total thereof, as found in the evidence, is \$50,481,133. (See p. 89, summary total losses.)

NATURE AND AMOUNT OF PRESENT HOLDINGS AND PROPERTIES
IN MEXICO OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The nature and amount of the present holdings of American citizens in Mexico can only be ascertained by reference to the facts hereinbefore submitted and by deducting the losses herein set forth, except in that, under the Mexican mining law, taxes upon mining property are payable every three months and same must be paid by the owner or his attorney in fact, in person, either in the City of Mexico or in the headquarters of the district in which his mine is situated.

Failing payment of such taxes within three months after same are due, title to the property is forfeited and anyone else whosoever can relocate same and take it over, together with any improvements of whatever kind or character attached to any portion of the property, including, of course, all development work, etc.

The law as to real estate in the different States provides also for the forfeiture of property for nonpayment of taxes.

The person who, or corporation which, has been able to secure an attorney, could change him whenever the Government changed, or secure a new attorney with every change of Government and thus have re-representation before the tax office, and being financially able to make the payments have been able to prevent legal forfeiture.

The individual prospector and small mine owner, living himself probably upon his mine in an inaccessible district in Mexico, if he lived to reach the coast or border, has been compelled to leave Mexico and lose his life's savings and work invested in his property, not having the money with which to employ an attorney on the ground; and not able to pay over and over, again and again, the amount of taxes claimed to be due as the tax collector came in or faded out of office every few days, has lost forever the title to his property.

Of course, it may be possible that if the American lives long enough to see some responsible government established in Mexico and to see an administration here in power which will endeavor to assist in enforcing his legal claims, some of these forfeitures may be set aside.

Of course, if the real estate owner enjoys the same good fortune, he may, before the weight of years has bowed his head too low—or possibly some heir to his misfortunes may—regain right to the possession of what was once an orange grove or a beautiful wheat field—not recognizable now because the orange trees have been chopped and burned, and its location, as well as that of the wheat field, grown up in cactus, cat claw, and mesquite.

GENERALLY ANY AND ALL ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO AND ITS CITIZENS IN DEROGATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES OR OF ITS CITIZENS.

In considering the above question it is necessary to separate the propositions and discuss the same under different heads:

First. The acts of the citizens of Mexico in "derogation" of the rights of citizens of the United States.

Second. The acts of the Mexican Government in "derogation" of the rights of American citizens.

Third. The acts of the Mexican Government in "derogation" of the rights of the Government of the United States.

Fourth. Where the fault lies, i. e., whether with the Mexican people or the Mexican Government, or with the American people or their Government, or with both the Mexican people and their Government and the American people and their Government, or either.

THE PEOPLE OF MEXICO AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.

We must first have a background before the detail of the picture can be made to stand out clearly.

Mexico is an Indian empire and not properly a Latin American country—although the Spanish, in one form or another, is the common language.

We are attaching hereto a copy of the "Orozco y Berra Tribal (Indian) map of Mexico."

At first view this map would appear as though it were simply a map of the present political subdivisions of the so-called Mexican Republic. Closer inspection will show that it is intended to represent the territory of separate and distinct Indian families, with the name of each in Spanish, given in the proper geographical location.

Now, imagine a greater or lesser percentage of foreign blood, principally Spanish, mixed with this original 57 varieties of Indian blood, the Spanish blood not being renewed or restrengthened, but growing weaker from generation to generation, and one may dimly perceive the outlines of the racial problems of Mexico.

We urge you to read the following from "Mexico in 1827" by H. G. Ward, *chargé d'affaires* Great Britain in Mexico, 1825-1827; two volumes, London, 1828 (pp. 28 et seq.).

Before the revolution this population was divided into seven distinct castes.

1. The old Spaniards, designated as Gachupines, in the history of the civil wars.

2. The Creoles, or whites of pure European race, born in America, and regarded by the old Spaniards as natives.

3. The Indians, or indigenous copper-colored race.

4. The Mestizos, or mixed breed of whites and Indians, gradually merging into Creoles, as the cross with the Indian race became more remote.

5. The mulattoes, or descendants of whites and Negroes.
6. The Zambos, or Chinos, descendants of Negroes and Indians.
7. The African Negroes, either manumitted or slaves.

Of these castes, the three first and the last were pure, and gave rise, in their various combinations, to the others; which again were subdivided, ad infinitum, by names expressing the relation borne by each generation of its descendants to the white (quarтероons, quinterоons, etc.), to which, as the ruling color, any approximation was desirable.

The principal seat of the white population of Mexico is the table land, toward the center of which the Indian race is likewise concentrated (in the intendancies of La Puebla, Mexico, Guanajuato, Oaxaca, and Valladolid) while the northern frontier is inhabited almost entirely by whites, and descendants of whites, before whom it is supposed that the Indian population must have retired, at the time of the conquest. In Durango, N. Mex., and the provincias internas, the pure Indian breed is almost unknown; in Sonora it is again found, because the conquerors there overtook the last tribes of the original inhabitants, who had not yet placed the River Gila (lat. 33 N.) between themselves and the Spanish arms. The coasts are inhabited, both to the east and west, by mulattoes and Zambos, or at least, by a race in which a mixture of African blood prevails. It was in these unhealthy regions that the slaves formerly imported into Mexico were principally employed, the natives of the table land being unable to resist the extreme heat of the climate.

They have multiplied there in an extraordinary manner, by intermarriage with the Indian race, and now form a mixed breed, admirably adapted to the *tierra caliente*, but not possessing, in appearance, the characteristics either of the New World, or of the Old.

The Mestizos (descendants of natives and Indians) are found in every part of the country; indeed, from the very small number of Spanish women who at first visited the New World, the great mass of the population has some mixture of Indian blood. Few of the middle classes (the lawyers, the Curas, or parochial clergy, the artisans, the smaller landed proprietors, and the soldiers) could prove themselves exempt from it; and now that a connection with the aborigines has ceased to be disadvantageous few attempt to deny it. In my sketch of the revolution, I always include this class under the denomination of Creoles; as sharing with the whites of pure Spanish descent the disadvantages of that privation of political rights, to which all natives were condemned, and feeling, in common with them, that enmity to the Gachupines (or old Spaniards) which the preference constantly accorded to them could not fail to excite.

Next to the pure Indians, whose number in 1803, was supposed to exceed two millions and a half, the Mestizos are the most numerous caste; it is, however, impossible to ascertain the exact proportion which they bear to the whole population, many of them being, as I have already stated, included amongst the pure whites, who were estimated, before the revolution, at 1,200,000, including from seventy to eighty thousand Europeans established in different parts of the country.

Of the mulattos, Zambos, and other mixed breeds, nothing certain is known.

It will be seen by this sketch that the population of New Spain is composed of very heterogeneous elements; indeed, the numberless shades of difference which exist amongst its inhabitants are not yet by any means correctly ascertained.

The Indians, for instance, who appear at first sight to form one great mass, comprising nearly two-fifths of the whole population, are divided and subdivided amongst themselves, in the most extraordinary manner.

They consist of various tribes, resembling each other in color and in some general characteristics, which seem to announce a common origin, but differing entirely in language, custom, and dress. No less than 20 different languages are known to be spoken in the Mexican territory, and many of these are not dialects, which may be traced to the same root, but differ as entirely as languages of Slavonic and Teutonic origin in Europe. Some possess letters which do not exist in others, and in most there is a difference of sound, which strikes even the most unpracticed ear. The low, guttural pronunciation of the Mexican or Aztec contrasts singularly with the sonorous Otomi,¹ which prevails in the neighboring State of Valladolid, and this again is said to be totally unlike the dialect of some of the northern tribes. There is not, perhaps, a question better worthy of the consideration of philosophers than the elucidation of this extraordinary anomaly in the history of the Indian race; nothing is known of the mode in which America was peopled, except the fact that the tide of population has set constantly from north to south.

In Bulletin 44, United States Bureau of American Ethnology, "Indian Languages of Mexico and Central America," the map hereto attached is used as a basis, with the remark:

For Mexico, Orozco y Berra's map and conclusions are used as a basis, and it will be found, though the original authorities so far as accessible have been examined, that there has been occasion for but few and comparatively slight changes.

An examination of the map accompanying this bulletin will show 30 different distinct linguistic families of Indians, as established to the satisfaction of Thomas and Swanton, while perusal of the contents will disclose that approximately 20 to 30 more are in doubt as to whether they are distinct languages spoken by distinct and different races or tribes or whether they are mixtures of some of the other languages or offshoots or derivatives from same.

The index of linguistic families, tribes and settlements number approximately 850, as set forth on pages 101-108.

It is not necessary to cite other authorities here, but one of the most interesting works upon the subject is "The History of Mexico" by Francisco B. Clavigero, in two volumes, published in London, 1777. (English translation by Charles Cullen.)

Speaking generally, it is sufficient, as an illustration to call attention in passing to the great distinctive difference between the original Indian tribes of Chihuahua and Sonora to the Concho River, with those of the west coast through the State of Sinaloa, and to the Indians of the east coast and those of central and southern Mexico.

The Indians of the north and northwest were those of the Opata, Pima, "Tarahumar" families; of the Yaqui, Mayo families, and were as different and distinct from the Mayas of the south, the Mexicans of the valley, and others of central and eastern Mexico in everything except color, as are Negroes from whites, or, at the very least, as are the Japanese from the Chinese.

Very interesting testimony along this line has been offered by William Gates (part 19) and others.

A comparison of the political map of Mexico showing the different subdivisions as recognized to-day, and of the racial-tribal map of Orozco y Berra, will at once prove interesting as establishing the fact that the political subdivisions, although differing greatly in some respects, yet, in general, have followed very nearly the racial-tribal geographical divisions as agreed upon by ethnologists, linguists, and historians.

That this discussion is of more than general interest will be appreciated when present conditions in Mexico are considered and it is learned that the Army Intelligence Department of the United States War Department are constantly making such reports as of November 8, 15, 22, 29, December 13, 1919, etc., setting out in detail information as to the movements of the Yaqui Indians of Sonora and Sinaloa.

¹ Wherever the Aztec tongue is in use the letter "r" is unknown, while in the Otomi dialect it occurs almost in every word. Thus we have Popocatepetl, Istacchuatl, Tenochtitlan, and that unpronounceable word given by Humboldt and signifying "venerable priest, whom I cherish as a father," Notlazoma-huizteopixcatatzin, all Aztec, and all without an "r;" while in Valladolid the prevailing names are Ocambaro, Puruundiro, Zitacuaro, and Cimapecuaro, in all of which "r" bears a prominent part.

By reference to these reports it may be seen that a large percentage of the women and children of Yaquis are in the United States, and that on November 18 it was estimated that almost the entire force of 4,000 Yaqui Indians, reported at that date, might be converted into a fighting body if they possessed the necessary arms and ammunition.

That they were a constant menace to the Mexican Federal forces, who were concentrating around Nacozari, Moctezuma, and other places.

That at least 400 Yaquis were scattered in small bands in the neighborhood of these last-mentioned places.

That approximately 800 were under arms near Esperanza.

That it is necessary to carry heavier train guards on the Southern Pacific from Esperanza to Guaymas.

That altogether there were over 2,000 armed Yaquis in the State.

That in the latter part of November the Federal Government moved between 1,000 and 1,500 Federal Yaqui soldiers out of the State fearing they would join their tribesmen in attacks upon Federal forces.

That Mayo Indian soldiers were sent in to take the place of their cousins, the Yaquis, but that little confidence could be placed upon them in a campaign against the Yaquis.

That the Yaquis were constantly passing from the United States into Mexico with ammunition purchased at the various mining camps where they had been at work.

That Federal forces in the State on November 22 were inadequate to cope with the situation.

That on December 13 a large body of several hundred were said to be a short distance south of the international line and east of Nogales, while another large body was reported near Ajo, Ariz., both believed to be anxious to get into the United States for the purpose of securing ammunition, etc.

That for the first time in the history of Sonora Yaquis, as reported on November 29, had invaded the territory east of the Bavispe River in northeast Sonora.

That southwest of La Colorada region 500 Yaquis, under Chief Mori, were on the same date killing and robbing everywhere.

That Buenavista, formerly Sonoran capital; Cumaripa, Realito, and most of La Dura were on November 29 deserted and in ashes.

And most significant is the statement of November 22, and the statement of December 13, the former—

That the Yaquis seldom bother Americans when they can be distinguished from Mexicans, and the latter—

That since the increase of intervention talk, many Yaquis, well acquainted with Americans, have reiterated previous statements to the effect that, in the event of intervention, they may be counted on as friends of the United States; that, upon due official notice of intervention, they would lend the invading troops any assistance of which they were capable. They intimate that all they would ask in return for this assistance would be reasonable recognition of their claims to the Yaqui Valley territory and freedom from persecution by the Mexicans.

YAQUI PRONUNCIAMIENTO.

In the Army Intelligence daily report of May * * * 1920, is included as an appendix an appeal signed by Genls. Julian Cosari, Manuel Periac; First Capt. Victoriano Azul, Second Capt. Pipachola (chiefs of "bronco" Yaquis) to the townspeople of "Rio Chico" and "Movas."

This appeal recites among other things that "The Yaqui tribe informs you that"—

"Poor descendants of our kindred tribes, the Pimas, the Papagoes, and the Opatas are miserable and afflicted, oppressed by the tyrannical Government which is compelling us to kill one another. * * * These are men without an atom of conscience or the laws of humanity * * * This tribe must remain in revolt. If you wish peace with us, we also wish peace with you. * * * You must not hurt the Yaquis; then the Yaquis will not injure anyone, and so peace and tranquility will reign.

As long as the Government continues selling our race * * * and insists upon withholding our lands, the struggle will continue relentless and bitter. The Government is to blame for the men who take us by force to war, and it must be punished. * * * We seek an agreement only with all the poor who live by their daily toil here and outside the Government (as outlaws), formerly, in the time of Refugio Tanori, the leaders of the Pimas and Opatas in those times came, those people respected us and helped us to fight the invaders of our river as far as the Mayo River, and we did the same for them. Remembering these days, we invite you, if you so desire, to join with us, * * * and if you accept our humble proposition you will not need to flee when you see our people. * * * No confidence can be put in the Government, because the Government in the year 1916 past offered us peace and the restoration of our lands. We in all good faith believed that promise * * * and traveled to Lencho * * * and there we were awaiting the realization of this promise. While we slept the Government fell upon our camp, killing children, women, and old men. Such cruelty had never even been experienced in the time of Porfirio Diaz."

The date of this occurrence was May 25, 1917, at 4 o'clock in the morning.

"Now we are convinced that the Government has no word. * * * With such proofs, we care for no further arrangement with the Government, but with you, the poor of these towns, who always keep your word."

And this is the period, November and December, 1919, when the press of Mexico and its able assistants in this country were proclaiming that peace and order and law and prosperity prevailed over Mexico, and that Carranza had "made good."

SHORT SKETCH OF HISTORY OF MEXICO.

With this preliminary sketch of the population of Mexico, let us glance now at the history of that so-called Republic, or rather, at the chronological history of Mexico from the year 1810 down to the present year.

NORMAL MEXICO.

1810: September 15. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, together with Allende, Aldama, Abasolo, and other officers raised the "Grito," and proclaimed independence at Dolores, State of Guanajuato.

1811: May 21. Hidalgo captured at Acatita de Berjan. July 31. Shot at Chihuahua. Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon, a priest, took up the work of Hidalgo; defeated the Spaniards in numerous engagements and made much headway against them, capturing various cities and overran a large portion of the country.

1812: September 14. First Mexican Congress organized at Chilpancingo, State of Guerrero, with Morelos y Pavon as guiding spirit.

November 6. Declaration of independence issued and a constitution later adopted.

1813: Revolution continued, but Morelos finally captured.

1814: Fighting continues.

1815: December 22. Morelos shot by Spaniards in the City of Mexico.

1816 to 1821: Fighting continues with varying fortunes. Gens. Mina, Guerrero, and Bravo being the leading spirits among the revolutionists.

1821: January 10. Guerrero, chief of the revolutionary forces, and Gen. Agustin Iturbide, commanding the royalist forces, had conference and joined forces.

February 24. "Plan of Iguala" promulgated; Iturbide taking command of the joint forces and capturing Morelia, Puebla, Queretaro, and other towns.

September 27. Iturbide entered Mexico in triumph after treaty with viceroy Don Juan O'Donoju at Cordoba. A government was established consisting of a regency of three members with Iturbide as President.

1822: February 24. Congress met in the City of Mexico and elected Iturbide Emperor of Mexico. He was crowned on July 21 in the cathedral, with the title "Agustin I."

December 22. Santa Anna raised revolt at Veracruz and declared a republic. Desperate internecine war ensued, followed by anarchy and desolation, which, as historians say, continued for 50 years (until the period of Porfirio Diaz).

1823: May. Emperor Iturbide abdicated after his armies were defeated. A provisional government was established.

1824: Iturbide returned to Mexico, arrested, and on July 19 shot by order of the Tamaulipas Legislature, at the town of Padilla.

October 10. Gen. Guadalupe Victoria (real name Fernandez) became President of Mexico with a constitution. Victoria was really Mexico's first President.

1825: January 1. Congress met under the new constitution and England and the United States recognized the independence of Mexico.

1828 to 1830: Continued conflicts and contests, Pedraza, Guerrero, and Bustamente each claiming to be President. Santa Anna most prominent figure in all schemes and uprisings.

1833 to 1835: Civil war raged and anarchy reigning.

1835: Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna became dictator and abolished the constitution.

1936: Texas secedes and captures Santa Anna.

1837: Santa Anna returned to Mexico and resumed dictatorship.

1839: Bravo became President. Civil war, accompanied by anarchy.

1841 to 1844: Santa Anna again dictator.

1844: Santa Anna banished and Canalizo took his place.

1845: Herrera became President. Revolutions continued.

1846: January 2. Paredes became President by election of a Junta in Mexico City and left the government in the hands of Gen. Bravo in July, while he proceeded to lead the army against the United States.

1846: July. Paredes and Bravo overthrown and Mariano Salas becomes President and the constitution of 1824 reestablished.

1846: September 15. Santa Anna becomes President.

1847: War with the United States. Gomez Farias in charge of Government, Santa Anna leading the army. Santa Anna resigned office. Gomez Farias appointed Pedro Anaya acting President and again headed the army against United States forces. After defeat at Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna resumed control, later resigning the Presidency, and was succeeded—

1847: By Gen. Anaya, under election by Congress, holding office from November until

1848: January. Manuel de la Pena y Pena, president of the supreme court, became President.

1848: June 3. Gen. Jose Joaquin Herrera became President the second time.

1848: Treaty of peace, etc., signed. California and New Mexico ceded to the United States, in payment Mexico receiving \$15,000,000.

1850 to 1851: Gen. Mariano Arista elected President and installed—

1851: January 1.

1852: Juan Bautista Ceballos becomes President by congressional election following the exit of Arista. Ceballos dissolves Congress and elected Juan Mugica y Osorio, who declined to qualify, and Ceballos resigned the Presidency; Manuel Maria Lombardini was seated as acting President. Lombardini called an election for the purposes and

1853: April 15. Santa Anna again become President.

1853: Santa Anna, by proclamation, becomes perpetual dictator, December 16. Gen. Juan Alvarez immediately raised a revolution. Alvarez was a full-blood Indian and a patriot. The revolution continued, and Santa Anna escaped, leaving—

1855: August 9. A triumvirate government composed of the president of the supreme court and two generals. A few days later Gen. Romulo Diaz de la Vega became acting President by coup d'état and consent of the governing triumvirate.

1855: Gen. Martin Carrera became President, resigning within a month.

1855: Gen. Diaz de la Vega again became President.

1855: November 1. Representatives convened in Cuernavaca and elected Gen. Juan Alvarez, who became President. Alvarez reached the capital with a bodyguard of pure-blood Indians and retained them around him for protection.

1855: December. Alvarez resigned and Comonfort became President.

1856: Rupture with Spain.

1857: February 5. Gen. Comonfort again elected and declared President.

1857: December 11. Comonfort proclaimed himself dictator.

1858: Benito Juarez revolted. Revolution reigned supreme.

1858 to 1859: Zuloaga overthrew Comonfort and became President.

1858 to 1859: Miramon took Zuloaga's place and became President. Miramon overthrown and Zuloaga again became President.

1858: Juarez Government recognized by the United States.

1860: Benito Juarez captures capital and declares himself President.

1861: May. Benito Juarez elected and took office as constitutional President.

1861: October. Treaty between England, France, and Spain, known as the "Treaty of London," signed, under the provisions of which the three nations were to send naval and military forces to Mexico to seize ports and military positions on the coast, etc. The Government at Washington, being invited to take part, positively declined on the ground that it would pursue its usual policy of refraining from alliances with foreign powers.

1862: England and Spain withdrew their forces, but France continued the war.

1863: The French captured the City of Mexico and Maximilian accepted the offer of the Crown of Mexico.

1864: June. Maximilian crowned Emperor at Mexico City.

1865-1867: Juarez in revolution, but defeated on all sides. United States demanded the withdrawal of the French Army.

1867: Maximilian captured and shot at Queretaro by Juarez.

1868: Juarez proclaimed himself President.

1868-69: Revolutions followed pronunciamento by Santa Anna and others.

1872: July 18. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada succeeded Juarez, who died.

1873: New constitution adopted practically following the constitution of 1857.

1873-1875: Revolutions in various parts of the country.

1876: Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada overthrown.

ABNORMAL MEXICO.

1877: Gen. Porfirio Diaz became President.

In 1905, or just shortly prior thereto, William Jennings Bryan, recently Secretary of State of the United States, in a book published by him bearing the title *Under Other Flags*, page 202, referring to the administration of Porfirio Diaz, and to that great man, says:

The third great man produced by the Mexican Republic is the president. With the exception of one term he has been president since 1876, during which time he has shown wonderful ability, and it is doubtful if there is in the world to-day a chief executive of greater relative progress than the Mexican people have made under the administration of Porfirio Diaz.

Education has been promoted, law and order established, agriculture developed, commerce stimulated, and nearly every section of the country connected by railroad with the capital. While there are many able and strong men upon whom the mantle of President might worthily fall, he has been so remarkably successful and has such a hold upon all classes of people that he will doubtless remain at the head of the Government as long as he lives—the people would hardly consent to his withdrawal even if he desired to lay down the responsibilities of the position.

On pages 181-183 Mr. Bryan says:

I found * * * Fifth. That President Diaz is entirely deserving of the encomiums bestowed upon him by his own people, by resident Americans, and by visitors. He has a genius for public affairs, understands the conditions and needs of his people, and has their confidence to a degree seldom enjoyed by an executive, either hereditary or elective.

On page 184, referring to education, he says:

"Mexico is making substantial progress in education. The public schools are free and attendance is compulsory. * * * In the State of Mexico the number of schools has increased more than 100 per cent within the last 10 years, and the number of pupils in attendance shows an equal increase. * * * It was our good fortune to be invited to witness the distribution of prizes for the schools of the Federal district. Nothing impressed me more than the scene here presented. President Diaz delivered the awards to several hundred boys and girls. The Indian and the Spaniard, the rich and the poor, all mingle together in the public schools and vie with each other for the prizes. The State not only furnishes instruction in the elementary branches, but provides industrial training for both boys and girls, normal schools for teachers, and professional schools for students of law and medicine. President Diaz recently quoted a remark by Von Moltke in praise of the German school-teacher and also pointed out the necessity for educated mothers. He recognizes, as did Jefferson, that popular education is vital in a republic, and largely through his efforts Mexico sees a yearly increase in the number of those who are capable of intelligent participation in government."

We are constantly being informed by recognized prorevolutionists, or pro-Carranza propagandists, that Diaz did nothing for education and left his people in the ignorance which he apparently wished them to remain in, the inference being that so long as they were without education they would be subservient to his will.

However mistaken Mr. Bryan may have been while Secretary of State, when endeavoring to deal, or to refrain from dealing with Mexico, statistics will prove the correctness of his statement made in 1905 as to education under Diaz. If the American people would think or read for themselves and refuse to permit ignorant or biased propagandists to misinform them, they would readily understand that the public-school system of Mexico was upon practically the same basis as that of the United States and of the different States of this Union, to wit, the National Government in Mexico had nothing more to do with the primary public schools in the States of Mexico than has the National Government of the United States at Washington to do with the primary public schools of the States of this Union. The Central Government of Mexico under Diaz dealt directly with the national schools, universities, etc., and dealt directly, more or less, with the schools in the territories and in the District of Mexico, which district corresponds exactly to our District of Columbia. The States each dealt with its own school problems and each established and maintained and assisted in maintaining not only the public schools in the public-school districts throughout such State, but also the State normal, agricultural, and other institutions. As early as 1865 colleges of law, medicine, and engineering were created in Mexico City and were successful from the beginning. Professional schools were also established in the more important provincial capitals. In 1874 there were 8,226 primary schools in Mexico, with an attendance of 360,000 pupils; 603 of these schools were supported by the National Government, 5,240 by municipalities, 2,260 by private enterprises, etc. The committee is here referring to an article in the Encyclopedia Britannica for the purpose of condensing

these statements. Reference to the testimony offered in this case will substantiate the statements contained in said articles, which, for the sake of brevity, we will further refer to. In 1889 recommendations were made by the National Congress for public education and were followed by congressional action requiring free and compulsory education in the Federal district and national territory. On the 19th day of May, 1896, a general public educational law was promulgated which provided further regulations and outlined a comprehensive system. Compulsory attendance was a feature of this law of 1896. The law provides for uniform free and nonsectarian primary institutions with compulsory attendance of children 6 to 12 years of age; preparatory course for professional training in the Government schools were also made free.

The State school system was gradually made to conform to this national system. In 1904 the number of public schools was returned at 9,194 with an enrollment of 620,476. Of these 6,488 were supported by the National and State governments, and 2,706 by the municipalities. The number of provincial, religious, etc., schools was 2,281, with 135,838 pupils. The secondary national and State schools number 36, with 4,642 pupils, and schools for professional instruction numbered 65, with 9,018 students, of whom 3,790 were women. Normal schools were also maintained at public expense. The Government maintained schools of law, medicine, agriculture and veterinary practice, engineering, mining, commercial and administrative, music and fine arts, also a mechanic's training school for men and one for women and schools for the blind and deaf mutes, reform schools, and garrison schools for soldiers. The National Library of Mexico contained 250,000 volumes, and in 1904 there were 138 public libraries, 34 museums for scientific and similar purposes, and 11 meteorological observatories. Statistics with reference to matters of public interest in Mexico are very meager. Bringing the matter down to date: Just prior to the revolution, it may be noted that in the State of Chihuahua alone there was a public school in session during the year 1909-10 in every school district in the entire State, including purely Indian districts. Out of a total population, including Indians, of approximately 327,000, more than 22,000 were in daily attendance upon these public schools which were supported by the State and local municipal governments; there were supported by the State of Chihuahua at this time two normal schools, and 60 graduates of these schools were then in Europe at the State's expense taking postgraduate courses; that there were also two agricultural schools supported by the State; one or more schools of art and science; that in addition there were private schools conducted by protestants of different denominations, private schools of nonsectarian character, and one or two private schools conducted by Catholic sisters. As will be shown by the testimony of such witnesses as Mr. E. L. Doheny (pt. 1, p. 207), and many other witnesses, Porfirio Diaz was sincerely interested not only in the uplift and welfare of his people, but also in seeing education, and particularly technical education, spread among the inhabitants of the Republic of Mexico.

Railroads.—Prior to 1878 there was a road constructed from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz, and about that date 58 miles of branches from this road, a total of 321 miles of railroad in Mexico in operation.

prior to 1878. When Diaz went out in 1910-11 the railroad mileage of Mexico was more than 16,000 miles, and of this three-fifths or more belonged to, or was controlled by, the Mexican Government itself.

In the last official report prior to the incumbency of De la Barra, the total mileage as shown was 14,857 miles with the Southern Pacific of Mexico and what is now the Mexico Northwestern system yet constructing, bringing the mileage up to a little more than 16,000 miles at about the date when Diaz was overthrown. In 1878, when Diaz was recognized by the United States, the only bank in Mexico was a branch of the Bank of London, Mexico and the South, known as the "Banco de Londres, Mexico y Sud America," and a small private bank in the city of Chihuahua, later merged into a State institution, but conducted in the year mentioned by the Mac-Manus family. In the year 1909-10, prior to the overthrow of Diaz, the banks of issue of Mexico had assets of 736,191,398 pesos: They had a capital of 118,800,000 pesos and deposits of 71,910,424 pesos. Auxiliary banks had a capital of 47,800,000 pesos: assets, 128,375,032 pesos; mortgage banks had a capital of 10,000,000 pesos; resources, 51,934,102 pesos.

In 1914, after Madero went out and before Carranza's recognition, the total capitalization and surplus of all banks was 205,194,287 pesos. In 1918, under the Carranza government, the then only recognized banks in Mexico had a nominal capital and surplus of 148,197,409 pesos, while the metal reserve and actual convertible assets, as shown by the evidence, possibly amounted to 30 cents on the dollar. In other words, in 1909 banks, counting capital, had approximately 1,150,000,000 pesos assets and in 1918-19, 148,197,000 pesos nominal assets. (See testimony McCaleb, pt. 5, pp. 728, et seq.; also same part, pp. 686 et seq.) The State banks, such as the great Bank of Sonora, Miner's Bank of Chihuahua, and all other banks in the States, are practically wiped out. (See testimony Bracey Curtis, pt. 12, pp. 1833, et seq., and other testimony.)

We will not endeavor to give statistics on the general increase of Mexican trade with other nations of the world as shown by imports and exports, but content ourselves with the statement of fact that in the year 1878, when we recognized Diaz, imports into the United States through border custom districts was \$1,585,368; for the year 1910 these imports through the same districts were \$22,911,198, while for the same years the exports to Mexico through such border districts were respectively \$3,391,787 and \$29,106,100. Through all the Mexican ports there were imported into Mexico in 1911 approximately \$100,000,000 of goods of which the United States sold \$60,000,000; in the same year there were exported by Mexico goods to the value of approximately \$150,000,000, about 77 per cent of which the United States purchased. During the entire period of the Diaz régime there were no revolutions except two incipient disturbances occurring on the border and engineered from the United States. Neither of these were of the slightest importance and each was immediately suppressed. After Diaz succeeded Gonzalez in 1884, a traveler was safe in the innermost recesses of the Sierra Madres or in the tropical regions of the south; in the State of Sonora in the north or in the State of Chiapas in the south; Sinaloa of the west, or Tamaulipas on the east coast. No guards were necessary on trains which were run without interference and on schedule time.

In the Mexican army, on paper, were 25,000 men. As a matter of fact, the total number of men in the Mexican army in 1909-10, as was later discovered, was less than 13,000. A force of "rurales," comparable with the Texas Ranger force or mounted police of Pennsylvania, maintained law and order throughout the Republic, while their number did not exceed 1,200 at any one time. Americans were welcome wherever they went in Mexico and their financial assistance was sought in opening up all the resources of the country; and during their visits they were welcomed with equal hospitality at the palace of the rich "hacendado" or hut of the humblest peon. In short there was no such thing dreamed of as an anti-American feeling of Mexicans toward Americans. Over the world, in every civilized country, Porfirio Diaz was regarded as an honorable, honest, patriotic, upright ruler, practically an autocrat or dictator, but devoted to his country and his people; in fact his character was that of the man of whom Mr. Bryan writes in the quotation given from his book.

NORMAL MEXICO; RESUMED.

1910-11: Mexican I. W. W. Junta. Orozco Madero revolution.

1911: May 10. Juarez captured by the forces of the "Red Flaggers" and followers of Madero. Diaz resigns and Francisco de la Barra becomes President.

1911: Under the Mexican constitution the secretary of state succeeds to the Presidency in event of a vacancy, and De la Barra was also agreed to by Madero.

1911-12: Elections held and Madero declared President.

1911-12: Revolutionists, particularly Zapatistas, continue operations.

1912: March 1. Orozco revolution against Madero. Chihuahua secedes. Orozco military commander. Zapata revolution continues and revolutionary activities all over the Republic.

1913: February. "Cuartelazo" City of Mexico. Felix Diaz delivered from imprisonment. Madero and Pino Suarez arrested. Both resign.

1913: March. Lascruain, foreign minister, becomes President for 28 minutes; resigns and—

1913: Victoriano Huerta declared President and confirmed by the Mexican Congress. Madero and Suarez assassinated. Revolutionary activities continue all over the Republic. United States refuses to recognize Huerta.

1914: Veracruz seized by United States forces. Carranza, Villa, Obregon, Zapata, and others continue revolution in all States.

1914: July. Huerta resigns and leaves Mexico. Carbajal takes oath of office as President. United States does not recognize and insists upon Carranza or some one agreeable to him at Niagara conference. Carbajal insists upon amnesty before surrendering Mexico City, and Carranza refuses August 5. August 9, Secretary Bryan announces that Carranza has given this Government assurances that Carrancistas will commit no excesses. Carbajal yields to Carranza's demand as Obregon's army threatens the city. August 12, Carbajal leaves the capital. Obregon's troops enter city about August 17. Villa and Carranza have therefore split. Provisional

President to be chosen by convention. Carranza agrees to resign as first chief and submit to convention. Villa and Carranza each bluffing at resigning and getting out of the country.

1914: October 22-23. Convention names cabinet. Carranza claims right to pass upon all matters and convention agrees to accept Carranza's resignation and that both he and Villa get out of the country.

1914: November 3. Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez chosen provisional President for 20-day term. Carranza refuses to abide by action of convention and he and Gutierrez set up rival governments; Carranza in Puebla, and Gutierrez in Aguascalientes. Obregon loyal to Carranza. Revolutions continue.

1915: January 16. Gutierrez named provisional President to serve until April, 1916.

1915: January 18. Gutierrez deposed by convention and Roque Gonzalez Garza elected provisional President. Convention adjourns to meet in Mexico City. February 4. Villa announces he is in charge of Presidency and appoints three ministers, January 28. Villa forces leave Mexico City. January 29. Carranza forces enter city, Obregon in command. United States protests Obregon's incendiary statements March 4. March 10. Carranza forces under Obregon evacuate city. Zapata in charge of city; and

1915: March 18. Garza reported back in Mexico City. Revolutions continue. Gutierrez leading one faction; Garza pretending to lead another; Carranza heading a third, and generals, colonels, etc., each man for himself.

1915: About April 1 Carranza forces under Obregon enter city, but again evacuate it and other forces occupy it.

1915: June 20. Carranza retires to San Juan de Uluca Castle.

1915: United States calls meeting Central American and other States and military leaders to consider government for Mexico. All leaders opposed to Carranza agree to attend meeting and abide by results. Carranza, with Obregon, Pablo Gonzales, and others refuse and demand recognition of Carranza alone.

1915: October 6. Carranza recognized de facto head of Mexican Government by United States.

1915: October-November. American Red Cross, serving 23,000 soups per day in Mexico City and feeding starving there and other locations, ordered out of Mexico by our Government upon insistence of Carranza.

1916: Revolutions continue. Pretended elections called, but elective franchise restricted to those on date of election actively supporting Carranza. No elections held except where Carranza garrisons are in control. Same qualifications for election at constitutional convention.

1916: Five States with no representation whatsoever; others represented by delegates elected from Carranza garrison locations without opposition. Constitution convention meets at Queretaro.

1917: January 31. New constitution signed over opposition United States Government. February 5. Constitution promulgated. February 11. Ambassador Fletcher, United States, leaves United States, arriving Mexico City February 19. Wires

United States Government assured by Mexican State Department confiscation clauses Mexican constitution will not be put in effect against Americans; Fletcher presents credentials to Carranza at Queretaro.

1917: On March 3, and thus Carranza is recognized "de jure" President. Revolutions continue all over Republic. Zapata assembled his forces, dividing into smaller bands under various leaders, continue struggle. No peace in any State in Mexico. Carranza government recognized where it has armed control.

1918-19: Same.

1919: August. United States Senate appoints committee to investigate Mexican matters. Committee opens hearings Washington, New York, and Mexican-American border.

1920: Opposition to Carranza quietly drawing; Gen. Felipe Angeles organizes Liberal Alliance, and Angeles enters Mexico. Arrested, court-martialed, and shot.

1920: March. Dieguez undertakes remove De la Huerta, governor Sonora. Obregon-Gonzales rival military candidates. Carranza attempts take advantage Liberal Alliance and other civil movements and presents Bonillas as candidate for Presidency.

1920: April. Sonora Legislature passes secession ordinance; Obregon recalled to Mexico City and, under arrest, escapes. De la Huerta, Calles, Salvador Alvarado take charge Sonora movement and issue "Plan of Agua Prieta," April 9, declaring for 1917 constitution. Revolution in City of Mexico and all over Republic. Carranza compelled to abdicate and supposed to leave Mexico May 9. De la Huerta supposed to call Mexican Congress together to name President pro tempore. Congress reported to meet on Friday to have adjourned until May 24.

1920: May 22. Carranza reported to be killed, together with members of his cabinet, while in fight by "bandits."

PRESIDENTS.

1911 to 1920: Diaz, De la Barra, Madero, Huerta, Carbajal, Gutierrez, Garza, Villa (by his own declaration), Vasquez Gomez (1912 by State of Chihuahua through Orozco), Carranza, De la Huerta.

In discussing more fully what we have called the "normal" condition of Mexico after the years 1910 and 1911 (the chronological sequence of which we have hurriedly referred to) let us return for a moment to the "abnormal" Mexico of 1876 to 1910.

In 1876 Gen. Porfirio Diaz issued a proclamation announcing himself as provisional President of the Republic under the plan of Tuxtepec.

Upon being informed of the circumstances in January, 1877, this Government took the matter of recognition under consideration and stated that although it was "accustomed to accept and recognize the results of a popular choice in Mexico and not to scrutinize closely the regularity or irregularity of the methods," nevertheless we would

wait in this particular instance "before recognizing Gen. Diaz as President of Mexico until it shall be assured that his election is approved by the Mexican people, and that his administration is possessed of stability to endure and of disposition to comply with the rules of international comity and the obligations of treaties."

Disturbed conditions continuing along the border finally Evarts wrote to Minister Foster as follows:

"The first duty of a Government is to protect life and property. This is a paramount obligation. For this governments are instituted, and governments neglecting or failing to perform it become worse than useless. This duty the Government of the United States has determined to perform to the extent of its power toward its citizens on the border. It is not solicitous, it never has been, about the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished, whether by formal treaty stipulation or by informal convention; whether by the action of judicial tribunals or that of military forces. Protection in fact to American lives and property is the sole point upon which the United States are tenacious."

This note of itself inaugurated a new era in Mexico and was of itself, as used by President Diaz, largely responsible for the long period of peace and consequent prosperity reigning in Mexico.

As the story is told by his son, Diaz was upon first impression intensely angered when the contents of this note were communicated to him.

Wise old Indian that he was, however, upon second thought he determined that he would use this note to compel observance of his orders and loyalty to his plans and purposes by the constant threat that unless his plans were carried out and his government respected and armed resistance or opposition ceased, that the "Colossus of the North," simply awaiting a favorable occasion, would avail itself of the first opportunity to take over Mexico.

This was raised through the deliberate purpose of Diaz "El Fantasma," that is, "The Specter," which is yet so often alluded to by Latin-Americans and particularly by Mexicans in speaking of the United States.

From time to time as opposition threatened the Diaz government or his plans, he would call attention of those offering such opposition to the Evarts note and was thus largely able to overcome such opposition in its incipency.

Finally he was recognized by this Government in 1878, when a formal reception was accorded the minister from Mexico.

Then ensued the great era of prosperity which we have rapidly sketched, and we shall now refer shortly to the political conditions under Diaz's administration.

The Diaz administration was an autocracy with the "Strong man of Chapultepec" as a practical dictator, supported by, and in turn supporting, certain families or persons in each of the different States of the Republic. His army was at the command of such governors, and in turn their support was extended the central government through Diaz whenever same was necessary or called for.

Necessarily the younger generation of those who were "out" and did not belong to the "reigning families" in the different States were opposed to this autocracy, but generally entirely loyal to Diaz personally, and all recognized, or thought they recognized, not only the futility of using force against him, but also the possible consequence to their country and its sovereignty as they viewed "El Fantasma" constantly projected before their eyes.

Diaz grew old and weak and sought to assure continued prosperity through peace and order, for his loved country by preparing beforehand for the perpetuation of his plan of government.

He finally forced the adoption of an amendment providing for the election of a vice president, and as his plan grew was instrumental in forcing the election of Ramon Corral, of Sonora, as vice president.

Each of the prominent supporters in each of the States, or at least the majority of these autocrats, imagined that he should fall heir to the mantle of the old soldier and, of course, objected to the selection of a Sonoranian rather than himself as the successor to power.

Meantime, largely because of the autocratic and arbitrary rule and acts of the family, or person, of authority in the State, the opposition to this form of government had grown stronger and stronger with the years.

THE "RED FLAGGERS."

In 1905 there was organized in the United States by a few radical Mexicans what was known as the "Organizing Committee" of the Liberal Party of Mexico. These men carried on propaganda throughout the Republic through which they appealed to the ignorant masses of the Mexican people; to the Indian tribes by name and collectively; and to all the dissatisfied elements, to rise against the power of Diaz and overthrow the Government.

They issued their plans at first of a milder radical type but rapidly more and more anarchistical in character.

Not content with their appeal through propaganda, through proclamation, through letters and organizing committees; they established a periodical published in various States of the United States from time to time and known as *La Regeneracion Publica*.

Their proposed plan was that of the extreme French syndicalist and of the radical I. W. W. which latter was just making itself known in the United States through the writings of Vincent St. John and others; the "junta" or committee, proposed not only to overthrow the Government of Diaz but to confiscate all property including real estate and divide the same among the population of Mexico "without discrimination as to sex"; they admitted it to be true that many large estates had been bought, but claimed that the purchasers themselves had stolen their money or achieved their wealth by bribery, corruption, etc., and that therefore they were not entitled to payment for the properties which were to be taken from them; they appealed to the Indian particularly upon the ground that his territory had formerly extended from one mountain top in sight of his little settlement to another to be seen at a different point of the compass, and told him that all that was necessary was for him to rise and take his property back; they appealed by name to the Yaquis and the other tribes with these and similar statements; not content with this propaganda they endeavored to secure recruits for armed intervention in Mexico in different sections, and finally, coming in contact with the neutrality laws of the United States, were arrested.

The organizers of this "junta" or committee of the so-called revolutionary "Liberal Party" were:

Ricardo Flores Magon, Juan Sarabia, Librado Rivera, Enrique Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, and Anselmo L. Figueroa.

In 1908 the American Federation of Labor then in session at Denver telegraphed these gentlemen the sympathy of "our" organization in their troubles.

Some of the parties were convicted; but their activities did not cease.

Later the committee was reorganized and found in active business again at Los Angeles, Calif.

Their propaganda at this time consisted not only of similar appeals to the population of Mexico and particularly to the Indians, but of appeals for assistance to the radical labor element of the United States.

The Orozco revolution having broken out in Chihuahua and that leader having been persuaded to declare for Francisco I. Madero as President of Mexico, the Magon-Villarreal junta called upon all of their followers to assist in the overthrow of Diaz; but as will be seen by reference to the testimony in part 17, page 2506, their stated purpose was not the overthrow of Diaz to assist in "forming a bourgeois republic" such as that of the United States, by the seating of Madero in power, but to use the Madero-Orozco assistance to overthrow the then existing government, which done—as they insisted—the overthrow of the Madero government could be completed without difficulty.

The representatives of this "Flores Magon-Villarreal" I. W. W. anarchical party or junta, who took active part in the fighting prior to the resignation of Diaz, were Jose Inez Salazar, Emilio Campa, and like gentry, who were known as the "Red Flaggers." (See testimony Inez Salazar, pt. 17, p. 2591, and also testimony Mrs. Carlin and others, pt. 17, p. 2593, Judge Bartch, pt. 18.)

After the overthrow of Diaz these gentlemen continued their activities not only by propaganda but by the organization of armed forces led by "generals" Pryce, Stanley, and others, with recruits from the active membership of I. W. W. local organizations in southern California, those around Los Angeles, San Diego, and other California towns, joined by radicals of different races and soldiers of fortune who flocked like vultures around the corpse of bleeding Mexico.

R. Flores Magon testified in the extradition cases of Pryce and others, and admitted the activities of the Liberal Party along these lines as well as their propaganda endeavors in the Republic of Mexico, showing their organization throughout 18 States of that Republic, etc. (See part 17, p. 2514.)

They were again arrested for violation of the neutrality laws, and President Madero sent Jesus Flores Magon to attend the trial and assist in the conviction of these men, four of whom were convicted and sentenced to San Quentin.

Of course, the sympathy of the American Federation of Labor with these men, who proclaimed themselves patriots, and revolutionists against the horrible rule of a tyrant, can well be understood; but the consequences possibly were not foreseen, and could not be foreseen by those who understood as little of the Mexican population as did Mr. Gompers and his associates.

These conservative labor men of the United States could not realize that to the great majority of the population of Mexico, "liberty" merely meant "license" to work individual sweet will

not only with the property but with the body and person of any other, whether man or woman.

The fact is as disclosed by the evidence in this case that through the assistance of many sincere and good people in this country and through the financial and other assistance of the extreme radical elements the only invasion of Mexico, by arms, which has occurred from this side of the border (except the landing at Veracruz under orders of our President, the Pershing Expedition under similar orders, and the military expeditions in following the "hot trail" of marauders), was inaugurated, brought about, and supported by the elements in the United States which have been among those most loud in protesting against "armed intervention" in Mexican affairs and insisting most strenuously that the Mexican people should not be interfered with in the spilling of their blood and the establishment of even such condition of affairs as was advocated by the Magon-Villareal propagandists.

MADERO-VASQUEZ GOMEZ PARTY.

The "Anti-Reelection Party," organized largely through the efforts of Francisco and Emilio Vasquez Gomez, with the cooperation of Francisco I. Madero (as will be seen by reference to their "plan" as set forth in the evidence), advocated a reform of the constitution of 1857, to prohibit the reelection of a president or other officers; and also to provide for a commission who should investigate and ascertain the ownership, value, and amount, of the unoccupied lands withheld by the owners from development by individuals, with the object of purchasing such land, by payment to the owner, and the sale thereafter to those needing homes.

The success of Madero was an accident not due to his own following nor to the strength of his army movement and not due to the strength of the Flores Magon-Villareal movement, but to an uprising of the Mexican and Indian population of the mountain districts of Chihuahua against State taxation and against the Creel-Terrazas families and their domination.

Orozco, the leader of this movement, having been brought in conflict with national forces, was approached by Madero emissaries with the proffer of money and assistance should he declare for Madero for President, which he promptly did. Madero, leading a few followers of his own and some "Red Flaggers," declined to await Orozco's assistance, and brought on the battle of Casas Grandes, in which he was most thoroughly whipped and his followers driven away. A few days later they joined Orozco with his command and were led to the border, where, despite the orders of Madero to the contrary, Orozco and Villa captured the city of Juarez and compelled the resignation of Diaz.

By agreement, or rather by acquiescence of Madero, as the leader of the revolutionary forces, Francisco de la Barra, under the form of the constitution of the Republic, became president ad interim pending an election. At this election Madero, having "changed partners" just prior to the final result, had Pino Suarez declared elected Vice President (with himself as President), in lieu of Vasquez Gomez, who was his running mate on the antireelection ticket. This result was easily brought about, because, following the usual custom which he had so strenuously denounced, Madero insisted upon his right to ap-

point governors over the people in the different States in Mexico, and through such appointees declared the results of the election.

Prior to this time the old treaty of amnesty and commerce with the United States had lapsed and had never been renewed, which is the condition existing to-day.

The Government of the United States, not being informed, of course, as to the true conditions among the rank and file of the Mexican people, followed the ordinary procedure, and without hesitation recognized first De la Barra and later Madero through the ambassador of the United States already in Mexico City, requiring no security for the protection of Americans.

The so-called Madero revolution had the sympathy of the majority of the Americans along the border in a general way; that is to say; supposed, as it really was, to represent a revolt against autocracy, it had the good will of American Democrats. Through this good will, and by virtue of the then lax laws with reference to the exportation of arms and ammunition, the Madero-Orozco-Flores-Magon armed forces were enabled to secure supplies, arms, and ammunition with which to carry on the revolution (of course, it must be understood that had Diaz been a few years younger, this revolutionary movement at that time, only numbering in men under arms at most 1,000 or 2,000 all combined, would have been crushed in its incipiency and with little or no effort).

But again, "The Spectre," "El Fantasma," which had been presented to him in 1878, could be seen across the border, where 20,000 American troops had been hurried by our Government.

Zapata continued the revolution, as did various bands under different leaders, and finally in March, 1912, the State of Chihuahua seceded and Pascual Orozco, the former successful leader of the Madero forces, was placed in military command of the anti-Madero movement. Successful in the preliminary skirmishes and in the first battle of Rellano, Orozco, far from his base of supplies, awaiting shipments of arms and ammunition over the Mexican Central Road, which was under his control to the American border, failing to receive such shipments was compelled to fall back, and finally after a futile struggle of months, to abandon the military field to the armed forces of the Mexican Madero Government.

The so-called amendment to the neutrality laws of the United States (in fact, an amendment to the Spanish-American War legislation, prohibiting shipments of war supplies which might fall into the hands of Cervera's fleet) had been adopted and under it the President of the United States had prohibited the shipment of arms and ammunitions to anyone in Mexico except to the regularly recognized Madero government.

During the few months of the Madero revolution against Diaz many Americans lost their lives, almost invariably at the hands of the "Red Flaggers." In the Orozco revolt or the Chihuahua secession again these "Red Flaggers," following the original "grito" (cry) as outlined in 1906 and constantly pursued, "that the people of Mexico needed no government" flocked around Orozco. Upon the defeat of these forces and Orozco's men (or upon their being driven back for want of arms and ammunition) under the leadership of the same Jose Inez Salazar and others, bands of from 35 to 400 each, devastated the northern portion of Mexico and principally

the State of Chihuahua. Revolutionary activity of the same character broke out with renewed fury all over the Republic, and during this period and up to the overthrow of the Madero government and the incoming of Huerta approximately 200 Americans lost their lives in Mexico.

ANTI-AMERICAN AGITATION AND OUTRAGE PRIOR TO 1913.

Examination of the evidence will disclose that the reason offered by these Mexican revolutionary leaders for holding Americans to ransom, robbing them of their property, driving them out in herds from their homes and farms, and assaulting them even to the point of death, was that the United States Government had taken part in purely domestic troubles in Mexico and was actively assisting the Madero government with arms and ammunition, while refusing to allow the purchase of elements and instruments of warfare by the very man who had placed Madero in power. Complaints were made that Madero forces were allowed to use American soil for refuge, and that Madero troops were allowed to travel over American railroads to escape from or to attack at some other place, those in revolution against the Madero government.

Wordy protests were made by our Government in one or two instances against outrages upon Americans and destruction of American property, only to be answered, of course, by Madero to the effect that he could not control the bandits. The American Government interposed no force for the protection of its citizens in Mexico even near its own borders. The consequence of this later policy was, of course, to confirm the bandits, legitimate or anti-Madero, in the belief that Americans were left alone and would not under any circumstances be protected by their own Government.

Agitators among the Mexican demagogues proclaimed against the United States and the citizens of the United States, and were successful, of course, in arousing feeling against us and our citizens and securing recruits for themselves and justifying to their followers and thousands of good people in Mexico outrages which were perpetrated upon individual Americans who had theretofore lived for years in amity, peace, and good fellowship with the people of Mexico.

Shortly prior to July 29, 1912, approximately 4,000 American citizens had been driven out of the States of Chihuahua and Sonora by armed bands under Salazar and other "Red Flaggers"; their lives threatened; their property destroyed; large numbers of them killed (see testimony of Ella Stevens, pt. 17, p. 2602; testimony of Mrs. Carlin and others, pt. 17, p. 2593; testimony of Judge Bartch, pt. 18, p. 2727.) and these people, including more than 1,200 children, the majority born in Mexico, had taken refuge on the American side of the line, and being destitute, were fed by the people of El Paso, Douglas, and other American towns.

A joint resolution introduced in the Senate on July 29, 1912, "authorized the Secretary of War to supply tents and rations to American citizens compelled to leave Mexico."

This resolution (S. J. Res. 127) was immediately adopted and its provisions were carried out by the Army of the United States.

On August 2, 1912, there was introduced in the Senate a joint resolution "to provide transportation for American citizens fleeing from threatened danger in the Republic of Mexico."

By the terms of this resolution the Secretary of War was authorized and directed "to furnish transportation from El Paso, Tex., to such place in the United States as each shall elect, to those American citizens fleeing from the Republic of Mexico who are now or may be hereafter temporarily supplied with shelter and sustenance in whole or in part by the Government of the United States in or near El Paso, Tex."

One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose and same was applied as directed.

On August 10, 1912, there was introduced in the Senate a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 133) appropriating \$20,000 out of the \$100,000 appropriated under the resolution of August 2, for the subsistence of American citizens now in Arizona fleeing from threatened danger in the Republic of Mexico, and same was adopted and its provisions carried out.

It will thus be seen that the acts of citizens of Mexico in derogation of the rights of the citizens of the United States were, in the eyes of the Mexicans, justified, and have to this day been justified by the attitude of the American Government toward its own citizens and toward the Mexican Government.

The American Government had not intervened for the protection of its citizens in the Republic of Mexico, but had left them at the mercy of the bandits, and Congress was compelled to take care of such of them as managed to reach the border.

Meantime, on March 2, 1912, cable instructions had been issued by the State Department to the Ambassador in Mexico City, as follows:

"Paraphrase. Embassy is instructed in its discretion to inform Americans that the embassy deemed it its duty to advise them to withdraw from any particular localities where conditions of lawlessness so threatened their personal safety as to make withdrawal the part of common prudence. The embassy is further instructed to specify the localities, if any, from which withdrawal might at any time seem advisable, and state that in any such cases consuls could take charge of abandoned effects as might be possible under the circumstances.

"The department stated that it was sending a copy of this telegram to all consular officers in Mexico, merely for their information and for the information of Americans in their districts."

Under the wording of this cablegram, and particularly that portion of it which instructed the embassy "to specify the localities, if any, from which withdrawal might at any time seem advisable," Americans in Mexico to whom the order was directed or indirectly communicated through the embassy or consular agencies, or through other persons, construed it to mean that the Government at Washington and the embassy at Mexico City knew something concerning Mexico, or intended to take some action with reference to Mexico, which individuals located or residing in Mexico should be warned of; and the majority of Americans in Mexico (at least throughout the rural districts and apart from those in the City of Mexico who had or might have the advantage of personal consultation with the ambassador) imagined that finally the Government of the United States intended to protect Americans wherever they were or where it might be able to reach them; and so a great exodus of American citizens immediately commenced.

The effect upon the minds of Mexicans in different localities who had continued to work at their employment under Americans—

who had been loyal and faithful, and had announced themselves willing to protect the property and lives of their American employers—was to open their ears to the appeals of demagogues that they should join bands of bandits, or revolutionists or some one else, and prepare to defend their country against the United States.

In many localities those ignorant people were told that slavery existed in the United States; that the slave States of the South had always wanted to take over more Mexican territory than had been acquired in 1848; and that the purpose of the Government of the United States now was to withdraw Americans so that Mexicans could not hold them as hostages or mete out retribution to them for assaults upon Mexicans; that the real purpose of the United States was to take over Mexico and enslave the Mexican people.

This was the effect of the ill-advised, but of course well-meant cablegram to the embassy, sent out under conditions existing as they were, and at a time when Americans had not yet been convinced that their Government at home would no longer protect Americans abroad.

At least however, the Government of the United States up to this time, while failing to protect its citizens, had not intervened in the internal affairs of Mexico in the effort to change their officials or their form of government.

HUERTA-CARRANZA PERIOD.

The resignation of Madero and Pino Suarez was forced, following the "cuartelazo" in the early part of 1913, and Lascurain, taking over the Presidency under the form of the constitution, resigned the office, and under this same constitution Huerta was immediately declared elected President.

The Government of the United States through the President refused to acknowledge the Huerta government and sent John Lind to Veracruz and Mexico City, followed by other personal representatives of the President, among whom were the Hon. William Bayard Hale, Mr. George Carothers, then recent consular agent at Torreon, etc.

The Congress of the United States was not consulted with reference to these quasi ambassadors or personal representatives, nor was the Congress of the United States even notified of their missions or the purport thereof, except as in the message of the President of the United States to the Congress of August 27, 1913.

The correspondence between the polished, suave, and learned diplomat, Gamboa, and the Hon. John Lind is interesting and instructive.

Under date of August 16, 1913, Gamboa says among other things:

"Fortunately * * * your character as confidential agent of your Government was fully established."

Mr. Gamboa, in the same letter, states that "the Government of Mexico has paid due attention to the advice and considerations expressed by the Government of the United States" as contained in the note of the President of the United States presented to Gamboa by Lind at their second interview.

Gamboa says the Government of Mexico "has paid due attention to the advice and considerations" for several reasons:

"First. Because Mexico entertains the highest respect for the personality of His Excellency Woodrow Wilson.

"Second. Because certain European and American Governments with which Mexico cultivates the closest relations of international amity, having in a most delicate, respectful way, highly gratifying to us, made use of their good offices to the end that Mexico should accord you a hearing, inasmuch as you were the bearer of a private mission from the President of the United States."

We will not attempt to quote all this communication, which so carefully reviews and comments upon the Lind mission and note of the President, but one or two additional quotations here require repetition:

"The request that Gen. Victoriano Huerta should agree not to appear as a candidate for the presidency of the Republic in the coming elections can not be taken into consideration, because, aside from its strange and unwarranted character, there is a risk that the same might be interpreted as a matter of personal dislike. This point can only be decided by Mexican public opinion when it may be expressed at the polls.

The confidential agent may believe that solely because of the sincere esteem in which the people and the Government of the United States of America are held by the people and Government of Mexico, and because of the consideration which it has for all friendly nations (and especially in this case for those which have offered their good offices), my Government consented to take into consideration and to answer as briefly as the matter permits the representations of which you are the bearer. Otherwise it would have rejected them immediately because of their humiliating and unusual character, hardly admissible even in a treaty of peace after a victory, inasmuch as in a like case any nation which in the least respects itself would do likewise."

In another communication the Mexican minister rather indignantly repudiates the suggestion that compliance with the requirements of the President of the United States communicated through Lind might be followed by financial favors extended through the influence of our Government.

The committee will not endeavor to follow seriatim the acts of this Government with reference to Huerta nor those leading up to the recognition of the Carranza as the de facto Government in October, 1915. A reference to the testimony of W. F. Buckley, part 6, pages 767 et seq., is hereby made, as well as to other evidence in the case and to the public records.

Meantime revolution continues, accompanied, as usual, by outrages of every character upon American citizens.

At the very time that the message of August 27 was in preparation for communication to the Congress of the United States, and telegrams following same were being prepared for forwarding to the consuls and other officials in Mexico, Matthew Gourd's nieces were being outraged in his presence while he was tied to a limb with a rope around his neck.

We were informed in this message, among other things, that:

We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once and should assist them to get away in every way possible—not because we would mean to slacken in the least our efforts to safeguard their lives and their interests, but because it is imperative that they should take no unnecessary risks when it is physically possible for them to leave the country.

On the same date, that is, August 27, the consul general at Mexico City was notified "to warn Americans to leave Mexico," and

The consul general was instructed to notify all officials, military or civil, exercising authority that they would be held strictly responsible for any harm done to Americans or for injury to their property.

The consul general was instructed to furnish a copy to the embassy at Mexico City, and the State Department here had the same telegram repeated to all American consuls in Mexico.

This first telegram was followed by another of the same date, embracing extracts from the President's message to Congress, and (paraphrase):

It is further stated that the advice to leave Mexico did not indicate that the Government of the United States would slacken in the least its efforts to safeguard the lives and interests of Americans, but that they should take no unnecessary risks when it was physically possible for them to leave the country.

On April 20, 1914, the following telegram was sent (paraphrase):

It was stated in this telegram that Gen. Huerta had refused to salute the flag; that the President would lay the matter before Congress that day; that Americans and other foreigners should be notified of the critical situation; and that Americans should be reminded of the President's advice to leave Mexico until order was restored.

On April 22, 1914 (paraphrase):

The consuls were advised of the results following the landing of American forces at Vera Cruz, and were instructed to urge all Americans to leave Mexico as soon as possible.

On September 11, 1915 (paraphrase):

It was stated that, as a precautionary measure, it was of the utmost importance, in view of the particularly dangerous conditions arising from the revolutionary crisis, that all Americans, and incidentally other foreigners, be induced to leave Mexico immediately. The consular officers were authorized to abandon Mexico, bringing their records with them, if conditions were such as to justify their departure.

TAMPICO—VERACRUZ INCIDENT APRIL 20, 1914.

The Tampico incident of April 20, 1914, constituting what has generally been called the "Insult to our flag" brought a message from the President of the United States, giving his reason for landing armed forces at Veracruz and requesting ratification of the Congress of the United States for his acts. This incident and the message concerning same will be more fully referred to a little later.

A reference to the chronological events hereinbefore set forth will disclose that Huerta left Mexico City in July, 1914, and that after several so-called presidents had been named by one self-constituted authority or another, the President of the United States called upon the warring forces in Mexico to get together or this country would be compelled to take steps to pacify Mexico.

CARRANZA PERIOD.

Senate Document No. 324, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, contains the answer of the President to the request for information as to why this Government had finally decided to recognize Carranza in October, 1915. In short, the reasons given were: That while the convention itself, which was yet in session, and while Villa, Zapata, and other independent leaders agreed to meet with the United States and representatives of other countries and abide by the decision of such representatives in the settlement of Mexican affairs; that Carranza declined, and that Obregon, Gonzales, and Carranza's appointed cabinet officers and appointed governors and other appointed officials agreed to leave the decision as to taking part in this

meeting to Carranza himself; that it appeared that Carranza was the only one man whose domination was acceptable to any number of others and that therefore this Government should recognize him as head of the de facto government of Mexico.

BRYAN'S OPINION OF OBREGON.

Prior to this time the Brazilian minister was representing the interests of the United States in the Republic of Mexico, and through this minister the Department of State of the United States communicated directly to Obregon and to Carranza separately, among other things using the following language:

The Government of the United States has noted with increasing concern the reports of Gen. Obregon's utterances to the residents of Mexico City. The Government believes they tend to incite the populace to commit outrages in which innocent foreigners within Mexican territory, particularly in the City of Mexico, may be involved. This Government is particularly impressed with Gen. Obregon's suggestions that he would refuse to protect not only Mexicans but foreigners in case of violence, and that his present manifesto is a forerunner of others more disastrous in effect. In this condition of affairs the Government of the United States is informed that the City of Mexico may soon be evacuated by the Constitutionalist forces, leaving the populace without protection against whatever faction may choose to occupy it, thus shirking the responsibility which may happen as a result of the instigation to lawlessness before and after the evacuation of the city.

The Government of the United States is led to believe that a deplorable situation has been willfully brought about by Constitutionalist leaders and forces upon a populace submissive to their incredible demands, and to punish the city on account of refusal to comply with them. When a factional leader preys upon a starving city to compel obedience to his decrees by inciting outlawry, and at the same time uses means to prevent the city from being supplied with food, a situation is created which it is impossible for the United States to contemplate longer with patience. Conditions have become intolerable and can no longer be endured.

On May 7, 1915, the Brazilian minister, under No. 174, cabled the Secretary of State at Washington, his opening sentence being:

I have been requested by the American Society of Mexico and International Committee to transmit to you the following document * * *:

The capital (Mexico City) is suffering a lingering death * * *.

The Washington Government two months ago renewed its advice that its residents leave Mexico, with the suggestion from Gen. Carranza that other foreigners also leave Mexico City; unfortunately there has been no way open to act upon the advice since it was given * * *. Three travelers were shot last week while trying to get from this city to Pachuca, 50 miles away * * *. Censorship of commercial and private telegrams by the conventionalist authorities here and also the Carrancistas at Vera Cruz is so strong that residents can not explain to relatives or correspondents abroad either their situation or their actions * * * and this interference with cablegrams renders difficult or impossible the arrangement of maturing obligations such as life insurance premiums. * * *

Hope is expressed among foreigners here that special representatives from the United States who are attached to particular chiefs, may not be deterred by excessive desires to maintain agreeable relations with these leaders from furnishing the Washington Government with complete occurrences and impartial reports of what actually transpires in their locality.

CARRANZA AND THE RED CROSS.

Practically the first act of Carranza after his recognition in October, 1915, was the demand by him, acceded to by the United States, that the American Red Cross should get out of Mexico. (See The American Red Cross Magazine, November, 1915, issue, pp. 349 et seq.)

SECOND AND THIRD ATTACK ON FLAG. COMPARE WITH HUERTA INCIDENT.

In the early part of 1916, Americans were ordered to leave Tampico, the instructions being transmitted through Claude I. Dawson, American consul:

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE,
Tampico, Mexico, June 24, 1916.

To whom it may concern:

American citizens are hereby urged to leave for the United States without any further delay, and to this end they should heed the suggestions to be made by the bearer hereof.

CLAUDE I. DAWSON,
American Consul.

[Instruction.

Advise people American consul has ordered all Americans to leave immediately, and state that you think no protection will be accorded those who remain. This includes men, women, and children.

In carrying out these instructions the U. S. S. *Marietta*, under command of Capt. Scott, had its boat and also a boat secured from a civilian vessel, but manned by sailors of the *Marietta*, assisting in the removal of imperiled American citizens.

This boat was fired upon by Carranza soldiers under Gen. Nafarate and the sailors returned the fire. This was about June 24.

On June 15, at Mazatlan, on the west coast; the U. S. S. *Annapolis* sent her boat to the wharf at Mazatlan for the purpose of reaching the American consul with a message; there were no arms in sight but the boat was flying the American flag, the men were in uniform, and accompanied by two officers. When the boat ran alongside the pier the officers were met by Mexicans, one of them in uniform, and were invited to land. Upon stepping ashore they were immediately seized, conducted to a jail and imprisoned; the Mexican officer ordered the boat to land, but one of the American officers directed the sailors to "push off," which was done, but it was fired upon and one of the sailors was killed.

The sailors "broke out" their arms, which were concealed in the boat, and returned the fire. The officers were later released through the intercession of, and were guided on their way to the wharf by, a native Mexican woman who was married to an American.

The commanding officer of the *Annapolis* "in view of the policy of noninterference on shore," withheld the fire of his battery from protecting his boat.

A report of the matter was made by Admiral Winslow to the department.

The admiral made no protest nor requested any apology or explanation, but the entire matter was referred to the department.

In view of Admiral Mayo's experience acquired when his boat was insulted at Tampico * * * it was considered proper to leave that to the department.

See testimony of Admiral William B. Caperton and testimony of Commander A. T. Beauregard, part 22, pages 3203 and 3216.

In his message to the Congress of the United States concerning the Admiral Mayo-Tampico incident of April 20, which incident is referred to in the testimony cited, the President refers to Gen. Huerta's apology and to his explanation that "Martial law obtained

at the time at Tampico; that orders had been issued that no one should be allowed to land at Iturbide bridge." The President says:

Our naval commanders at the port had not been notified of any such prohibition; and, even if they had been, the only justifiable course open to the local authorities would have been to request the paymaster and his crew to withdraw and to lodge a protest with the commanding officer of the fleet.

Again, in the same message, "If we are to accept the tests of its own constitution it [Mexico] has no government." (Exactly the same constitution (if any) existed in April, 1914, as existed in June, 1916, and except by totally unconstitutional decree of Carranza no effort was made to change this constitution until January, 1917.)

It is true that we had not recognized and declined to recognize the government of Huerta when the first Tampico incident occurred; it is also true that we had granted de facto recognition to Carranza prior to June, 1916.

The facts are that we demanded a salute to our flag by Huerta, whom we had not recognized, and failed to demand a salute or apology from Carranza whom we had recognized.

MEXICAN ELECTIONS.

So-called elections were held in municipalities and in some portions of some of the States of Mexico after Carranza was recognized, and among others an election for constitutional delegates or "a congress to adopt a constitution," was held.

Among those who were excluded from voting at any elections were (and are):

I. Those who by any means undertook the overthrow of the lawful Government of the Republic, emanated from the elections of 1911. (Madero election.)

II. Those who carried out the barrack uprising (cuartelazo) in 1913, or in any manner contributed to its realization.

III. The functionaries, authorities, and public employees emanated from the usurping government; and those who, having emanated from the lawful Government sanctioned and collaborated, in an effective manner, in sustaining the usurper.

IV. Those who have figured actively in any of the factions opposing the constitutional government, or who continue to be hostile to the present Government of the Republic.

V. Those who economically, through the press or in any other manner duly verified aided or have stated their adhesion or sympathy with the usurping government or factions hostile to the present Government.

It may be interesting to recite here that the so-called Carranza revolution received its support from Villa, Zapata, Obregon, Pablo Gonzalez, Eulalio Gutierrez, Antonio I. Villarreal, etc.

That later a convention was held for the selection of a President under an agreement solemnly entered into by Carranza himself.

That the convention elected Gutierrez, and that in the fighting which inevitably followed Carranza's refusal to abide by the results, Obregon and Gonzalez sided with Carranza, while others claiming themselves to be original Constitutionalists, fought under the banner of the convention.

That therefore in all elections there were excluded from voting those who had supported the Diaz government.

Those who had supported the Madero government; those who had supported Huerta; those who had supported Carranza himself.

Those who had upheld the convention decision; and all those who had had nothing to do with politics in any form or manner, unless

at the particular time of each election the particular voter or candidate could prove to the satisfaction of a Carranza election official that said voter or candidate was at that moment an unqualified supporter of Carranza and ready to bear or bearing arms in defense of his so-called government.

In view of the fact that of a population of 15,000,000 never more than 200,000 have taken active interest in the affairs of Mexico since the overthrow of Diaz, it can readily be seen that those who are entitled to and allowed to vote constitute rather a small number.

In this connection it might be of interest to recall that in the split between Carranza personally with his immediate followers and the convention and its followers, the Madero family opposed Carranza and upheld the convention, and that Raul Madero, brother of the deceased President, was a general in Villa's army fighting Carranza, while another brother, Emilio, was an officer in the same army.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT OF SATISFACTORY ASSURANCES OF PROTECTION OF AMERICANS.

In the message of the President of the United States of February 17, 1916, the President states to the Congress that satisfactory assurances have been received from Carranza that he would protect American citizens, pay American claims for damages, and recognize American rights and protect American property.

In addition to protesting against the actions of Obregon, Carranza followers, and others in the City of Mexico, Veracruz, and at other places, it immediately became necessary for this Government to continue the protests after the recognition of Carranza, as it had made protests prior to his recognition, against arbitrary decisions and acts affecting the property rights of American citizens.

For example, on June 29, 1914, Secretary Bryan cabled a protest against the refusal of Carranza, whose forces were then in charge at Tampico, to accept constitutional currency, that is, his own currency, and in any event against his refusal to accept New York exchange at prevailing rates, for bar dues, etc. (See Department of State records, pt. 21, pp. 3119.)

On July 10, 1914, Secretary Bryan called attention to Carranza's own decree "making it obligatory upon officials as well as the public to accept constitutionalist currency," and insisting that Carranza should accept currency tendered him in payment of dues, etc. The Carranza authorities continued to refuse, and apparently had their way.

On January 19, 1916, Lansing protested against the proposed confiscation decree—

providing for the nationalization of petroleum, which * * * would affect most seriously the interests of numerous American citizens and other foreigners who have heretofore engaged in the business of producing and selling petroleum in Mexico.

Point out to Gen. Carranza in unequivocal terms the dangerous situation which might result from the issuance of any decree of a confiscatory nature.

This is the first of the series of protests against confiscatory decrees, which protests, as will be disclosed by reference to copies of the official documents published in connection with this report, it has been necessary to reiterate in one form or another to the very day of the recent overthrow of the Carranza Government.

PROTESTS AGAINST MEXICAN CONSTITUTION, 1917.

In January, 1917, the so-called constitutional convention, or congress for the drawing of a constitution, was in session in Queretaro, Mexico.

The delegates to this convention had been selected under the system of free and universal suffrage just hereinbefore described.

The constitution which they adopted, or formulated, was pretended to be submitted to and has been pretended to have been adopted by the different States of the Union.

Except as this constitution was submitted to Carranza appointees and officials, and adopted by certain Carranza adherents under threat of Carranza guns in some particular districts in some particular States of the Union, such pretension of ratification was a fraud upon its face, as established by uncontrovertible evidence in these hearings and is a notorious fact to all Mexicans.

This constitution so illegally formulated was signed on January 31, 1917, and promulgated on February 5 of that year.

On January 22, 1917, Charles Parker, Esq., "representing American interests," Queretaro, Mexico, was addressed an official communication, signed "L," and bearing No. 621. (See pt. 21, pp. 3121.)

Among other things, the Secretary of State of the United States calls attention to the provisions of article 27 of the proposed constitution and criticizes same by paragraphs; he also refers to article 28, article 33, and to the proposed constitution generally.

At the time of this particular protest, strenuous and imperative as it was, article 27 of the constitution, in all its naked and anarchistic provisions, had not been agreed to and was not before the Secretary of State. The protest of that official representing the United States Government did not even receive the courtesy of an answer from Carranza, in so far as our records show, and in the face of the protest article 27 was amended by making it very much more objectionable than was the form before the Secretary when he cabled.

Among other things the Secretary in this protest says:

The Government of the United States has in the past made clear, as doubtless have other nations, that it can not concede the right of Mexico to limit, by its municipal law, this Government's rights of intervention to protect the rights of its citizens residing or sojourning in that country, nor concede that waivers such as those referred to in this provision can annul the relations of citizens to their own government and extinguish the obligations of this Government to protect its citizens in Mexico. In so far as the proposed provision would hamper the transfer to another foreigner of foreign-owned lands, it would apparently in a sense be confiscatory of rights enjoyed by the foreign owner from the time of his acquisition of the property.

Paraphrase:

You are instructed to bring the foregoing immediately to the attention of Gen. Carranza and state that the provisions above mentioned seem to indicate a proposed policy toward foreigners which is fraught with possible grave consequences affecting the commercial and political relations of Mexico with other nations. Further, that the American Government can not acquiesce in any direct confiscation of foreign-owned properties in Mexico or indirect confiscation. You will bring to the attention of Gen. Carranza the department's earnest desire that he give these matters his careful consideration with a view to avoiding the possibility of the disturbance of hitherto pleasant relations existing between the two Governments, and with a view to avoiding future serious difficulties under the proposed constitution with any government organized under it.

Following this protest Ambassador Fletcher left the United States and arrived in Mexico City on February 19. He at once proceeded to the Mexican foreign office before presenting his credentials to Carranza at Queretaro, and following his visit cabled, answering the department's telegram of February 19:

Minister for foreign affairs stated that he has no knowledge of any decree affecting the rights of foreigners to real estate or mines to which such foreigners already have clear title * * *. He further stated that the legislation emanating from the new constitution with respect to property rights would, in his opinion, in no wise prejudice present property rights and at the same time called attention to article of new constitution which provides that no laws may be made retroactive.

Fletcher then proceeded to Queretaro and presented his credentials to Carranza on March 3.

The Mexican Congress has never yet, up to the present date, passed legislation carrying out the provisions of the constitution of Mexico with reference to oil properties or other properties of foreigners—that is, article 27 or what we know as the confiscatory clauses of the constitution.

Carranza from time to time issued decrees of infinite variety, threatening and attempting to confiscate American properties; but yet, on August 2, 1917, Fletcher wires that American companies need have no uneasiness, "that it is not the intention of the Mexican Government to take over properties now in exploitation," and distinctly stated that there would be no confiscation of these properties. Again followed protests from the United States concerning different decrees, as, for instance, January 23, 1918, and January 27, 1918.

On April 4, 1918, our department was compelled to say:

This Government, acting on behalf of American citizens who have expended large sums of money in securing petroleum lands in Mexico, and who placed their reliance, as they were justified in doing, on the Mexican laws granting ownership of deposits under the surface to the owners of the surface, protests emphatically and solemnly against the petroleum decree, declaring it to be an act of despoliation and confiscation, and in the premises reserves all rights.

On April 2, 1918, Fletcher, in obedience to instructions, had already entered "this formal and solemn protest of the Government of the United States against the violation or infringement of legitimately acquired American private property rights involved in the enforcement of said decree."

A year and ten days after Fletcher's cablegram to the department of Carranza's assurance that no confiscation would be attempted, Lansing, among other things, cabled:

And to further direct Your Excellency's attention to the necessity which may arise, in order to protect the property of its citizens in Mexico, divested or injuriously affected by the said decrees, to impel the United States to protect the property of its citizens.

Fletcher under date of August 3, 1918, conveyed to the Secretary of State Mr. Carranza's claim that his decrees were only fiscal and temporary, later to be followed by legislation which was in the province of Congress.

Carranza stated that if the difficulty could not be settled except by war or intervention, he was sorry but was prepared to confront this alternative.

We, of course, "backed off" and continued to talk.

On August 14 Carranza refused to postpone his decrees.

On August 17, 1918, Mr. E. Garza Perez, subsecretary "by reason of the illness of the secretary of state for foreign affairs," to Henry P. Fletcher, American ambassador, stated:

The Mexican Government believes it necessary to state that it will not accept the interference of any foreign power * * * and that it will not admit any proceeding which under the pretext of protection to foreign interests wounds the national decorum or impairs the exercise of its sovereignty.

On March 18, 1919, the secretary again protested "against Mexican petroleum decrees."

April 16, 1919, another protest, and on the same date another, and in answer to these latter protests the Mexican Government among other things curtly announced that the "protests of foreign nations can not suspend the effects of laws issued by the Government of another nation."

On June 18, 1919, another protest was forwarded entering "a vigorous protest as threatening to confiscate rights which its citizens have legally acquired," and—

You will simultaneously make reservation of rights for damages in behalf of American citizens whose interests are jeopardized by said decrees.

On October 1, 1919, again protesting, our State Department cabled Mexico:

In this view of the matter the Government of the United States, owing as it does, to its citizens the duty of protecting them in foreign lands, both in their persons and their property rights, must strongly protest against the action of the Mexican Government as outlined above and characterize it as threatening confiscation and a denial of justice.

The State Department expresses the hope that, pending the general settlement of this question and specific legislation by the Mexican Congress, the administrative authorities of Mexico will respect the rights of American citizens and will withdraw its insistence that they comply with the provisions of the decrees.

It must be again emphasized that no legislation has as yet been enacted by the Mexican Congress, but that all these protests are brought forth by insistence upon Carranza's decrees.

On January 9, 1917, we protested against a "further decree" requiring renouncement of citizenship by foreigners acquiring property in Mexico.

On January 31 we again announced the same position.

On December 5, 1918, the acting American consul at Nogales, Ariz., forwarded the department a copy of the proposed agrarian law for the State of Sonora, and on the 24th we protested that there was no provision for compensation for the taking over of American property under this law.

The American consul at Nogales was notified of this protest to Mexico.

We again protested on March 21, 1919.

On July 16, 1919, we learned that the legislature of Sonora had adopted the law, and earnestly protested and urged that prompt action be taken to prevent the coming into force of this measure threatening American interests.

The law was adopted and promulgated on July 3, 1919, to be effective July 27, 1919.

On August 14, we protested on the ground that the law was ambiguous; that the provisions fixing value violates article 117 of

the Mexican constitution; that the measure provides for the taking of property "by purely arbitrary administrative action"; * * * "which violates article 14 of the Mexican constitution"; etc., and we said in closing:

That the Mexican Government is hereby advised that the American Government will be forced to take up this question with the Mexican Government, * * * in the event that absolute and even-handed justice is denied American citizens.

We also protested directly through the consul to the governor of the State of Sonora, and this gentleman delivered us an answer covering 11 typewritten pages.

The evidence of Bracey Curtis and others, part 12, page 1833, is to the effect that in a personal interview with the governor of Sonora, the latter stated in effect that: "I have not put the law in effect. How are you hurt?"

This governor of the State of Sonora, to whom we have addressed these protests, is Adolfo de la Huerta, now, on the 25th day of May, by virtue of a declaration of some of the members of the Mexican Congress, announced to the world as the President of the Republic of Mexico.

The official notes of the United States Government to Mexico, with reference to all these matters, as well as to the Jenkins case, are printed in part 21 of the evidence, etc., taken by this committee.

JENKINS CASE.

With reference to the Jenkins case it can not be too strongly emphasized to your committee and through you to the American people, that the statement of Carranza that the Jenkins case is in the hands of the State authorities and that his government could not interfere, is a statement not only calculated but deliberately intended to mislead the American people.

Of course, taking the statement as true and at its face value, Americans respecting our form of government thought that possibly Mexico might be correct in the position which she assumed.

Carranza knew all the facts, as did every one of his sympathizers and supporters, including those who have recently overthrown him.

The governor of the State of Puebla is the brother of Luis Cabrera, recently secretary of the treasury of Mexico. He was appointed as governor and later came to be "elected" through the farcical returns made by his own officials and under the "free suffrage" proclamation heretofore referred to.

The State of Puebla had and yet has a constitution, safely laid away, and by Mr. Cabrera never lugged into sight.

By the provisions of this constitution judges must be elected; Cabrera had so little regard for even the forms of the constitution that he did not attempt to have the judge declared elected, but simply appointed one himself.

The constitution provides that no judge shall hold office who is not a citizen or resident of the State of Puebla. "Gov." Cabrera appointed a citizen and resident of the State of Jalisco.

In answer to a question as to this procedure, he justified his actions by stating that the legislature had suspended the constitution and laws and vested him with all power. And this is the man behind

whom Carranza has hidden and chuckled, while defying the United States and sending us communications calculated and intended to deceive the American people; meanwhile he worked his sweet will with an American citizen whom the testimony in the case shows to be of the highest character, and whose property the wolves of Carranza and Cabrera's selection and appointment are seeking to, and devouring.

CARRANZA PRO-GERMAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PLOTS.

As disclosed by the evidence in these hearings, Carranza and all his followers were pro-German during the war, and he directly, with certain of his followers, including Obregon, were interested in stirring up strife, trouble, and revolution in the countries to the south of Mexico; seeking to overthrow the established Governments of Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and through the assistance of one or two other States form a Latin-American Union with Mexico against the United States of America. (See testimony of C. E. Jones, Admiral Caperton, Commander Beauregard, and other evidence, pts. 20 and 22, pp. 2889, 3203 and 3216.)

The Carranza government was prosecuting a war against the United States during the period immediately prior and subsequent to Carranza's recognition by this country.

In pursuing the "plan of San Diego," American men, women, and children were killed in Texas inside the international boundary, American citizens driven from home, and American soldiers attacked and murdered at night. (See the testimony taken at San Antonio, Tex., pt. 8 of these hearings; also see note of Secretary Lansing, June 20, 1916, printed in pt. 8, pp. 1215 et seq., with note, "The report of the Secretary of State has my approval," signed "Woodrow Wilson.")

INTERFERENCE BY DEPARTMENTS THIS GOVERNMENT TRIAL VILLA— COLUMBUS MURDERERS.

The Pershing expedition went into Mexico with the announced and sole purpose of the capture of Pancho Villa and his fiends who were engaged with him in the massacre of Americans on American soil in the State of New Mexico, on March 9, 1916. Some of those engaged with Villa in this massacre were wounded and captured at Columbus; they were indicted in Luna County, N. Mex., for murder, and when ready to be tried a representative of the Department of Justice presented to the presiding judge a telegraphic request or suggestion from the War Department and Department of Justice of the United States that such trial should be postponed upon the ground that it might cause complications with Mexico.

The Supreme Court of Texas decided that Carranza was at war with the United States at this time, while this judge ruled against the contention of these murderers at Columbus, and that there was no state of war existing. (See testimony of Judge E. L. Medler, pt. 10, pp. 1647 et seq.)

CARRIZAL MASSACRE AND WITHDRAWAL AMERICAN FORCES THERE.

About the middle of June, 1916, while Pershing was yet in Mexico, a message was received by that general from Gen. Jacinto Trevino, of the Mexican Army, notifying Pershing to the effect that he should not move his troops south, east, or west.

Gen. Pershing immediately replied to the effect that he would move his troops in whatsoever direction pleased him and would only take orders from his own Government and that if he were attacked by Gen. Trevino's forces he would immediately attack Trevino with his entire military strength.

Within a day or two Pershing's expedition at Carrizal, under command of Capt. Boyd and Morey, and Lieut. Adair, were attacked by Trevino's forces at that place; Boyd and Adair were killed; about 15 colored troopers were killed, and several made prisoners.

Maj. Gen. Robert L. Howze, United States Army, in command of about 300 mounted troops, made his way to Santo Domingo Ranch within 9 miles of the battlefield at Carrizal, and rescued Capt. Morey and several of the troopers who had been wounded in the fight.

Testifying before this committee, Gen. Howze states that he then had 300 mounted troops within 9 miles of the battlefield, and, in answer to the question "Did you feel competent to deal with the situation as it existed at and around Carrizal with the troops you then had?" he answered "Yes."

Without being allowed to go to Carrizal he returned to Casas Grandes under orders. The bodies of the dead at Carrizal were recovered by civilians sent down from El Paso by Gen. Bell. (See testimony George Turner, colored trooper, pt. 12, p. 1561; testimony of Maj. Gen. Howze, pt. 12, p. 1568.)

Following this Carrizal massacre Secretary Lansing addressed his note to Carranza criticizing him in the severest terms. (See pt. 8, p. 1215.)

We attempted to adjust matters with Mexico through a conference between Gen. Hugh Scott and Gen. Obregon at El Paso. The result was "nil."

We agreed then to the appointment of a committee with three Mexicans and three Americans to discuss matters of difference. This committee met and conferred for some time. The Mexican members refused positively to discuss any differences until American troops were removed from Mexican soil.

Pershing was ordered out and—the committee adjourned without settling any differences.

Von Eckhardt was on such terms with Carranza that he could convey the Zimmerman note to Mexico, suggesting that Mexico should secure the assistance of the Japanese in a coalition against the United States, and should take over by conquest Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

This was exactly the old "plan of San Diego."

MEXICAN I. W. W. AGITATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under this plan Mexican laborers and others at Bisbee, Ariz., and at different points along the border of the United States and in different mining camps were stating to other Mexicans upon this

side that sooner or later they would take over the border States and return them to Mexico. (See testimony of Capt. Harry Wheeler, pt. 12, p. 1873, et seq.)

Thus agitations developing along radical lines in Bisbee continued and are yet continuing.

On December 13, 1919, the Army Intelligence reported that:

The radical movement reported last week as being fostered in northern Sonora by Juan Farrel, Jesus Palma, and Arnulfo Cardenas, is said to be extending north of the international line into the United States. Delegates from this organization have been preaching communism and Bolshevism among the miners on properties in Arizona. At one mine, the Tres de Mayo, situated 13 miles northeast of Nogales, Ariz., and 5 or 6 miles north of the international line, the appearance of these agitators resulted in such intolerable insolence on the part of the miners, and such threats of invasion from the Mexican side of the border, that the subdistrict commander at Nogales posted a Cavalry patrol in the neighborhood. This action quieted the agitation materially.

Another hot-bed of radicalism is said to be in northern Coahuila. Bolshevik agitators operating in that region have made the Sabinas mines their headquarters; laborers there do not deny their Bolsheviki affiliations. This organization is said to have sent delegates to a number of Texas towns, notably El Paso, Marfa, Alpine, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, San Antonio, Laredo, Brownsville, and Galveston.

The committee, from evidence in its possession, some of which has been given publicity, are convinced that Mr. Carranza and some of his advisers sought to take advantage of the recent strike of coal miners in the United States following the labor troubles in the steel industry; and the correspondence and papers, while they may be found in other portions of the printed testimony, are again set forth here as follows, to wit:

[Translation.]

V. C.
SEÑOR LIC. MANUEL AGUIRRE BERLANGA.

MEXICO, *June 14, 1919.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: SEÑOR Lino Caballo, bearer of this letter, is the person who, in company with two friends, will bring to you the manifestos and the plan which they desire to put into practice in the State of Texas.

This plan being very favorable for Mexico, please aid them in every way and give the necessary instructions in the frontier States.

I remain, your affectionate friend,

V. CARRANZA.

[Translation.]

V. C.
Licentiate MANUEL AGUIRRE BERLANGA.

MEXICO, *August 19, 1919.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: The present (letter) will be handed you by Mr. Juan N. Garcia and the two friends from Texas who accompany him and, in accordance with our conversation, please give them the guaranties they request as well as the pecuniary elements they desire.

I remain, affectionately, your friend,

V. CARRANZA.

Num. 975, Words 20, Charges official. H. D. 9.30 a. m.

From Mexico, F. D., National Palace, July 5, 1919.

To Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, via Federal (lines).

Mr. Melquiades Garcia, consul of Mexico; residence, Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Tex.

Chapultepec 3. Please deliver to Mr. Lino Caballo the sum of HG VRO. PNFTS dollars, according to credentials he will present to you. I greet you.

V. CARRANZA.

No. 975. 10.40 a. m. F. R. C.

No. 1269. Words 25. Charges official H. D. 10.15 a. m.
 From Mexico, F. D., National Palace, July 5, 1919.
 To Nuevo Laredo Tamaulipas, via Federal (lines). Urgent.
 Mr. Lino Caballo, residence, Hotel Vega.

Your telegram No. 25 dated in Lampasas to the President. Mexican consul in Laredo, Tex., already has orders to furnish you amount you indicate. I salute you affectionately.

BARAGAN.

No. 1269, 11.45 a. m. F. R. C.

MEXICO CITY, *Dispatch No. 5.*

Inclosure No. 1.

MY DEAR * * *: Notwithstanding the extravagant and unrestrained character of my information I have pleasure in sending you, in accordance with your desire expressed during our recent conversation, the notes taken by a secret agent at a meeting held here on the 15th instant by Lodge 23 of the agitators and extremists who, including several I. W. W. agents, form in this city their plans of bolshevik character.

It seems that three delegates, two Americans and one Mexican, having arrived from the United States and presented themselves at the meeting, claimed that "the society" would be able at the beginning of next November to call a general strike of all miners and metal workers in the United States, that they have 3,000,000 adherents in that country where they will be able to seize one western and two Atlantic ports. They declare that a large number of American soldiers are preparing to take sides with them, that in a town of Colorado they will establish the capital of the reformed Government of the United States. It was stated further that handbills printed in Spanish would be sent from New York to Laredo by special carrier, announcing to Mexicans that the territory taken by the United States would be returned if the Mexican people agreed to join them. It was also stated that the strike, with many inducements, will be extended later to Mexico by those who join in the revolution in the United States.

As I have mentioned to you, the preposterous character of these statements does not appear to recommend credence.

I am, my dear * * *

Yours, very sincerely,

[Translated copy of telegrams.]

Number 958. Words, 28. Value, official. Time, 9.45 a. m.
 From Mexico, D. F., National Palace, Dec. 14, 1919.
 To Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., via Federal.
 Mr. Augustin Garza Peres; residence, Hotel Vega.

Contents your telegram No. 215 dated Monterrey noted. President states await there arrival of Luis N. Morrones, who will give you instructions appropriate actual circumstances. Greet you affectionately.

P. G. FARIAS,
Private Secretary of the President.

No. 958, 11.45 a. m. J. F.

Number 75. Words, 54. Value, official. Pass No. 1367. Time, 1.20 p. m.
 From Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., December 14, 1919.
 To Mexico, D. F., National Palace, via Federal.
 Mr. Pedro Gil Farias, private secretary to the President.

Your superior telegram No. 958. I have talked with Morrones here. He states does not deem trip convenient (or proper). Am leaving Tampico, where await instructions. Caballo will stop at Monterrey for few days with his family (or friends). Greet you respectfully.

AGUSTIN GARZA PEREZ.

No. 76. 1.20 p. m. F. J.

[From private report to committee.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *December 22, 1919.*

Senator ALBERT B. FALL.

MY DEAR SENATOR: On December 14, 1919, Lino Caballo, Augustin Garza Perez, and D. H. Holguin arrived in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and registered at Hotel Vega from Monterrey, and were assigned to room No. 1. Their business was supposed to have been to confer with Luis N. Morrones, who arrived at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico,

on December 12, 1919, and registered at the Vega Hotel and was assigned to room No. 7. Morrones departed for Mexico City on December 17, 1919.

On November 8, 1919, Agustin Garza Perez and Antonio Villarreal arrived in Laredo, Texas, from El Paso and registered at the Pena Hotel, and left there on November 19 for Mexico City.

Sincerely,

One of these men, Garcia and various other Mexican agents, have been under observation for two years by United States officers and reports show the intimate connection of some of them with Mexican officials. (See Appendix in Gates testimony, pt. 19, p. 2846.)

Fantastic and ridiculous as the "Plan of San Diego," the Zimmerman proposition, the notes of the meeting of Lodge 23 in the city of Mexico, Carranza letters referring to the proposed revolution, may appear to the sober people of the United States; to the Mexican agents and I. W. W., they are yet schemes and plans which have been seriously contemplated and which we are justified in saying have not been abandoned.

The Mexican Government, as shown by the testimony of Admiral Caperton, has received material for munitions factory from Japan and, as is well known, has for years been seeking a more or less close alliance with that country.

The committee, of course, do not credit the suggestion that Japan itself contemplates any further alliance with Mexico at this time, than close trade relations, to secure which she may be willing to listen to wild suggestions from some enthusiastic hot-blooded Mexican. Nevertheless official reports of one of the departments of this Government contain some interesting suggestions which may justify consideration in connection with other matters contained in the present report.

JAPANESE.

Information has been received that there are more than 300 Japanese families established on the Limon Ranch, the million-acre property in the Xicotencatl district of Tamaulipas, reported some months ago as having been bought with a view to Japanese colonization. Much corn and sugar cane is raised on this land, and traces of oil are apparent.

It is reliably reported that Japanese liners arrive at the port of Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, every 10 days; that the Japs enter Mexico through that port in increasing numbers every year; that they practically control commerce on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. It is further intimated that much of the anti-Chinese propaganda so widely disseminated along the west coast may be traced to Japanese sources; that they are largely responsible for government deportation of Chinese from Oaxaca to Chiapas and into Guatemala.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession to a Japanese concern known as the Matsumoto Trading Co. of Japan for the exploitation of all oil land on either side of the Tamesi River. Two representatives of this company, D. K. Komite and T. A. Iskawa, have been in the region for some time inspecting the territory between Tampico and Tuxpam. They were also provided with safe conducts to go under cover into the Pelaez district with a view to purchasing some oil wells controlled by a Spanish company there. It is further reported that this Japanese concern is to finance the construction of a railroad between Tampico and Tuxpam.

Japanese interests are said to be planning to lay a cable from Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, to South American ports. In this connection attention is called to the information in the weekly report of November 8, 1919, regarding the virtual Japanese absorption of the Isthmus of Tehauntepec country; also reported concessions by the Mexican Government to Japanese concerns for the construction of three railroad lines across the isthmus.

There are also to be found, if necessary, a series of letters and correspondence between the Mexican foreign office and one of its ministers, one of which is as follows:

[Translation—Excerpts from letters.]

Eliseo Arredondo, from minister of foreign affairs.

MEXICO CITY, *July 20, 1919.*

There is much commercial activity in prospect and great manufacturing movement due to the initiative of rich Germans, to whom the government has the intention of lending its decided support.

Aguilar will advise you how the treaty with Japan is coming along and I remain convinced of the great advantage it will bring us for our national integrity.

MEXICAN ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT WILSON.

The committee has given publicity heretofore, through a report made to the President of the United States and otherwise, to certain documents the authenticity of which can not be disputed, showing the attitude of Carranza toward the President of the United States of America, as, for instance:

[Translation.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Mexico City, July 6, 1919.

To His Excellency ELISEO ARREDONDO,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico in Madrid:

Your note dated the 4th of the past month received. In view of the internal crisis which the United States are experiencing, Wilson's policy is provoking indignation among the parties and the press is attacking the President severely. He goes from one blunder to another and shows each day more clearly that he is a perfectly incompetent person.

If the failure in Europe were not sufficient, it would be corroborated by the inexpedient notes that we have received from Washington and which President Carranza has answered with the impertinence those Yankees merit. I see in all this a criminal intention to intervene in our country. Time will show me to be right.

AGUILAR.

[Private correspondence of the President of the United Mexican States.]

MEXICO, D. F., *June 29, 1919.*

Miss HERMILA GALINDO,

Ignacio Ramirez Street, No. 6, City.

ESTEEMED YOUNG LADY: It is necessary that your book the Carranza Doctrine, be finished in a short time, since I desire that you immediately proceed to write a second part of it, for which purpose I shall shortly send you a "bluebook," which we are about to publish and which will serve to justify the attitude of my Government in its systematic hostility toward foreign speculators, especially Americans and English.

Do not forget my injunction to describe in lively colors the tortuosity of the American policy with relation to our country, causing the figure of Wilson to stand well out as the director of that policy. I also enjoin you to be very careful about the corrections which I have made in the original (manuscript) which you brought me.

I salute you affectionately,

V. CARRANZA.

These documents are only set forth herein as evidence of the treatment of this Government and its officials by the Mexican Government and its officials.

During all the years which we have just been discussing—that is, from prior to the recognition of Carranza in 1915 to and including the present period—American property owners and American citizens have been suffering indignities at the hands of Mexicans, while the loss of life has reached such proportions finally that the list of innocent American dead in Mexico, as shown on page A of this report, is appalling.

Your committee have endeavored under the ninth head in this general discussion, as shortly as possible, to convey some information as directed as to—

ANY AND ALL ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO AND ITS CITIZENS IN DEROGATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES OR OF ITS CITIZENS.

SUFFERING, STARVATION, DISEASE, AND ANARCHY THROUGHOUT MEXICO.

We will only direct your attention for a few moments in closing to conditions as existing among the people of Mexico themselves. We have referred to the loss of property and hope that we have shed some light upon physical conditions of the so-called Republic.

A reference to the report of Mr. ——— (Exhibit 1), whose name must necessarily be suppressed, attached to and made a part of this report, will be found not only enlightening but instructive. The witness making this report has been known to the chairman of the committee for approximately 30 years. He is thoroughly familiar with Mexico, having operated and mined in that country for a great many years and speaks Spanish with great fluency.

This report was made at the request of the committee that we might have the latest information based upon actual investigation extending from the Texas line over the National lines of Mexico to the City of Mexico, and back over the Central line and again to the American border, with side trips into the different States along the route.

Some of the statements may be considered of such an extravagant character as to need corroboration. For instance, Mr. ——— makes certain statements with reference to the prevalence of venereal diseases among the population of Mexico at this time.

The testimony of Miss Agnes C. Laut, part 2, page 370, will, while more specific in its character, merely serve to corroborate the statements made in the report referred to. Miss Laut is a writer of experience and a cultivated lady, who visited hospitals in the poorer districts, slums, and byways of Mexico, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the Christian people of this country true conditions in Mexico as she found them.

At best, the population of Mexico is of slow growth as compared with that of other nations, largely because of the character of the different populations of the country and the fact that in the outlying districts there is little sanitation and are to be found but few physicians. The consequence is that while the estimated population in 1827 was approximately 7,500,000, the largest estimate which has ever been placed upon it since has been only 15,000,000. Of course it is impossible to say definitely now, as it always has been, what the population of Mexico really is.

From the testimony of various witnesses, as well as that of Mr. Henry Lane Wilson and Mr. ———, it is undoubtedly the fact that since 1910 the total population of Mexico, as of that date, has very materially decreased. Mr. ———'s estimate of that decrease at 5,000,000 out of the total may be exaggerated, but to those who know Mexico as he does, few would dare to contradict his statement.

For 10 years a new generation of boys has been reaching the age of 18 each year; each of those boys of the first period, that is to say, 1911, would now be 27 years of age and for 9 years will have known nothing but force and license and outlawry and robbery and violence and rape and rapine.

It was said 8 years ago that in the rural districts of practically every State in the Union, there remained not a girl over the age of 10 years, who had not been ravished by some marauder or bandit or soldier.

Thousands of Mexicans among the poorer classes have sought refuge in the United States for the past 10 years, for the purpose of gaining a livelihood and escaping starvation in their own country.

Within 60 days prior to the middle of March of this year, 1920, there crossed the river at the international boundary line between Eagle Pass and Brownsville, Tex., such large numbers of Mexicans that it was impossible for the immigration and custom officials, aided by the State officials, to keep accurate account of their number. From the best evidence obtainable by the committee (see pt. 14, pp. 2142 to 2164, testimony of various witnesses) the estimate upon this number, placed by those who were accustomed to, and whose business it was to handle Mexican labor, was that during this period 75,000 Mexicans from the central Mexican States of Michoacan, Guanajuato, and Jalisco, with some from Guerrero, came into the United States between the points mentioned.

The committee had the assistance of Government border officials, inspectors, etc.; of the Texas Rangers and of employment agents in interviewing these Mexicans, in the endeavor to ascertain the cause of their immigration from Mexico.

The universal story was that of famine, starvation, robbery, and outrage at the hands of their own people, both of Carrancistas and of those in revolution, who are always denominated by the Mexican poorer class as the "Villistas." The only difference, in so far as the testimony shows, in the treatment received by the poor of Mexico is that the "Villistas" left them a little something to eat while the Carrancistas took it all.

Rumblings of the present revolution also had evidently been heard by these people and many of them state they were tired of fighting and gave this as one reason for their immigration. All, however, had one story in common: Crops attempted to be raised were seized by bandits, and in many instances, wantonly destroyed by turning horses or other animals into the field, or even by burning the crops upon the ground.

This is hard for civilized people to realize, but yet if you turn to the testimony of one of your committees, taken in 1912, reincorporated part 17, page 2616, these hearings (testimony of Charles Smith), you will find evidence that even at that date different bands going through the country did not attempt to discriminate between fighting men and noncombatants, and that every little village was considered

a fair object of loot, the women the playthings to be taken to camp and dropped by the roadside as another little village is reached, where another supply of women and loot might be obtained.

Again this condition throws light upon the interesting subject of Mexico's population; that it is a fact that it is not a homogeneous people and Mexico not a nation but a population of different tribes with nothing, or little, in common between the different localities.

Again as to this and other like conditions, refer to the testimony of Harry C. Donoho, part 14, page 2130.

This is the story of June, 1919; a two days' trip horseback from San Fernando to Tuxpam, the richest agricultural district in southern Mexico:

We rode for two days through absolutely the richest agricultural district in Mexico, with the prettiest little farms one could imagine, and passed village after village and corn fields where everything had been burned, and every time we would come to a little farm house or little village I would go up and try to arouse some one, and during that entire two days ride we didn't see a single solitary soul. * * *

In the Balcazar district, over near Tanhuijo, I found the Government had posted notices, adopting the plan of Weyler in Cuba, a concentration camp. Balcazar is also a rich agricultural district, * * * orders were that if the men were found outside the camp of Balcazar they would be hunted down and shot as rebels and they were not even permitted to plant their corn and their people were on the verge of starvation. * * *

I saw three women killed at El Hijo when the Carrancistas came in there. At the town of Anona the Carrancistas gathered all the old women and little children and told them to leave the city, to go into the mountains, that they were going to burn the city; they gathered the young women and girls up in a group, between 120 and 130, and took these girls and young women and delivered them over to the Carranza garrison at Los Naranjos, and the town was burned.

This witness is testifying as an eyewitness.

Again to the testimony of Mr. ———, part 16, page 2459:

We rode up * * * and called for some water. A woman answered that they had water but had no clothes and could not bring it out to us.

During the same trip we saw a dozen people waiting around a sick cow until she died, and the owner skinned her; then they cut up and ate the meat. I asked them if they were not afraid to do it and they answered that they had as well die from bad meat as to starve to death. The people away from mining camps eat lizards, toads, burro meat, and anything they can get.

Reports in the State Department will verify the evidence of eyewitnesses as reported by your committee.

Mexico is without a government except as the form changes and one person or another, by force of arms, claims to represent a government.

The people of Mexico, that is, that great voiceless, submerged, inarticulate mass, the "80 per cent" whom President Wilson saw from the platform at Indianapolis several years since, are inarticulate except when they reach civilization on this side of the line and seek work from supposedly despised Americans, that they may live and hope to send back a few dollars with which to rescue their families from starvation.

Their condition has grown worse from day to day, month to month, and year to year, and for 10 years the United States of America, that great Christian civilized Nation of the world, has stood by "fiddling" while Mexico burned.

WHAT, IF ANY, MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT A RECURRENCE OF SUCH OUTRAGES, ETC.

When this committee was appointed—and until it was completing its investigations along the international border, March 29—Carranza was the President of Mexico.

Since that time Carranza has been overthrown, by an armed revolution during which he is reported to have met his death.

Carranza had been recognized by our Government as *de jure* President of Mexico, March 3, 1917, or a little later.

This was a “conditional” recognition, as will be seen by reference to the note of this Government through “Representative” Parker at Queretaro, January 22, 1917.

Recognition is, as a general rule, absolute and irrevocable.

Nevertheless, it may happen, by way of exception, that the recognition is conditional or is given *sub modo*. Such is the case when certain charges or restrictions are imposed on a new state at the time when its independent existence is recognized, such as an obligatory neutrality, commercial liberty, or religious liberty. If the restriction constitutes a condition, the powers which have subjected their recognition to it have the right to insist upon the new State's conforming itself to the condition imposed, and if it fails, to consider their recognition as not given.

Examples of the restrictions imposed on the independence of a new State are the permanent neutrality of Belgium; the restrictions safeguarding religious liberty, imposed not only on Bulgaria, a semisovereign State, by Article V of the Treaty of Berlin, but also on Montenegro by Article XXVII of the same treaty; on Serbia by Article XXXV, and on Roumania by Article XLIV; the restrictions imposed on the independent State of the Congo, in favor of commercial freedom, by the general act of the Congress of Berlin of February 26, 1885.

So says John Bassett Moore.

That an opportunity might be made peaceably to secure redress for the wrongs which American citizens and the American Government had suffered for so many years at the hands of Mexico and Carranza, one of the members of this committee upon his personal initiative, offered a resolution on December 3, 1919, requesting the President to withdraw recognition of the Carranza government.

Had the President pursued the course suggested, we (the United States) would have been in a position to follow a course which might have resulted in an understanding with that Government as a prerequisite to again recognizing it, or left us free to pursue any other course.

Through the revolution and the death of Carranza we again have the opportunity heretofore presented upon several different occasions: To demand and secure assurances for the protection of our citizens in Mexico and upon her borders; for the performance by Mexico of her national and international obligations; for offering our effective assistance to the starving, downtrodden, bandit-ridden, and harassed people of Mexico, and for restoring the status of peace to our own continent.

We are informed that a new “government” is being formed in Mexico. In the ordinary course we would be called upon to deal with this new condition.

OUR COURSE SHOULD BE CLEAR.

We should first follow one policy, viz:

(a) Wait before recognizing Gov. de la Huerta as President of Mexico until it shall be assured that his election is approved by the Mexican people and that his administration is possessed of stability to endure and of the disposition to comply with the rules of international comity and the obligations of treaties. (See Seward to Foster, May 16, 1877.)

(b) We should let everyone who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who can not get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can be and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding. (President Wilson's address to Congress on Mexican conditions, Aug. 27, 1913.)

(c) Repeat to the Mexicans now what Evarts said in 1878:

“The first duty of a government is to protect life and property. This is a paramount obligation. For this governments are instituted, and governments neglecting or failing to perform it become worse than useless. This duty the Government of the United States has determined to perform to the extent of its power toward its citizens on the border. It is not solicitous; it never has been, about the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished, whether by formal treaty stipulation or by informal convention; whether by the action of judicial tribunals or that of military forces. Protection in fact to American lives and property is the sole point upon which the United States are tenacious.”

Then, if satisfied as to (a) recognize De la Huerta (or successor) upon conditions plainly expressed and affirmatively accepted, that—

Article 130 of the constitution of 1917 shall not apply to American missionaries, preachers, ministers, teachers, or American schools, nor to American periodicals, but that American missionaries, ministers, and teachers shall be allowed freely to enter, pass through, and reside in Mexico, there to freely reside, preach, teach, and write, and hold property and conduct schools without interference by the authorities so long as such ministers, teachers, or missionaries do not participate in Mexican politics or revolutions.

This clause of the constitution provides that no one except a Mexican by birth, may be a minister of any religious creed in Mexico; that neither in public or private shall such minister criticize the fundamental laws of the country, the authorities in particular or the Government in general.

That no periodical of a religious character shall comment upon any political affairs of the Nation, nor publish any information regarding the acts of the authorities or of private individuals in so far as the latter have to do with public affairs.

That ministers are incapable legally of inheriting by will from ministers of the same creed, or from any private individuals to whom they are not related by blood within the fourth degree, etc.

That article 3 shall not apply to any American teaching or conducting primary schools.

This article prohibits any minister or any religious corporation establishing or directing schools of primary instruction.

That none of the provisions of article 27 of said constitution with reference to limitations upon rights of property heretofore acquired by Americans, or which may hereafter be acquired, shall apply to Americans except where the limitation is written in the deed, lease, or other instrument of title, and particularly:

The provision of said article to the effect that the subsoil products other than of metalliferous minerals shall be the property of the National Government of Mexico, to be disposed of by decree or by law, shall not apply to the property of American citizens purchasing from other individuals or from State, national, or municipal authorities of Mexico, unless the limitation or reservation with reference to such subsoil products shall be written in the original deed or other instrument of conveyance transferring the surface of the property to such American purchaser.

That the prohibition against the ownership of property in lands, waters, or their appurtenances, or against the concessions for the development of mines, waters, or mineral fuels in the Republic to foreigners, shall not apply to American citizens.

That subsection 2 of said article 27 shall not apply to church properties or Episcopal residences, rectories, seminaries, orphan asylums, or collegiate establishments of religious institutions or schools held or owned by Americans.

(This clause operates without condemnation or other process to confiscate the property above mentioned.)

That the subdivisions of subsection 7 of article 27 described as a, b, c, d, and e shall not apply to the property of any Americans now owned under whatsoever title or which may hereafter be acquired, except where distinct reservations and limitations covering such provisions are affirmatively set out in the documents or evidences of title or transfer of such property.

(This is the provision under which the State governments are directed to and under which Sonora, through De la Huerta as governor, attempted to subdivide purely grazing pastures, positively unfitted for cultivation, owned by American citizens and others, without judicial process, but by mere administrative action, both as to survey and as to fixing the value, and in payment for which the owners are forced to accept what is known as an agrarian bond of the State of Sonora over our protests and as a matter of fact known to be entirely worthless.)

That article 33 of said constitution, providing that "The Executive shall have the exclusive right to expel from the Republic forthwith and without judicial process any foreigner whose presence he may deem inexpedient," shall not apply to American citizens who shall, when they so demand, have access to their consulate or consular agent or diplomatic representative and have the right to avail themselves of the assistance of such officials, and until after due judicial proceedings upon application of such American.

That such agreement should provide for the immediate appointment of a claims commission to pass on all claims for damage to Americans in Mexico, or upon its boundaries, the committee to be composed of American citizens appointed by the President of the United States, and a like number of Mexican citizens to be appointed as that Government may in said agreement provide, and that the decision of this commission shall be binding upon the respective governments and shall be immediately carried out by the payment of the damages adjudged.

That a like commission should be in such agreement provided for the settlement of disputes concerning the international boundary and waters of the Rio Grande River and of the Colorado River, and particularly the Chamizal dispute and the Colorado River irrigation complication, with power to such commission to render a decision for the payment of money and transfer of property, if any, necessary in the final settlement of such dispute.

It is not necessary to attempt here to point out all the provisions of this constitution of a similar character to those above referred to.

Having recognized any Mexican government upon the conditions as above set forth, then not only the moral support but financial aid without stint in so far as same is necessary for the refunding of all Mexican bonds, including external as well as the internal debt, with additional funds in sufficient amounts to rehabilitate all Mexican railroads and to maintain same, and also sufficient amounts to enable the recognized government to reestablish, organize, and thoroughly equip a purely national army not belonging to any particular chief, chieftain, or general, but operating solely under the national government, which shall immediately proceed where necessary to disarm all other armed forces or individuals in the Republic; together with sufficient funds to enable the Mexican Government to buy and pay for all arms and equipment which may be brought in and surrendered by individuals or armed bands or so-called armies.

Preferably this aid should be extended by the people of the United States as a national loan from them to the people of Mexico, upon long time and with moderate rates of interest, so that Mexico may not be compelled to refund her debt and finance her necessities through appeal to individuals and by granting special privileges or concessions to such individuals.

We have the legal right and it is our duty to refuse to recognize any government in Mexico which will not agree by way of a treaty to the foregoing conditions of recognition.

Should any government proposing to be recognized refuse to accede to the foregoing conditions of recognition, immediate renewed notice should be given as suggested under *b* and *c*, with the statement to the de facto officials wherever found:

That action would follow the warning in each and every case where action was necessary to preserve life or the property of an American citizen.

Following such warnings and statements, should such government not theretofore have restored order and peace in the Republic of Mexico and effectively extended protection to our citizens after due notice to the Mexican people that we would not war with them but in the words of McKinley that—

“First. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate.”

That we will send a police force consisting of the naval and military forces of our Government into the Republic of Mexico to open and maintain open every line of communication between the City of Mexico and every seaport and every border port of Mexico.

And that we owe to our citizens in Mexico and those who have been driven out of that country, the duty, as McKinley said:

“To afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.”

In the giving notice that we are not warring upon the Mexican people, we should request their assistance; or at least that they refrain from joining any armed bands in any attacks upon our troops or forces, whose purpose would simply be the restoration of peace and order; protection of our own citizens; protection of Mexican citizens; restoration of American citizens to their properties; the affording of opportunity for the opening of mines, fields, and factories; and last, to afford the opportunity for the Mexican people themselves, in whatsoever manner they desire, to constitute a Mexican government of serious, competent, honest, and honorable men who will meet the civilized world upon a friendly ground and bind themselves to deal with other people as they themselves would be dealt with.

Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT B. FALL,
Chairman.

FRANK B. BRANDEGEE,
M. A. SMITH,
Subcommittee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 28, 1920.*

Exhibit 1.

[Confidential.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 17, 1920.

Senator ALBERT FALL,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: After a four weeks' trip into Mexico, I have returned home unharmed and without meeting with any accident. Thinking that perhaps you would be interested to learn my impression of things Mexican as they appeared to me, with an outline of present conditions and tendencies from my point of view, I am writing this letter.

It is needless to inform you that although the entire committees elected to investigate Mexican affairs are censured, as busybodies, upon your head as chairman of the committee is concentrated the hatred and curses of the Carranza tribe. I found, however, amongst a certain class approval of the committee's work. The opinion of this class is that conditions continue to grow worse and there is no way to improve them without the aid and assistance of the American Government.

On March 15 I crossed the Rio Grande into Laredo, Mexico, and immediately the destruction and ruin wrought by the revolution became evident on every side in the shape of burned and dynamited houses and other properties, only a few of which have been repaired. Along the railroad line between Laredo and Monterey, capital of the State of Nuevo Leon, all section houses, stations, water tanks, and much private property presented a scene of ruin and desolation that can only be appreciated by seeing it. Upon our arrival at Monterrey, we found the fine depot there in ruins, and although this happened several years ago, there is no sign of restoration, which hardly agrees with the claim that Mexico is again enjoying peace and prosperity. At 8.30 p. m. we arrived at Saltillo where we were sidetracked till 3.30 a. m. of the 16th, in order to avoid passing through a certain stretch of country regarded as a danger zone between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, in the night. And the same ruin of railroad and private property was noticeable here as on the previous day.

I spent the 17th, 18th, and 19th at San Luis Potosi, and although I saw some wreckage in the city, upon the whole it had suffered the least of all cities I visited. I found the magnificent depot, which was finished in 1910, in ruins, but it perhaps was an accident and not mere vandalism which produced most of the wreckage wrought by the revolution. I was informed by creditable witnesses that there are points less than 50 miles from the city which it would be very unsafe for anyone who wore even respectable clothes, to venture. Most of the large haciendas are deserted with all their improvements in a state of absolute ruin and unfortunately this applies to the whole State as well as adjoining States.

On the 19th, continuing south, I found the 326 miles of railroad which connects San Luis Potosi and Mexico City with its stations, section houses, water tanks and many of the private properties adjacent to the road, in the same state of ruin and abandonment as marked the 477 miles between Laredo and San Luis Potosi. It is well known that the physical condition of this road was exceptionally fine prior to the present revolution, and few roads anywhere were better administered.

I tarried eight days in Mexico City, and while there I visited many of the suburbs and although I found the city congested by a large increase of population, the result of the country people seeking safety, I found everywhere signs of decadence without being able to observe any return to that appearance of prosperity and progress so noticeable in the years just preceding the revolution begun by Madero.

In talking with people in the city I found a universal cord of distrust and anxiety, fearful that another period of revolution was approaching. And this feeling was little less noticeable among the supporters of Carranza than the other factions. Among the "gente decente" I found no rainbow of promise, no star of hope, through the election of any of the candidates now aspiring for the presidency: they regard them all as men who have already been tried and found wanting, and believe nothing good can spring from a source so vile.

I saw Mr. Bonillas's entrance into the City of Mexico on March 21. Mr. —— and myself went to the Alameda to see the promised parade, and while waiting there we saw several hundred soldiers and many thousands of civilians—among whom were the different guilds of laborers—pass by on their way to the depot, and we felt justi-

fied in expecting to see a large and, to us, interesting parade, in which perhaps would be Mr. Carranza, or at least most of his cabinet. But to our utter astonishment, Mr. Bonillas, like a flash of lightning from a clear sky, suddenly darted past us in an auto surrounded by an escort of horsemen, at the highest rate of speed possible, as if afraid of an ambush. And it is probable that such a precaution on his part was prudent, as about 300 yards before he reached us in the vicinity of the Iron Horse, a demonstration was made against him by the followers of Obregon, so it was said. And this was the signal for an onslaught by the police, which resulted in the arrest of about 147 persons, among them 5 deputies, partisans of Obregon. It was claimed that the laborers that went to the depot to welcome Bonillas were each paid 1 peso for such a spontaneous display of patriotism. Although I do not know, yet from inquiry I believe this charge was true, in part at least.

I was unable to learn anything of interest about the status of Mr. Jenkins. Most of the Americans with whom I talked think he has been very shabbily treated by our Government. While I was there the papers of the city had very conspicuous headlines saying that Mr. Jenkins had renounced his American citizenship. However, in reading the news article, it was clear that he had done nothing of the kind. He had, however, agreed to comply with that article in the new constitution which permitted an American citizen to hold property if he promises not to appeal to his country for protection for said property. Mr. Jenkins, according to this article, in order to save a certain water right he claimed, submitted to this demand of the Government, which seemed to regard it as a great victory. In spite of the fact that our Government has stated that such renunciation on the part of an American citizen under duress could not operate.

On the 28th I left Mexico City over the old Mexican Central line, and the same signs of decadence and ruin were observable there that was seen on the line between Laredo and Mexico City in the shape of skeletons of trains burned, depots wrecked, section houses destroyed, and water tanks in ruin, with gnarled rails so twisted by heating them with burning ties as to render them useless, visible all along the line. I will give you as a concrete example of travel over this line the time required to reach Juarez, when reached at all, and the prior-war time. Prior to the revolution it took two days and nights, whereas now it takes five days and four nights, with a very inferior train service.

The 29th and 30th I spent in Zacatecas, a mere wreck of its prerevolutionary status. The census of 1910 showed a population of 28,000, whereas now the consensus of opinion of those living there is that there are not more than 9,000 inhabitants there. While only a few of the large buildings in the center of the city have been destroyed, thousands of houses on the outskirts are tumbling down from mere neglect and abandonment. The large building that housed most of the state offices, with the post office and several of the federal offices, was blown down and no effort to rebuild it has ever been made.

There is an incipient mining revival at Zacatecas, but it has not yet gone far enough to tell how it will end. Several large English concerns, already heavily interested in mining in the country, but with increased capital from home, have taken options on several of the old historic mines of the camp, besides making many denunciations of abandoned ground. This activity of the English extends to a large part of the Republic, and only the future can tell what the results will be. One of these same English concerns have leased a large mine at Fresnillo from the Robert Towne interests and are busily engaged in enlarging a 700-ton mill to a capacity to treat 2,000 tons a day.

On the 31st I continued my trail north and found the same wreckage and ruin everywhere. At Calera, 20 miles north of Zacatecas, long an important place with offices and large station buildings, etc., we found nothing but standing walls, with, if possible, a more desolate and ruined appearance greeting us farther north. At Canitas, where you have doubtless been many times, when you were at Nieves (1883-84)—as it was the station for that camp—I took the short cut route to Durango City, built since the revolution began. And although this seems to be about the most dilapidated and abandoned region I saw, presenting the appearance of the mouth of a volcano when compared with the more distant regions affected by it, but the depots, section houses, and water tanks all being of stone and new, presented a nice appearance when compared to some other stretches over which I had passed. But upon visiting the pueblos and the country districts the reverse is true, as it is the worst I saw on my entire trip.

I made a side trip to Sombrete, which prior to the revolution was a very important mining camp, as well as the headquarters for large stock growing, especially sheep. This place itself—although I was informed there are other places yet worse in the same region—but here I saw the worst vandalism I met with anywhere. Hundreds of houses have been wrecked on the main streets of the pueblo during the battle that was fought

there on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May, 1911, when the Madero forces captured it, and they remain now just as they were left then, outside of removing some of the débris from the streets. Due to the bad conditions prevailing there and the impossibility of living there, other hundreds of houses were abandoned and the pueblo is now only a shade of its prerevolutionary size and importance. It then had a population of over 10,000 souls, now it has less than 3,000. The Zaragoza Hacienda, owned by Elorduy brothers, large stockmen, consisting of 433,000 acres, stocked with 200,000 head of sheep, 10,000 cattle, and 8,000 horses and mules, situated about 20 miles north of Sombrerete, is now entirely denuded of all its stock and the fences and all other improvements are completely ruined except some of the walls to their houses. This was a model ranch, and besides the stock, 21,000 acres was cultivated in corn, wheat, beans, and barley. This is but a sample of what has happened to all the ranches in that part of the country, and will with equal fidelity apply to the majority of the ranches in all parts of the Republic.

These men tell me that as full-handed as they were when the revolution came, it will be absolutely impossible for them to restock their place, and they propose to ask the aid of American capital to join them and furnish the capital to restock it, taking one-half interest in the business with them. These same men insist that a large part of the large ranches of Mexico will inevitably fall into the hands of Americans because the owners in many cases not only lack funds to rehabilitate their properties, but many of them have large mortgages hanging over them, preventing them absolutely from any hope of reestablishing their business.

April 1 I continued my trip to Durango City and found the decay and ruin no less pronounced here than between Canitas and Sombrerete. I was engaged in conversation by an apparently educated and fairly decent looking fellow from San Luis Potosi and the burden of his conversation was politics. He was a very strong Obregonist and openly avowed that if Mr. Obregon failed of election that his partisans were determined to put him in the chair even though it required war to do it. I found another party in Durango City expressing himself in the same manner, and in fact I found considerable numbers of that opinion and unafraid to express their opinions.

Many of the very best buildings of Durango City were dynamited and burned after they had been looted, and the reconstruction there is insignificant to date. They even carried their destruction so far that some overzealous general cut down the great shade trees in the main plaza of the city and made a desert of what had formerly been a pleasant oasis in which the weary traveler rested in Durango.

I remained three days and during that time I learned that business was at a very low ebb. I soon discovered—what I had been told and observed in several other cities—that the stocks of goods were very short and that stores that in prewar days had carried a stock of 500,000 pesos were now carrying nearer 50,000 stock, and the same applies to lesser stocks, and is very general throughout the country. I was there Holy Week, and the streets were lighted up, but I was told by residents that was only a gala day event and not an everyday occurrence. I found many of the ranchers living in the city and afraid to even visit their places for more than a few hours, if at all. The State and city treasuries are fundless and the governor has attempted to impose a half per cent on all sales, and there is a fight on about it now, the merchants claiming that they are paying every cent of taxes that they possibly can.

A railroad is being slowly extended into the timber region of the State west from the city. I am told there has been no trouble in the Sierra Madres for a long time, the poverty of the region in eatables, etc., prevents them from remaining there. The bandits or patriots, just as one chooses to dub them, stay in the mountains close to the plains or large centers of population, since it is in such places they can secure something to live on. In the mountain ranges between Durango City and Torreon these bandits live and prey upon the people living there. A common idea among Americans is that if we had war with Mexico guerrilla bands would go to the mountains, and there play havoc with our soldiers. Nothing is more unlikely than this, since it would be absolutely impossible for them to live in that region a large part of the year.

On the 5th I continued my trip to Torreon, and found the wreckage and ruin little less accentuated than in other parts of the trip. I found that considerable vandalism had been committed at Villa Lerdo, Gomez Palacios, and Torreon, the last named the least damaged. Although Torreon was very dirty and far from prepossessing as a place to live, yet I easily observed a vigor and energy that I had not encountered elsewhere. Torreon has been blessed with a very fine cotton crop, for which a very high price was obtained. This brought to that city a large amount of new capital far beyond the usual lot of such things. The cotton crop I was informed must have averaged at least $1\frac{1}{4}$ bales to the acre, and this was sold at about 40 cents a pound, an unusual yield which was sold at an unusual price.

There is some activity among the mines, with many, owing to the high price of the metals, anxious to start operations, but they are laboring under many difficulties and beset with many obstacles in the shape of lack of supplies of all kinds, shortness of labor and the dilapidated condition of the transportation business of the country. The smelter at Velardena is going ahead slowly, the Mapimi is running fairly well, and the Torreón smelter is preparing to start up soon. With the present political unrest and a universal fear of a new revolution it is difficult to make a guess that is worthy of consideration of what will be the result of the present attempt to open the mines in so many regions at once.

I visited Mr. ———, who as you know was a forced guest of Gen. Villa for 15 days during the month of February. He says of his capture that: "I was awakened about 2 a. m. by my mozo ushering two or three men into my bedroom. My first thought was that it was an attempt to rob me, and I grabbed my pistol, but, seeing the house full of men, I gave it up. I was commanded to get up and dress, which I did. I was permitted to carry a great coat with me, which I found to be convenient as well as great comfort, as the nights were cold.

I was put on a horse that was not overly prepossessing, dressed with a saddle a little worse than the horse, and without stirrups. We rode all that day toward the mountains. I soon understood that Villa had about 80 men in this bodyguard of his, as he called it. This band was well armed and well mounted and carried about 250 cartridges each. The living was rather hard, consisting mostly of tortillas and beans, since, due to the lack of stock in the region through which we traveled, it was impossible to have meat. From time to time we ran onto some small ranchito where a chicken or two was found, and I was always invited on those gala occasions.

Villa told ——— that there would be a united effort made against Carranza some time during the summer, and he thought it would not be until after the presidential election had taken place, as he thought that would furnish a new issue for patriots to rally around.

He says that Villa was shot twice, once above and once below the right knee, but that now he is just as well as he ever was and presents the appearance of a man of steel. He says that while riding along one day Villa came up behind him and told him that he could run two leagues, and he replied that he did not doubt it. A few hours later he came up by his side, jumped off his horse and struck a run, and he kept it up for about 5 miles and forced him to prod his horse into a gallop most of the time.

On the 8th I traveled from Torreón to Saltillo, over the Coahuila Pacific, 191 miles, and found the wreckage and destruction no less pronounced than on the rest of my trip to that point. I wired Mr. ——— to meet me, if convenient, at the station of Parras. He, without any questioning on my part, at once told me that any one who believed that conditions in Mexico were improving were simply mistaken. His opinion is that there is no improvement at all, but there is a gradual decay and disintegration in everything and in all directions. He is working a ranch about four miles from the pueblo, but will not live there, fearful that some freebooters who have long made their home in a mountain range about 10 miles north of the place, might seize him and hold him for ransom. This band that has made those mountains their home for a long time are immune from harm at the hands of Carranza's forces, and this, according to his way of thinking, is conclusive proof that Carranza's crowd do not want them lest their calling as generals might end and leave them without a job.

Upon arriving at Saltillo we found the streets that approached the railroad stations brilliantly lighted, but upon more careful examination we saw that all others were conspicuous for lack of lights. Saltillo suffered some in the way of vandalism but less than most other cities of the Republic. With the exception of a very small area lying adjacent to the city all the surrounding country is laying fallow and the owners of most of the ranches are afraid to even visit them, let alone try to live on them and work them. All the region to the east of the city, which is by far the best part of that State, is nonproductive, hence as a natural consequence the city is cut off from most of its support and business is very dull. As in Durango I noticed that the stocks of goods were very reduced compared to those carried before the revolution began. Here, as elsewhere, I found much discussion of politics with considerable bitterness displayed in many instances. There is much fear of a revolution as soon as the election is over, as most of the people believe it is a foregone thing that Bonillas will either be made the President or that Mr. Carranza will use Bonillas to create a wrangle, and he will thereupon ask Congress to declare the election illegal and be asked to remain till a new election can be held.

On the 10th I returned to Laredo, and crossed over the bridge the next morning, without other incident than being asked if I had any gold on my person. I replied

by opening my purse, I showed 35 pesos Mexican gold and \$10 American gold piece, and offered them the Mexican while I retained the American gold, but they said that I could not take any gold out with me. I received American bills for it. I thought it rather exacting that I was asked to give up our own national coin, but made no objection as it was of no importance to me. American gold goes there everywhere and in most places paper money goes also, but gold is preferred by a large part of the people, and some refuse to accept our paper money at all.

I will say that prior to the revolution I was a frequent traveler over the same route I was traveling on my recent trip, and in those days everything looked new, well preserved, and the people all prosperous, with plenty of food even for the poorest to eat. The railroads were all in good shape, with fine trains always on hand to accommodate any demand that might be made upon them, and at a very cheap rate. As with the passenger, so with the freight, which was both cheap and well served. I sometimes fear that the so-called progressives and the would-be reformers may in time bring our country to just such a state as now exists there. I have concluded that the words "progressive" and "reformer" are merely used by most people to give to airy nothingness a local habitation and a name, and are nothing more than an incipient socialism that gradually grades into anarchism.

The finances of the country are in a deplorable condition. Many imagine that cash is very bountiful in Mexico now, deceived by a mere appearance as seen in the hands of individuals. They do not stop to consider that there are no banks, hence no checks or other evidences of liquidation that usually enter so largely into circulation. With 100 pesos of Mexican gold one seems to be loaded down with cash, whereas in case of a check even for 10,000 pesos we see little evidence of the transaction. So, with bills, one carries 500 or 1,000 pesos in bills, in his vest pocket and it attracts no attention, but with the same amount of gold he has all his pockets full.

The States, cities, and Federal treasuries are all bankrupt, and they are trying to raise a higher tax on unused properties and unproductive business, which sooner or later will put them all in the mundial pawnshop. There are no funds to pay teachers, to meet the governmental obligations, or to keep the public utilities in working order. The report from the City of Mexico shows that the impoverished people are called upon to raise for the Federal Government nearly double what it did during the prosperous years under Diaz. If such a policy is followed instead of using the surplus or the productive energy of the people it is like a bear hibernating, which is consuming its surplus of fat—a course that if continued long enough will ultimately bring on death by starvation. The 109,000,000 or 110,000,000 pesos raised by Diaz in 1909 and 1910 left a surplus of 29,000,000 pesos, and it came from business transacted and not as a direct tax upon all property.

There is a dearth of change in Mexico now that renders all business troublesome and expensive. One seldom sees any silver change, and while this applies to the whole country it is absolutely so with reference to the City of Mexico, being a little less pronounced in the States. The change in the city consists of the 50 centavos and 1 peso bills; the 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 centavos copper coins, with an occasional nickel; and besides, and the most convenient elements as they are more plentiful, are the 5 and 10 centavos street car tickets, which are redeemable in gold coin. It is impossible to understand why the Government does not coin plenty of small silver change, as there is an abundance of silver being produced there to quickly supply any deficiency that could exist for small change in business transactions. There has been a bitter fight made against the new paper money, and the laborers when they accept it do so with the proviso that it must be redeemed by those who issue it upon demand, and those companies that use it have regular days for redemption.

It is very harmful and renders small business, which represents a large part of the business, as the poor people of Mexico buy in extremely small quantities, and to try to make these deals without plenty of small change is costly and troublesome. Recently the Government has bought a large lot of copper which it intends to coin for change, and although this would be very burdensome for large transactions, it will facilitate the smaller ones. To give you an idea how lack of change affects business, it is sufficient to inform you that often to secure change costs from 4 to 10 per cent. In buying a paper which costs 6 cents in the city it is very seldom that the exact change can be made, and hence the paper usually costs from 1 to 4 cents more than its price, and the same is true when paying for a shave or a shoe shine. On the street cars one is easily accommodated, as the price is either 5 or 10 centavos, and one hands over a 50-centavo bill, and he gets back the exact change in street-car tickets, which furnish him ready change for some other transaction. American change is being used largely in the northern States and this relieves the situation there.

Transportation difficulties and handicaps would, were there no other obstacles to combat, render business very difficult and place upon it such a burden that it would

not thrive as we now find it in Mexico. I will cite two or three instances that merely show the rates paid without mention of the delay and other burdens that oppress it. Mr. Carlos Bently, of Zacatecas, had an auto shipped from Piedras Negras to Zacatecas, and as nothing less than a carload would be received as freight he was compelled to pay 425 pesos, the minimum charge for express between those two points. Had he shipped a full carload he would have had to pay the 425 minimum charge with the express at the usual rate on the other three cars. It seems that the Government will not accept any freight, but has turned everything to express. This hardly agrees with the saying that there is nothing in a name. It is a case in which by a play upon words a maximum of cost is made for a minimum of performance. I saw a waybill on a carload of oranges from Guadalajara to Saltillo, about 660 miles, showing a charge of 898 pesos for that service. This, too, was express.

This does not apply to many private companies and individuals who are operating trains over the Government lines. They ship heavy stuff as freight and in order to facilitate their own business they are forced to grant the best rates they can. These concerns are badly handicapped, too, as they are compelled to keep up and run their own trains and pay the Government the regular freight rates as though it had been done by the Government.

The labor situation is in a bad way just now, and to the man who uses his common sense, it is distressingly difficult to figure out either an antidote or a remedy. The laborers are restless, dissatisfied, and unreliable, accompanied with an apparent scarcity even though business and industry of all kinds are at almost a standstill. This condition certainly forecasts a tremendous scarcity should the country again enter upon an era of reconstruction relieved of the incubus of revolution.

I saw where Mr. ——— in his testimony before your committee seems to imagine that Mexico has not lost more than 2,000,000 people since the revolution began, but I have talked and figured on that question and feel that I am within the truth when I say that Mexico has lost not less than one-third of all her population. I figure that from 200,000 to 300,000 have perished directly from fighting in the war, nearer the former than the latter number, 300,000 have left the country permanently, and 400,000 temporarily.

But the great losses have been from death, from starvation and sickness. Doctors whom I know well and who have kept in touch with the situation through the entire duration of the revolution, all agree that the deaths have been alarming at some periods. For a long time at Zacatecas there was a death rate of from 40 to 50 a day from starvation and sickness, largely due to malnutrition, and the same was true of almost every town and all over the country at different periods since the devastation began. I was talking with * * * a few days ago in Torreon, and he told me he had seen them die there by the thousands from starvation. Then we have had two or three periods in which the whole country was ravaged by tifo and other scourges. Then the flu during the last two years has killed off not less than 300,000. Reports coming from all parts of the country in 1918 showed a frightful death rate, and it extended all over the country.

I have asked the opinion of some of the most intelligent Mexicans that I know of, having 15,000,000 inhabitants at the beginning of the revolution, what is the number there now, and most of them have replied less than 10,000,000, and I believe that if one would investigate the matter carefully from every angle that he will conclude that fully 5,000,000 have disappeared from the country. At Cuernavaca I was told by an American friend who had lived there about 25 years, working mines, about three years ago that he counted over 900 new made graves in the graveyard, none of whom were killed in battle. The same comes from all directions.

While I was in Mexico in March I saw it published, as coming from one of the bureaus of public health, that 77 per cent of the people were infected with venereal diseases. This notice advised them to send some of their blood to the department that they might be instructed how to treat it. I have since talked with several doctors, and they have placed the percentage much higher, ranging from 85 per cent to 99 per cent. If these statements are approximately correct, it means that the physical fiber of those people must be far from sound, and therefore incapable of reproducing offspring other than physically weak and morally base. It is easy for a close observer to see in the very looks of a large number of Mexican women the photograph of the hell through which they have passed engraved upon their countenances. And what ideals the man who was instrumental in bringing about such a social state possesses is beyond the ken of mortal mind to understand.

The political situation in Mexico is neither promising nor hopeful, although it is easily understood so far as the aspirants for the Presidency is concerned. Carranza evidently has two strings to his bow, one is to make Bonillas his heir and successor with him perhaps the lawgiver and his chief director, the other is to, if trouble comes, have his Congress declare the election null and void and appoint him as Presi-

dent till a new election can be held, but with the country in a state of revolution that must be deferred.

Obregon seems to be willing to spend a fortune he accumulated by grafting while a general to become President, and we find him preaching and advocating any policy that may advance his cause. He is telling the miners that the mines by right belong to them, and that if he is elected they will have them. He tells the would-be land-owners that if he is elected they shall be given the land without price or effort—a very similar tune sung by Madero when he was seeking the Presidency, and it was this tune that so infatuated Madero with the populace, and, perhaps, Obregon remembers the lesson and hopes to gain by repeating it.

What is called "the gente decente" in Mexico—the element that possess a large part of the wealth and a larger part of the intelligence of the nation, although greatly inferior in numbers—are all opposed to either of the three candidates now aspiring to be president. They are convinced and insist that the Mexicans themselves can not restore order and peace to the distracted country. They declare that it lies in the hands of either Mr. Wilson or his successor, and that whenever it is undertaken with the right spirit and with that resolution that produces results it can be easily settled without any war. They laugh at the idea of war, and ask with whom and with what can the Mexican forces fight, and how can they fight without guns, ammunition, clothes, food, transport, and even without men of ordinary discipline and training. They say that a large part of the Mexican people will stand at the gates and welcome our soldiers if they will only come, and that if necessary they will assist them in every way they can and make their self-imposed and unpleasant task as light as possible.

What a self-complacency or what visions those good souls must possess who find a happy, contented people in Mexico, or who see plenty and abundance everywhere. While on my trip I endeavored to learn as much as I could about the stock interests of the country, and it is certainly no exaggeration to place the loss at 85 per cent, taking the country as a whole. It will require several years under the most favorable conditions to get that country stocked up again. Cattle are very scarce outside of a few sections in the hot country. Where we formerly saw great herds we now see only a small town herd as we approach some village or city. I was informed that in Mexico the present supply of meat is coming from the hot country, largely from Colima and Guerrero. I was informed at Torreon that the supply of meat for that place was coming from wild cattle hunted out of the mountains of Chihuahua.

At no time since the revolution began in 1910 has the fear that a new revolution is incubating been more persistent than right now. It seems to be epizootic and has gripped all classes and all factions, and many consider the tremendous exodus of laborers now leaving the country as one of the strongest symptoms of the manifestation of this common fear. The consensus of opinion is that it is fear of being drafted into the army that is actuating these emigrants. This feeling of anxiety is no less pronounced in one faction than the others, as it hangs like a pall over them all.

So far as the fight between Carranza's man Friday (Bonillas) is concerned, Bonillas has already won, as Carranza is rapidly removing Obregonistas from the army or civil employment with the Government. He is taking precaution to insure the selection of a Congress that he can control, in order that Congress, which has the power to declare the results of an election can, if desired, declare him as his own successor. Now, there may be a slip in this arrangement, but it will hardly happen till after the result of the election has been declared. This will, as Villa told ——, furnish Carranza's opponents with a new issue. This will bring on the tug of war with the ultimate result dependent upon the unanimity with which his opponents act and their disposition to play fair with the "gente decente."

There is one thing certain, that is if a fight does come, as now seems almost assured, whichever side wins, the war as an organized body must inevitably be short-lived, since the lack of resources will impose this natural restriction on its duration. If it does not terminate soon it will again become stalemate, and the present reign of chaos and anarchy will continue indefinitely unless stopped by outside pressure. It seems that it is very important to our own country that the present anarchial state be ended in Mexico, as it is producing a gangrene which is infecting this country by contact and example.

While there is much poverty in Mexico, no one is starving for the mere necessities of life. Last year's crops were exceptionally good, and although the wheat is about all used up, the present harvest is about ready to gather, and from my observations along the railroads, there is a large acreage planted in those districts where the people are permitted to live, but the crop was badly damaged by a freeze that occurred the last days of March, and it is probable that little, if any, more than a 50 per cent crop will be raised. Last year's corn and bean crops were exceptionally good, and I am informed there is a large surplus, which assures plenty of those primary food products

for next year. Of course, it is too early to make any estimate of this year's corn and bean crops, as they have not yet been planted. It is very dry in a large section of the country, but that is not unusual there at this season of the year.

In any discussion of the Mexican situation it is very important that we impress upon our hearers the truth about the personnel of the present Mexican Government. Those who know their past antecedents readily understand that a large part of them are unqualified for the positions they occupy, lacking as they do the necessary training or experience, and another large part of them is disqualified by a moral taint that renders them unfit for any position of trust. It is well known that many of these were criminals liberated by the exigencies of war, and this of itself creates a distrust of any government that is influenced by them.

Mr. ———, whom you met here, informs me over the phone that many deserting officials from Carranza's army have reached here at Obregon's expense and are anxious to get on to Sonora. These men are patriotic because their pay has stopped and they have been shorn of the power to prey upon the country and are willing to unite with any faction that will furnish them their daily bread.

Instead of a proof of the formidableness of the Sonora revolt, I am inclined to believe it shows a weakness. It will result in an army of men "too proud to fight" instead of a fighting machine.

About 25 years ago there was at El Paso a mirth-making club called McGinty, and I remember amongst its different features was the McGinty Guards. At the roll call of officers 8 or 10 huskies appeared upon the stage, but at the roll call of privates one lone, one-legged man stood forth and went through all the evolutions.

I have met many persons conversant with the Mexican situation and familiar with Mr. Wilson's genius for muddling everything he touches who think that it might be unwise to urge any interference in Mexico by him. They imagine it would be better to await the coming of a practical, common-sense man who accepts things as he finds them and acts accordingly than to invoke action by one who sees visions and hears voices—products of his own selfish arrogance.

I hope that you may receive some ideas from this long letter that may be of benefit to you. I have tried to set forth things as I found them at this time without bias in favor of any faction. In writing this letter I have endeavored to set forth the Mexican situation in a way that even those unfamiliar with it may be induced to look at it from a practical standpoint, which seeks to do justice toward all, with malice toward none.

With kindest wishes for your continued health and prosperity, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

A.

SUMMARY.

List of Americans killed and wounded in Mexico and on border in United States, 1910 to May 20, 1920, as testified to before the Subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, investigating Mexican Affairs.

1. Civilians killed in Mexico.....	397
2. United States soldiers killed in Mexico.....	64
	<hr/>
	461
	<hr/>
3. American civilians killed along border in United States.....	58
4. United States soldiers killed along border in United States.....	68
	<hr/>
	126
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5. American civilians outraged or wounded in Mexico.....	32
6. United States soldiers outraged or wounded in Mexico.....	29
	<hr/>
	61
	<hr/>
7. American civilians wounded on border in United States.....	90
8. United States soldiers wounded on border in United States.....	47
	<hr/>
	137
	<hr/>
Total killed, wounded, and outraged.....	785

B.

American civilians killed in Mexico.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
1	Anderson, Mrs.	7	848-862
2	Anderson, baby	7	848-862
3	Adams, William	7	848-862
4	Ayers, Bowan	7	848-862
5	Alamia, Juan B.	7	848-862
6	Allen, Oscar	7	848-862
7	Akard, Hugh	7	848-862
8	Atwater, Hubert	7	848-862
9	Akers, James Bert.	7	848-862
10	Anton, George	7	848-862
11	Anderson, Maurice	7	848-862
12	Austin, Earl G.	7	848-862
13	Austin, S.	7	848-862
14	Bartholdt, _____	7	848-862
15	Bishop, _____	7	848-862
16	Brooks, John F.	7	848-862
17	Buckerdiike, _____	7	848-862
18	Bishop, Mrs. W. I.	7	848-862
19	Bowles, Earl.	12	24-862
20	Breckenridge, _____	7	848-862
21	Baird, _____	7	848-862
22	Byrd, William, jr.	7	848-862
23	Bushnell, L.	7	848-862
24	Burton, Henry Knox.	7	848-862
25	Barrett, Thomas.	7	848-862
26	Bausche, Gustave.	7	848-862
27	Brown, William.	7	848-862
28	Baker, E. P.	7	848-862
29	Bishop, William.	7	848-862
30	Baughman, Lee.	7	848-862
31	Batania, Juan.	7	848-862
32	Billings, Roscoe.	7	848-862
33	Brown, Cassie N.	7	848-862
34	Burwell, Weston.	7	848-862
35	Beard, James S.	7	848-862
36	Bennett, J. N.	7	848-862
37	Boone, Charles.	7	848-862
38	Bean, Edgar B.	7	848-862
39	Burk, Frank.	7	848-862
40	Bruce, Donald.	7	848-862
41	Bayles, Curtis.	7	848-862
42	Bartuing, Henry.	7	848-862
43	Brooks, Samuel.	7	848-862
44	Blood, William W.	7	848-862
45	Compton, Harry.	7	848-862
46	Coy, John P.	7	848-862
47	Chapel, F. C.	7	848-862
48	Camara, Eugene.	7	848-862
49	Cervantes, J.	7	848-862
50	Crawford, James.	7	848-862
51	Camp, Robert.	7	848-862
52	Cramer, John.	7	848-862
53	Couch, Avery II.	7	848-862
54	Corbet, William.	7	848-862
55	Compton (Chihuahua).	7	848-862
56	Collins, Hiram.	7	848-862

C.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
57	Cooper, H. M.	7	848-862
58	Correll, John W.	7	848-862
59	Catron, Peter	7	848-862
60	Chritchfield, George	7	848-862
61	Cummings, _____	7	848-862
62	Clarks, Dr. R. G.	7	848-862
63	Carroll, John G.	7	848-862
64	Cromley, Henry	7	848-862
65	Cooper, Clarence	7	848-862
66	Carruth, Mrs. Lee	7	848-862
67	Carruth, child	7	848-862
68	Do	7	848-862
69	Do	7	848-862
70	Do	7	848-862
71	Do	7	848-862
72	Crawford, _____	7	848-862
73	Cain, _____	10	1489
74	Carney, James	10	1507
75	Delham, Oscar M.	7	848-862
76	Dexter, Edward G.	7	848-862
77	Dingwell, Wm. B. A.	7	848-862
78	Dalrymple, Charles	7	848-862
79	Doster, Edward D.	7	848-862
80	Donovan, J. J.	7	848-862
81	Diepert, George A.	7	848-862
82	Dubose, Constantine	7	848-862
83	Davidson, Roderick	7	848-862
84	Dixon, A. R.	7	848-862
85	D'Austin, Louis	7	848-862
86	Davies, Albert J.	7	848-862
87	Davidson, W. A.	7	848-862
88	Davis, Harry G.	7	848-862
89	Dean, J. S.	7	848-862
90	Dollar, M. P.	7	848-862
91	Dunn, L. A.	7	848-862
92	Defoureg, Edward L.	7	848-862
93	DeVate, William	7	848-862
94	DeFabio, G. A.	7	848-862
95	Darrow, Beris	7	848-862
96	DeFabir, C. G.	7	848-862
97	Edward, J. C.	7	848-862
98	East, Victor W.	7	848-862
99	Edson, John	7	848-862
100	Edson, Mrs. John	7	848-862
101	Eck, Carl	7	848-862
102	Ely, Isaac R.	7	848-862
103	Evans, Thomas H.	7	848-862
104	Elton, Howard L.	7	848-862
105	Esparola, Alfred E.	7	848-862
106	Eckles, _____	7	848-862
107	Fowler, William E.	7	848-862
108	France, Wenceslau	7	848-862
109	Fountain, Thomas A. O.	7	848-862
110	Freundenstein, James	7	848-862
111	Farrell, Thomas	7	848-862
112	Fay, W. A.	7	848-862
113	Fisher, Clarence	7	848-862

D.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
114	Free, Maurice.....	7	848-862
115	Fisher, Dr. Chas. P.....	7	848-862
116	Foster, Dr. Allen L.....	7	848-862
117	Franklin, John M.....	7	848-862
118	Green,.....	7	848-862
119	Godman, R. Roy M.....	7	848-862
120	Garcia, Antonio.....	7	848-862
121	Glennon, Patrick.....	7	848-862
122	Gillette, Chas. W.....	7	848-862
123	Griffith, Mrs. Joseph P.....	7	848-862
124	Gorow, Boris.....	7	848-862
125	Griffin, Benjamin.....	7	848-862
126	Gilmartin, Martin J.....	7	848-862
127	Grijalva, Reyes.....	7	848-862
128	Goldsborough, Chas.....	7	848-862
129	Galcana, Francisco.....	7	848-862
130	Gorman, Frank P.....	7	848-862
131	Goodman (child).....	7	848-862
132	Do.....	7	848-862
133	Do.....	7	848-862
134	Gillett, Frank.....	7	848-862
135	Gonzales,.....	8	1320
136	Gourd, Frank.....	8	993
137	Hughes,.....	7	848-862
138	Huntington, Robert.....	7	848-862
139	Heidy, Samuel.....	7	848-862
140	Harvey, James.....	7	848-862
141	Hertling, John.....	7	848-862
142	Haigler,.....	7	848-862
143	Holmes, Mrs. Minnie L.....	7	848-862
144	Howard, Frank.....	7	848-862
145	Hayes, Edward, jr.....	7	848-862
146	Harwood, Robert W.....	7	848-862
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15	Reynolds, R. H.....	L	6
16	Riche, Mrs. Laura.....	10	1604
17	Unknown woman.....	13	1988
18	Unknown woman (Naco).....	7	¹ 18
19	Wallace, Harry.....	8	1243
20	Woodal, R.....	8	1243
90	Unknown (Naco), total 70.....	L	18

¹ Old book.

O.

United States soldiers wounded on border in United States.

No.	Name.	Book.	Page.
1	Arana, Victor D.....	L	32
2	Anderson, Capt.....	8	1243
3	Butler, Fred J.....	L	28
4	Bilek, Joe.....	L	29
5	Buckles, Roscoe.....	10	1570
6	Brasher, C. J.....	8	1243
7	Behr, Fred.....	8	1243
8	Coleman, Wm. P.....	10	1570
9	Casey, Burchard.....	10	1570
10	Coomer, Wm. M.....	10	1570
11	Candela, Louis.....	8	1243
12	Donville, Raymond J.....	L	30
13	Friedman, Alfred.....	10	1570
14	Herman, Fred J.....	L	27
15	Harris, James E.....	L	31
16	Henry, Lieut.....	8	1243
17	Hallenbeck, Ben.....	8	1243
18	Havela, Tony.....	8	1243
19	Harris, Allen G.....	.....	1 49
20	Harris, H. O.....	.....	1 663
21	Jackson, —.....	8	1243
22	Kennedy, Pvt.....	8	1243
23	Laymond, C. H.....	8	1243
24	Langland, Paul.....	8	1243
25	Love, Calvin.....	10	1570
26	Lytic, Archibald.....	L	30
27	Lynn, Fred.....	10	1570
28	Minette, P. W.....	8	1243
29	Malasoff, Henry.....	8	1243
30	Moore, Ernest W.....	L	28
31	McDonald, Alf. J. (War Department).....	.....	.....
32	McNabb, David, Capt. (War Department).....	.....	.....
33	McGoigan, Pvt. (War Department).....	.....	.....
34	Oberlies, William.....	8	1243
35	Price, Victor.....	L	30
36	Reynolds, Wallace.....	L	31
37	Rouch, J. E.....	8	1243
38	Riley, Ed. C.....	10	1570
39	Smith, Earl C.....	10	1570
40	Scheve, Edward.....	L	28
41	Sweroznski, James.....	L	29
42	Sanchez, Viviano.....	L	31
43	Smith, H. R.....	8	1243
44	Stewart, L. T.....	8	1243
45	Swing, T. H.....	8	1243
46	Walls, David.....	L	32
47	Wilson, Capt.....	L	32

Old book.

MEMORANDUM.

FOREIGNERS OTHER THAN AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICO.

With the exception of the Torreon massacre of 303 Chinese citizens, the evidence before this committee shows 46 Americans were killed to 1 of other nationalities.

**PARTIAL PROPERTY LOSS IN MEXICO, AS TESTIFIED TO BEFORE
COMMITTEE.**

Name.	Reference.		Amount.	Number, estimated, families.
	Book.	Page.		
Associated Tropical Land Co.	9	1374	\$1,000,000	
Almoloya Mining Co.	9	1429	450,000	
Americans—robbed cash, Monterrey	8	1003	84,000	
Alvin, A. D.	8	1090	25,000	
Bailey, Lola C.	8	1028	15,000	
Bedwell, J. W.	8	1076	20,000	
Bloeker, Jno. R.	8	1177	100,000	
Blankinship, A. R.	D	484	259,000	
Byrd, W. S.	E	794	100,000	
Brewer, Arthur	5	527	256,000	
Birchfield, S.	9	525	12,500	
Bowman & Larson	17	2596	70,000	
Bowman, H. E.	17	2599	25,000	
Booker & Co.	17	2603	207,000	
Catron, Hirman	H	16	100,000	
Carrol, Mrs. J. W.	2	449	10,000	
Cameron, Dr.	13	1970	50,000	
Church, E. G.	8	1071		
Colonies:				
Atascador	8	1036	3,000,000	300
Camacho	10	1496	900,000	90
Columbus	11	1709	1,000,000	100
Chamal	8	979	920,000	92
Colonia	8	1,166	150,000	150
Chuichupa	10	1,481	1,500,000	150
Dublan	10	1,481	3,000,000	300
Diaz	10	1,481	3,000,000	300
Garcia	10	1,481	1,500,000	150
Juarez	10	1,481	3,000,000	300
Medina	15	2,170	150,000	15
Morelos			3,000,000	300
Manuel			100,000	10
Pacheco	10	1,481	1,500,000	150
San Dieguito	N	2	1,500,000	150
Santa Lucrecia	8	1,052	1,000,000	100
San Pedro	13	1,977	3,000,000	300
Sinaloa-Sonora	8	1,160	2,900,000	290
Rio Verde			200,000	20
Valles			500,000	50
Victoria			200,000	20
Dunn, E. S.	N	2	20,000	
Duff, D. E.	N	2	12,000	
Dolley, Dr. Chas. S.			650,000	
Enders, C. W.	E	687	224,500	
Ellis, James E.	8	1,093	7,000	
Erwin, Thos.			342,518	
Garrett, W. C.	13	1,962	60,000	
Gurley, W. W.	8	1,086	50,000	
Gunter, L.			8,640	
Glaze, Jno. W.			3,581	
Hornbeck, T. R.			84	41,000
Heckle, Ernest	8	1,162	1,600	
Hess, Louis	I	134	50,000	
Jackson, Cora H.	N	9	10,000	
Kolklozch, L. J.			89,800	
Lockett, R. H.	I	138	30,000	
Loughborough, S. F.	I	179	15,000	
Lyon, W. A.			2,128	
Moorehead, Don D.	N	2	10,000	
Mexico Land Co.	10	1,502	400,000	
Manley, Paul	15	2,200	20,000	
Metzenthin, Paul	8	1,109	20,000	
McBee, F. M.	8	1,014	20,000	
Miller, W. W.	8	1,074	70,000	
National Mine Smelting Co.	8	1,014	250,000	
Oil companies	N	(3)	233,833	
Padillo, Jesus B.	I	1709	66,767	
Rathbone, C. H.	2	550	40,000	
Rio Verde Agricultural Co.	11	1,667	50,000	
Renard, Paul	8	1,082	500	

¹ Testimony of 1912.

² Partial.

³ Insert 1.

⁴ Cash.

Partial property loss in Mexico, as testified to before committee—Continued.

Name.	Reference.		Amount.	Number, estimated, families.
	Book.	Page.		
Sutton, R. B.....	3	15-E	\$2,400	
Sutton, D. C.....	1	1,705	21,500	
Sugar Co., Michoacan.....	5	5-E	25,000	
Simon, Chas. F.....			49,774	
Tabasco Plantation Co.....	9	1,378	2,000,000	
Union Mercantile Co.....	1	1,335	250,000	
Veator, S. H.....	10	1,481	40,000	
Vista Hermosa Co.....	15	2,203	500,000	
Warner, E. R.....	H	95	50,000	
Wieder, L. L.....	N	(2)	20,000	
Wetherell, Lucille.....	11	1,687	7,000	
Whately, Anita.....	8	1,084	60,000	
Wright, Mrs. Mary.....	8	1,027	13,000	
Willis, Felicitas.....	8	1,030	15,000	
Welsh, Fred.....	8	1,140	700	
Yaqui Delta Land Co.....	2	429	2,000,000	
Executive session.....	12	13	75,000	
Do.....	9	567	2,000,000	
Do.....	9	504	17,000	
Do.....	8	819	1,161,030	
Do.....		184	509,000	
Do.....	I	1,310	600,000	
Do.....	L	18	20,000	
Do.....	N	7	1,690,000	
Do.....	L	18	75,000	
Do.....	10	593	996,442	
Do.....	M	26	500,000	
Total.....			50,481,133	

¹ Testimony of 1912.² Insert 2.

RECAPITULATION.

	Families.	Losses.
Colonists and families outside of colonies, engaged in agricultural pursuits, including some plantation companies.....	3,400	\$38,119,774
Miscellaneous individuals engaged in business on small scale.....		4,273,084
Miscellaneous companies engaged in business on small scale.....		8,088,275
Total.....		50,481,133

Damage to oil companies, other than loss of pay rolls, not included in this list.

Damage to mining companies, other than dynamiting of one plant, not included in this list.

Damage to railroads not included in this list. Is specifically referred to in chairman's remarks.

In addition to the property losses enumerated herein, the committee is in receipt of letters from the following persons who suffered property loss in Mexico:

Brackett, F. S.
 Bumgardner, Edward.
 Beaty, W. L.
 Colver, Walter.
 Collins, E. W.
 Coon, Jas. T.
 Carney, Peter.
 Corscadden, Jno. E.
 Cunningham Inv. Co.
 Garrett, James E.
 Houghton, E. L.
 Hale, W. P.
 Hadsell, S. G.
 Hartley, Geo. S.
 Mountjoy, Jno. H.

Metzner, F. C.
 Papet, R. N.
 Page, Mrs. W. R.
 Preston, J. W.
 Sullivan, Jackson W.
 Scheuer, Miss Lucitta.
 Synder, O. J.
 Sanger, Chas. W.
 Thoreson, I. C.
 Tull, A. O.
 United States Development Co.
 Van de Bogert, D. E.
 Wilson, J. H.
 Windham, Mrs. Mabell.
 Windham, Jno. J.

In view of the fact that their losses were not enumerated and certified to, it is impossible to set out the amounts in this record.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 9, 1919.

DEAR SENATOR FALL:

* * * * *

So far as concerns the quantity of damages sustained by American citizens in Mexico during the period mentioned, I may say that the department's information on this point is derived from the claims against the Mexican Government which have been filed with it, the facts regarding which are set forth in the following tabulation:

Claims filed alleging damages to property.. 772	Number of such claims in which amount of damages is not stated. 118	Total amount of damages set forth in remainder of property claims..... \$22, 835, 592. 83
Claims filed for alleged killing of American citizens..... 73	Number of such claims in which amount of damages is not stated. 25	Total amount of damages set forth in remainder of the death cases..... 2, 317, 375. 00
Claims filed for alleged injuries to the person. 97	Number of such claims in which the amount of damages is not stated..... 10	Total amount of damages set forth in remainder of personal injuries claims..... 1, 476, 629. 78
Whole number of claims filed during the period specified..... 942	Whole number of cases in which no specified amount is stated..... 153	Total amount claimed in cases where amounts are specified 26, 629, 597. 61

It will be observed that the amounts of the claims given above are those alleged by the claimants in their statements of claim, and are not the estimates of the Department of State.

* * * * *

Sincerely, yours,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Acting Secretary of State.

Summary of losses—American.

Deaths.....	\$14, 675, 000
Personal injuries.....	2, 846, 301
Property, individual.....	50, 481, 133
Railroad, American (estimated).....	112, 000, 000
Mining (estimated).....	125, 000, 000
Oil; stock ranches; coffee, sugar, and other plantations; factories; banks; city residences; power plants; irrigation systems, etc.....	200, 000, 000
Total.....	505, 002, 434



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JUNE 70

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