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... Editors, Jan 13, 1918
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AN ACCOUNT OF THE ENTER-
TAINMENT TENDERED BY
THE PAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES, ON
JUNE 13, 1918, TO THE TWENTY MEXI-
CAN EDITORS TOURING THE COUNTRY
AS THE GUESTS OF THE WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT      

The Pan-American Society of the United States
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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INTRODUCTORY

TWENTY prominent Mexican newspaper editors who are touring the United States as the guests of the Federal Government, were entertained at luncheon on Thursday, June 13th, at the Bankers' Club, by the Pan-American Society. About 150 guests, including some of the best known names in the financial, literary, business and diplomatic world, gathered at the tables in response to the Society's invitation. The affair was one of the most animated, brilliant and sympathetic ever attended by Latin Americans and their northern friends.

John Bassett Moore, a celebrated authority on international law and a long known and sympathetic figure in the Latin American world, presided, and welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Society. How responsively he struck the chord of good feeling and real understanding which pervaded this particular luncheon is indicated by the extensive press comments in the Spanish periodicals published in New York. In this connection "La Prensa," one of the most important Spanish dailies published here said, in its edition of June 14:

"It was Mr. Moore who after the luncheon bade the Mexican journalists welcome. Accustomed to dealing with men of our race he knew how to treat tenderly the patriotic sentiments of the group who synthesize the active, living and untiring thought of the Mexican nation. With the confidence that such a well-known theme aroused in him he made allusions to Pan-American ideals and concluded with expressions of frank cordiality, prophesying that the visit of the journalists would be of immediate benefit, reciprocally, to the Mexican and American peoples and governments."

Manuel Carpio, the young Mexican editor who responded to the notable address delivered to the Mexican editors a few days before by President Wilson, replied to Mr. Moore. Carpio is a poet and well-known man of letters who was born in the State of Jalisco, Republic of Mexico. He surprised and delighted his auditors by delivering in faultless English an eloquent address marked by passages of poetic beauty and prophetic vision.

He was followed by Mr. James Carson, who addressed the visitors in Spanish. Commenting on this "La Prensa" said: "Mr. Carson's enthusiastic speech moved all those present profoundly, but in an especial way satisfied and impressed the Mexicans. Mr. Carson has lived with them for ten years. In his position as representative of the Associated Press he knew and had doings with the highest men in the political, social and business world, and he iden-

tified himself and familiarized himself with the elements of the middle class as well as making himself possessor of the knowledge of the qualities and defects of the people. He knows the country from one end to the other, and having full information, free from bastard passion, poured forth the impressions received with an amplitude of ideas and serenity of judgment."

The Pan-American Society of the United States desires to preserve these three addresses and the memory of the notable fraternal gathering on the afternoon of June 13, 1918. Hence this pamphlet.

List of Visitors

NAME	PUBLICATION	ADDRESS
Luis Tornel Olvera	El Universal	México, D. F.
Carlos González Peña ..	{ El Universal Ilus- trado	} México, D. F.
Francisco Zamora	Historia	
José de J. Núñez y Do- mínguez	} Revistá de Revistas .	} México, D. F.
Leo D. Walker		
Manuel Carpio	{ La Voz de la Revolu- ción. El Triunfo, Habana	} Mérida, Yucatán
José E. Campos	Excelsior	
Gonzalo de la Parra	El Nacional	México, D. F.
Enrique Manero	El Economista	México, D. F.
Leopoldo Zamora Plowes	A B C	México, D. F.
Wilfred E. Wiegand	Associated Press	México, D. F.
Lic. R. Herrador Calvo.	El Dictamen	Veracruz
Teodomiro L. Vargas...	La Prensa	Puebla, Pue.
J. A. del Castillo	El Informador	Guadalajara, Jal.
M. Uribe y Mendoza ...	El Liberal	Saltillo
R. de la Huerta	El Liberal	Monterrey
Miguel Martínez Rendón	Nueva Patria	Monterrey
E. O. Herrera y Cairo ..	La Prensa	Tampico, Tams.
J. J. Tablada	La Guerra Europea..	Nueva York, N. Y.
F. Y. Ossorio	{ El Liberal Heraldo de Madrid...	} Madrid, España

Address of Welcome

BY THE

HON. JOHN BASSETT MOORE



More than a generation ago a celebrated public speaker startled his audience by declaring that the days of oratory were over. When he made this declaration, he had been translated from the bar to the lyceum; but, as the change was understood to have been dictated solely by personal taste and convenience, the declaration was not supposed to imply that the receipts of the box office were less copious and refreshing than the fees of the advocate. The speaker, however, soon relieved the apprehensions of his auditors by explaining that, in his opinion, the power and charm of the spoken word must eventually succumb to the insistent, persistent power of the press, working ceaselessly, by day and by night, in the dissemination of news and the creation of public sentiment.

To-day we seem to stand in the very presence of that all pervasive force to which statesmen bow, and to which orators, if awed into silence, pay mute obeisance; for we are assembled to do honor not to a single representative, but to a score of representatives of the great profession that holds in its keeping the issues of war and peace and daily disposes of the lives, fortunes and reputations of men.

But, while we are ourselves thus greatly honored, we are also deeply gratified; and our gratification is not exclusively connected with any consideration of profession or occupation. Although we are accustomed to meet at our gatherings citizens of all the American countries, this is the first occasion in recent days on which we have had as our special guests of honor, citizens and representatives of the Republic of Mexico; and in saying that their presence is a cause of deep gratification, I know that I but express the heartfelt sentiment of every person present.

Pan-Americanism is frequently spoken of as something of artificial creation. In this statement, although it usually is uttered as a reproach, there is a substantial element of truth. The things we desire and ought to desire, and even the things by which we live, by no means always grow spontaneously. Too often the chief product of the fields, if the soil is left to itself, is weeds. The main objects of our solicitude are obtained only by care and cultivation. So it is with Pan-Americanism. Like all other forms of association, national and international; like even the fundamental unit of society itself, the family, it presupposes the existence of a good understanding, in the preservation of which, as we are daily reminded, the exercise of tact and sound judgment is always helpful. But, above all and before all, it presupposes the existence of a spirit of real friendliness, which seeks to preserve, to stimulate and to strengthen good-will by mutual kindness and reciprocal adjustments. We wish nothing more than that the Pan-American Society of the United States shall be regarded as a standing manifestation of that purpose.

Until human nature shall have undergone a radical change, which very hopeful persons in all ages have supposed to be imminent but of which there is as yet no visible sign, differences will continue to arise between nations and within nations, just as they arise between and within individual men; for, so marked is the tendency of men to differ even with themselves, that consistency has been declared to be a jewel. But, while differences will continue to arise, it is our duty to see to it that they do not grow and accumulate, thus creating estrangement between those who should remain friends. It is a matter of common experience that, when differences are candidly recognized and examined, they are found to be less substantial, or at any rate less difficult to remedy, than had been supposed, and that the ties of mutual friendship and mutual interest, confirmed by time and beneficial intercourse, are essentially unimpaired.

The word "America" conveys a sentiment, but it conveys something more. It brings to memory cherished associations. It recalls days of struggle and of stress through which all the independent countries of America have alike passed; days in which, as was said of the founders of the United States, the American nations, unless they should hang together, were likely to "hang" separately. In the present, as in the past, it is a sum-

mons to harmony. May it continue to be a pledge of unity in the maintenance of a common heritage of interests, aspirations and ideals.

So saying, I extend the right hand of fellowship to our guests from the Republic of Mexico, and ask you to rise and drink their health, in token of that concord and mutual understanding which we wish always to pervade the relations between two peoples who are unalterably neighbors and should ever be friends. (*Loud Applause.*)

Address of
Mr. Manuel Carpio



Old King Cole was a merry old soul, but he never knew, until he died, that he had lived as a fool—and he never knew why!

Does it not happen to many of us people, that we care not to know whether we are right or wrong; and still we may think that we know more than others who know that we don't—and wish them to think they believe that we know.

I might use this preamble in saying a few words on the political psychology of Mexico.

Many of the nations of the world have told us in Mexico, that they aspire to nothing else than making us happy. Recalcitrant fools, like the king of the story, some people have said we are; but we, Mexicans adoring the things we believe in, have steadily fought in order to get them.

Some call us fools. Some others praise and encourage us. We have hoped, endeavored, toiled; and indeed, we have fought so much, bled so much, argued so much, that we seem at times not to know what we are fighting and bleeding about.

All the strifes, all the ambitions, all the paradoxes, all the riches, all the sufferings: that is Mexico!

Blue skies, wonderful scenery, magnificent forms of love, splendid displays of heroism; then again, the tears, the injustice, the violence, the hatred and the sudden change: that's Mexico!

Visions of a ponderous future, blessed with the free breezes of democracy; efforts and endurance of a people not born for slavery; passions and lust, innocence and beauty, wretchedness and romance: that's Mexico!

We possess the lean and brave stamina of Don Quijote, coupled to the fat and grotesque rudeness of Sancho Panza. And the more we are as God made us, and the more we wish to be understood, the less we are known as we are and are known to be worse than we are.

Why!—Have we not fought for so long a time, and has not the press of the world reported that there was nothing left in us worth while for survival?

But go to Mexico, gentlemen, go to Mexico, and you will find the family in all its pure poetry; you will hear the sterling voices of children at play; you will see boys and girls bright with the joy of life; you will see that our spiritual greatness has not changed; you will find strong, gallant men, and wonderful women, in whom you will not know what to admire more—their beauty or their splendid strength for patience and sacrifice.

That is, again, Mexico.

Let us, then, start a new era of Good Will and Understanding.

Let us look into each other's souls and find out whether or not these two great nations are not fighting, each one in its way, for ideals of democracy. Let us go beyond the limits of business, and watch on the higher perspectives of humanity. We have not a common psychology, but we have a common aspiration which spells liberty. We admire your power to build; we are amazed at your plants that create fabulous units of energy; we see, astonished, how you can make the forces of Nature obey your command. But we also invite you to study our untiring will to preserve our freedom, despite the conditions that weigh, historically, upon our lives, and we wish you to see how we have paid with blood and treasure, the price of independence.

Mr. John Bassett Moore, a well-known authority, has just explained an elevated and inspiring view on Pan-Americanism. It goes well hand in hand with President Wilson's recent address to us.

We promise, you, gentlemen, to work for that magnificent ideal.

Continental brotherhood is our dream. Independent States our slogan. The slogan of all men who cannot be slaves. You are proclaiming a fight against autocracy. We have, long ago, been waging a fight against traditionalism and ignorance.

You want to be great. We aspire to be happy—but we both must know why.

Let us understand each other. Let us cultivate trust, good faith, candidness and friendship. Not that we should fear your cannon, but that we should have no obstacles for knowing your uprightness.

Happy shall be the day when, above the callings of material gain, the nations of America work together

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MEXICAN EDITORS VIS

First Row seated, left to right: 1—Manuel Carpio. 2—M. Uribe y Mendoza. 3—José E. Campos. 4—
8—Francisco Zamora. Top Row, standing, left to right: 9—E. O. Herrera y Cairo. 10—
11—
12—
13—
14—Lic. R. Herrador Calvo. Panels, left to right



ING NEW YORK CITY.

1—J. Nuñez y Dominguez. 5—L. D. Walker. 6—Luis Tornel Olvera. 7—Leopoldo Zamora Plowes.
 8—Aguel Martínez Rendon. 11—R. de la Huerta. 12—Wilfred E. Weigand. 13—J. Lara.
 14—F. Y. Ossorio. 15—Teodomiro L. Vargas.

and can recognize themselves, the small and the large, as the perfect exponents of international integrity.

Neither hatred, nor arrogance; neither display of superiority, nor apprehension of aggression; neither haughtiness, nor jealousy; only confidence, honor, good intelligence and sound respect.

We want that our children shall be proud some time to say, not only I am a Yankee, or a Brazilian, or an Argentinian: but "I am a Son of America." (*Loud Applause.*)

Address of
Mr. James Carson



*Gentlemen of the Mexican Press and
Friends:*

Generally the simplest words are the most sincere. I believe that I can speak to you as friends, since I have lived in your beautiful country for ten years, and have learned to love it, as well as the people who inhabit it. The charming beauty of the red tiled roofs of Cuernavaca, the intoxicating fragrance of the orange laden plaza of Colima, and the tropical splendor of the beautiful avenues of Orizaba, are some of the impressions that I brought out with me from Mexico, which will remain with me as a pleasant memory for the rest of my existence. These beauties can only properly be told by means of your beautiful language.

What is there, really, more deliciously musical, more charmingly insinuating and more appealing to the emotions than that most beautiful of all the languages, Spanish! But if our English language has something of rudeness in it, and lacks the suavity and flexibility of yours, I think you will believe me when I say, that although the English language is more brusque it is none the less sincere.

And this difference between the two languages we see equally manifested between the two peoples. You, with your beautiful Castilian tongue, your charming manners and grace of mind, may perhaps sometimes count against us our simplicity of speech and our manners. But as our language is strong and sincere, so also we wish you to comprehend our appreciation and admiration of these exquisite qualities in your tongue and in your character. Try, then, to enter into the at times hard exterior and look for the heart of the American.

To-day we are two peoples in the ranks of democracy. One of us is fighting to preserve this ideal, which should be as dear to the heart of every Mexican as it is

to every American. I said that I had learned to love your country during a residence of ten years there. My great desire is that in your short stay in my own country you will learn to love it as I have loved and do love yours; that you will read aright the hearts of the American people, and that in the great fight that is going on to make firm the democracy of the free peoples, Mexico will raise her voice as have the United States and other peoples with such aspirations.

One hundred and thirty years ago we fought for our liberty, and won it. A century ago you fought for yours and obtained it. We had our Washington, you had your Hidalgo, and while we have a memory in our hearts of these great and noble patriots, no evil can menace the liberty of the two peoples.

Like us, you have had your days of trial and tribulation, but as we, you also rose from the fight more free, more strong and regenerated and making a grander nation and a more perfect race.

It is a fact well known to statesmen who rule the destinies of nations and men, that the greatest epochs have always been preceded by others of blood and hardship and this lesson of history shows us that we as a people are on the eve of a new era whose watchword will be always "Progress."

From time immemorial there stands guard over the beautiful valley of Anahuac those two majestic sentinels with vesture of snow, called Popocatepetl and Ixtlaziuhatl, and mutely they have contemplated a panorama of changing scenes from the days in which the gold barque of Montezuma floated over the waves of the lakes until to-day.

In all that long space of time, Mexico has lived; and it would be contrary to reason and justice if this march towards progress, free and untrammelled, should be to-day interrupted or held back. No, the sky of Mexico is too blue, the caps of these two mountains too white and pure to admit such a horrible thought. It could be only to the contrary in the single case that the enemies of democracy should conquer.

In ending, permit me to tell you of a thought which is for me the soul of the business which brings us here to-day, and it is the idea of the brotherhood of man: Washington and Hidalgo gave us political independence; Lincoln and Juarez liberated us from great moral evils; but it is to us Mexicans and Americans, the statesmen of the future, to whom is assigned the task grandest of

all, to all appearance Utopian, of writing in the pages of history the sentence: "My country is the world, men my brothers." Then and only then, shall the dividing lines be really only imaginary, war an evil scarcely remembered, and then will be realized the great dream of christianity and of all nations:

"Glory to God in the highest and peace on earth to men of good will!" (*Loud Applause.*)

THE GUESTS

Victoriano D. Agostini, T. P. Alder, Maximiliano Avilés, Dr. Ernesto Alemán, John de Jara Almonte, Perry Arnold; Harry Erwin Bard, E. L. Baylies, Percy S. Bullen, J. L. Betancourt, W. P. Beavell, W. S. Brown, C. L. Bleatley; Lic. R. Herrador Calvo, Elysio Cardosa, Manuel Carpio, James Carson, J. P. Case, José E. Campos, José Castellot, Alfredò Caturegli, Clarence Chauncey, Warren W. Cobean, Edward L. Corbett, Harris M. Crist, E. B. Day, Adolfo de la Huerta, François G. de Cisneros, R. de la Huerta, Gonzalo de la Parra, J. A. del Castillo, Joseph Di Giorgio, Paul de Vecchi, Frank Dilot, Edward W. Dodd, E. L. Doheny; H. G. Ecker; Albert Farjeon, Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Ernst B. Filsinger, James W. Flanagan, George C. Fraser, Francisco Gándara, J. W. Gerard, A. P. Giannini, Enrique Gil, Alfredo Gilardoni, Dr. Manuel Gondra, Leopold Grahame, M. L. Guzmán, George A. Hannigan, Richard C. Harrison, Olney W. Henry, E. O. Herrera y Cairo, S. J. Inman, Walter A. Johnson, Frederic R. Kellogg, Edward Kemp, Troy Kinney, George F. Kunz, Luis Lara Pardo, Rodrigo de Llano, F. Lavis, Levy S. Lason, Antonio Lazo-Arriaga, W. E. Leigh, Maurice León, Daniel Lewerth, H. C. Lewis, H. Lord, F. B. Lynch, William P. Maloney, George McAneny, Henry McDowell, F. J. McKipprick, C. C. Martin, Arturo M. Martínez, John Matthew, J. L. Merrill, Enrique Manero, Rafael Montúfar, John Bassett Moore, James M. Motley, Luis G. Muñoz, J. V. Noel, José de J. Núñez y Domínguez, Luis Tornel Olvera, P. S. O'Reilly, F. N. Ossorio, Félix Palavicini, M. C. Parsons, R. H. Patchin, George F. Peabody, Carlos González Peña, Federico Alfonso Pezet, P. L. Phelan, Andre Pillot, Leopoldo Zamora Plowes, Romeo Ronconi, R. B.

Randolph, Dr. V. A. Rendon, Miguel Martínez Rendon, R. J. Rochon, Walter S. Rogers, Harold J. Roig, Dr. José Romero; E. A. Rumely, C. H. Sandford, Alberto Salomón, J. Louis Schaefer, E. H. Skidmore, Pember-ton Smith, R. A. C. Smith, James Speyer, W. T. Stev-ens, I. B. Sutton, George F. Trowbridge, J. J. Tablada, C. E. Thomas, Timothy Turner, Juan F. Urquidi, M. Uribe y Mendoza, Teodomiro L. Vargas, O. G. Villard, Antonio Villarreal, Leo D. Walker, C. J. Warren, John Warren, C. B. Williams, P. W. Wilson, Wilfred E. Wie-gand, H. J. Wright, J. E. Zalles, Francisco Zamora, Miguel de Zárraga.

Complete Official Itinerary

- June 4.** (Tuesday) Arrive New Orleans.—Received by Mayor of New Orleans.—Reception by New Orleans Association of Commerce.
- June 5.** (Wednesday) Enroute.
- June 6.** (Thursday) Arrive Washington 11.45 A. M.—Reception Committee of Government officials meet party.—Luncheon at the New Willard.—Automobile tour of Washington.
- June 7.** (Friday) Morning free.—Reception by Assistant Secretary of State Polk.—Reception by President Wilson at White House.—Reception by John Barrett at Pan-American Union.—Evening free.
- June 8.** (Saturday) Morning visit to Camp Meade.—Afternoon free.—Evening reception by Mr. Cadova of State Department.
- June 9.** (Sunday) Morning Camp Annapolis.—Afternoon visit Mount Vernon, Washington's tomb to place wreath of flowers and Mexican colors thereon, this suggestion made solely among Mexicans themselves and rule in effect since 1860 regarding civilians at Mount Vernon not being allowed was broken by the Secretary of State personally to admit them.—Evening, Congressional Library and moving picture, "Pershing's Crusaders."
- June 10.** (Monday) Leave Washington, 8 A. M.—Arrive West Philadelphia 11.01 A. M.—Visit Hog Island Shipyard.—Leave Philadelphia, 7.30 P. M.—Arrive South Bethlehem 9.20 P. M.—Headquarters, Eagle Hotel.
- June 11.** (Tuesday) Visit Bethlehem Steel Works. Leave Bethlehem 6.10 P. M.—Arrive New York 9.00 P. M.—Headquarters McAlpin Hotel.
- June 12.** (Wednesday) Visit to Camp Mineola; luncheon at Camp; Inspect Doubleday, Page & Company plant, Garden City, Long Island, 2.30 P. M.
- June 13.** (Thursday) Luncheon by the Pan-American Society of the United States at the Bankers' Club at 12.30; visit Camp Merritt, 3.00 P. M.
- June 14.** (Friday) Guests of the National Paper and Type Company at luncheon at the American Type-Founders Company plant, Communipaw, New Jersey; reception by Mayor Hylan at 4.00 P. M.; visit to the Woolworth Building.
- June 15.** (Saturday) Morning free; afternoon, baseball game; evening, visit the New York World newspaper plant; night, Midnight Frolic.

- June 16.** (Sunday) Morning free; start 2 o'clock automobile tour of city through Central Park to Bronx Park through Bronx Park out the Shore Road to Port Chester to Mount Kisco to Ossining via Lake Region; Ossining on Albany Post Road through Yonkers to New York.—Leave New York 12.00 midnight.
- June 17.** (Monday) Arrive Boston 6.57 A. M.—Visit Fore River Shipbuilding Plant.—Reception by Boston Chamber of Commerce.—Visit Riverside and Morambega Park by motor boat.—Leave Boston 10.45 P. M.
- June 18.** (Tuesday) Arrive Albany 5.00 A. M.—Breakfast Hotel Ten Eyck.—Met at train by representatives General Electric Company of Schenectady.—Motor to Schenectady.—Inspect General Electric Company plant.—Leave Schenectady 4.57 P. M.—Arrive Buffalo 11.45 P. M.
- June 19.** (Wednesday) At Buffalo, Hotel Statler.—Visit Pierce Arrow plant.—Leave Buffalo, 11.55 P. M.
- June 20.** (Thursday) Arrive Detroit 4.35 A. M.—Visit Packard Plant, Ford Plant, Rogue River Shipyards, Fisher Body Works.
- June 21.** (Friday) In Detroit (headquarters Hotel Ponchartrain).
- June 22.** (Saturday) In Detroit.—Leave Detroit, 11.30 P. M.
- June 23.** (Sunday) Arrive Chicago 7.25 A. M.—Headquarters Congress Hotel and Annex.—Visit Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Armour and Company, Gary Steel Plant, Indiana Harbor Steel Plant.
- June 24.** (Monday) In Chicago.
- June 25.** (Tuesday) In Chicago.
- June 26.** (Wednesday) Leave Chicago, 6.30 P. M.
- June 27.** (Thursday) Arrive St. Paul 7.15 A. M.—Visit milling centres.—Reception by St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.—Leave St. Paul, 10.30 P. M.
- June 28.** (Friday) Enroute.
- June 29.** (Saturday) Enroute.
- June 30.** (Sunday) Arrive Yakima 4.50 A. M.
- July 1.** (Monday) In Yakima—inspect United States Reclamation Works.
- July 2.** (Tuesday) Leave Yakima, 1.05 A. M.—Arrive Seattle 8.00 A. M.—Headquarters Washington Hotel.—Reception by Seattle Chamber of Commerce.
- July 3.** (Wednesday) Leave Seattle, 9.30 A. M.—Arrive Portland 3.30 P. M.
- July 4.** (Thursday) Leave Portland, 3.50 P. M.
- July 5.** (Friday) Arrive San Francisco 6.50 P. M.
- July 6.** (Saturday) In San Francisco.—Reception by San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

July 7. (Sunday) Leave San Francisco, 5.00 P. M.

July 8. (Monday) Arrive Los Angeles 7.45 A. M.—Leave Los Angeles 8.30 A. M.

July 9. (Tuesday) Enroute.

July 10. (Wednesday) Arrive San Antonio 3.53 A. M.—Leave San Antonio, 9.45 A. M.

July 11. (Thursday) Arrive Laredo.

