

Regeneracion.

4th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Entered as second-class matter September 12, 1910, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Saturday, December 3, 1910.

No. 14.

Subscription rates:

For annum \$3.00

For six months \$1.50

For three months .50

BUNDLE ORDERS.

100 copies \$8.00

500 copies \$12.50

1000 copies \$20.00

Editor and Proprietor, Anselmo L. Figueroa

"Entered as second-class matter September 12, 1910, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Saturday, December 3, 1910.

No. 14.

Subscription rates:

For annum \$3.00

For six months \$1.50

For three months .50

BUNDLE ORDERS.

100 copies \$8.00

500 copies \$12.50

1000 copies \$20.00

Editor and Proprietor, Anselmo L. Figueroa

"Entered as second-class matter September 12, 1910, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Saturday, December 3, 1910.

No. 14.

Subscription rates:

For annum \$3.00

For six months \$1.50

For three months .50

BUNDLE ORDERS.

100 copies \$8.00

500 copies \$12.50

1000 copies \$20.00

Editor and Proprietor, Anselmo L. Figueroa

"Entered as second-class matter September 12, 1910, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Saturday, December 3, 1910.

No. 14.

Subscription rates:

For annum \$3.00

For six months \$1.50

For three months .50

BUNDLE ORDERS.

100 copies \$8.00

500 copies \$12.50

1000 copies \$20.00

Editor and Proprietor, Anselmo L. Figueroa

"Entered as second-class matter September 12, 1910, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Saturday, December 3, 1910.

No. 14.

Subscription rates:

For annum \$3.00

For six months \$1.50

For three months .50

BUNDLE ORDERS.

100 copies \$8.00

500 copies \$12.50

1000 copies \$20.00

Editor and Proprietor, Anselmo L. Figueroa

"Entered as second-class matter September 12, 1910, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Saturday, December 3, 1910.

No. 14.

Subscription rates:

For annum \$3.00

For six months \$1.50

For three months .50

BUNDLE ORDERS.

100 copies \$8.00

500 copies \$12.50

1000 copies \$20.00

Editor and Proprietor, Anselmo L. Figueroa

"Entered as second-class matter September 12, 1910, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Saturday, December 3, 1910.

No. 14.

Subscription rates:

For annum \$3.00

For six months \$1.50

For three months .50

BUNDLE ORDERS.

100 copies \$8.00

500 copies \$12.50

1000 copies \$20.00

Editor and Proprietor, Anselmo L. Figueroa

"Entered as second-class matter September 12, 1910, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Saturday, December 3, 1910.

No. 14.

Subscription rates:

For annum \$3.00

For six months \$1.50

For three months .50

BUNDLE ORDERS.

100 copies \$8.00

500 copies \$12.50

1000 copies \$20.00

Editor and Proprietor, Anselmo L. Figueroa

"Entered as second-class matter September 12, 1910, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Saturday, December 3, 1910.

No. 14.

Subscription rates:

For annum \$3.00

For six months \$1.50

For three months .50

People versus Autocrat.

INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUCION CONDENSED AND COMMENTED.

Some of the items in the following columns may not be new to our readers. But we deem it necessary to compile these notes in order to counteract the minimizing publicity campaign of the press which tries to convey the idea that hardly anything worth noting took place in Mexico. All the items are taken from the press of the master class after having passed the rigid censorship of the despotism which is not liable to spread notices derogatory to its interest and prestige. If the men in power have to admit as much the real condition can be guessed well by inference.

At all events it is fully clear that we have not to deal with local outbreaks, but with a state of unrest that permeates every state of the nation, and also that the premature outbreak of these days is far more reaching than admitted by the Mexican government and of far greater importance than accorded to them by the capitalist press of our country.

For decades Mexico has been "ruled" with a mailed fist by its president Diaz. His will is law. HE makes the elections. HE decides the policy of the country. Vested with all the powers attached to his position, he has understood how to hold down every opposition to his purely personal regime. He has safeguarded in a way the interests of the master-class in the country and thus enlisted their strong support.

But still more than the thin strata of Mexican capitalists Diaz has used as mainstay for his power the American influence and American capital. The natural resources of Mexico are in American hands. [The author overlooks the vast vested interests of English, French and German investors in oil, textile, manufacture, coffee, rubber, etc.—Translator.] The mine-owning capitalists of Colorado and Idaho own also the treasures hidden in Mexican soil. American capital has entered also Mexico in its triumphal march. Railroads and factories as far as there are such are in American hands. [French capital runs the gigantic textile mills in the Orizaba province of the state of Veracruz.—Translator.] And the president of the country, Porfirio Diaz, is his best friend. For years it has been asserted that he is in the direct pay of the American mine-owning capitalists, that he draws a salary from them, that he is their paid agent.

That may be the case or not. One thing is sure that Diaz could not represent more decidedly and more energetically the interests of American capital were he actually paid for the job. Far more brutal than in the United States the American capitalists act in the exploitation of Mexico. The Mexican workers receive only half of the wages paid to Americans for the same kind of work. Every movement to obtain higher wages has been suppressed by a brutal hand. At the least attempts of strikes Diaz has immediately ready the soldiers and rurales to protect his American friends against his own people. Hundreds of Mexican working men, working women and children have been shot down by soldiers and rurales in the interest of the American capitalists. By the dozens Mexican "law" has hanged workers of Mexican nationality who had dared to stand up against the exploitation and oppression of American invested capital and property.

Is it then to be wondered that the great masses of the toilers, in so far as they have been brought in contact with some industry, are being filled with a deep-seated hatred against the American capitalists as well as against their business agent, Porfirio Diaz? The hatred against the Americans, reported with the present disturbance from all parts of Mexico, has its root in the class hatred of the Mexican people of whom a great many are exploited as wage workers in the most brutal manner possible by the American capitalists. The revolutionary movement against President Diaz taking a wider swing every year is in part directed against the autocratic self-perpetuation in power on his part. But in the main it is but the natural result of the recognition of the fact that Diaz tends to the business of the Americans, that the latter have a support in the government at the head of which stands Diaz. The present upheaval in Mexico is due to a great extent also directed against the American capitalist feudalism threatening to enslave in its system the Mexican people. It is then so astonishing that our capitalist press manifests such a peculiar disquietude and unrest concerning the incidents taking place within the domain of our southern neighbor?

Did not, for instance, our "Times" go so far on one day to declare that Washington considered a war with Mexico probable, and then to state a few days later that all the stories of unrest south of the border were insignificant. In view of the actual facts, one needs not to be a prophet to assert that as long as Diaz holds the reins of government there will be no war between the United States and Mexico. He will in all probability protect the vested interests of American capital far more thoroughly in his own country than it could have

(Continued on Column 7)

hands of the government. Such procedure is not new in history. In the Magon of al. case, it will be well remembered, a list of appointed officers was produced, recognized by a certain Vazquez, as having been written to by Bruno Treviño, and later confessed to as being the manufacture of the same Mexican witness Vazquez. In Barcelona, Spain, bombs were thrown and found galore in houses of people opposed to the Catholic church in politics, until Juan Ruiz, the spy, hired by high-standing people, confessed how they got there, and was executed hurriedly to prevent further talk and revelations on his part liable to compromise the higher-ups. And from Russia the business methods of the police in manufacturing plots and attacks should still be fresh in the memory of a reading public. And so should not doubt a bit in the stories given out to bolster up the extermination conspiracy issued from the castle of Chapultepec. All these things have very likely actually been found and the monster petition for election recount with all the attached affidavits from all states of Mexico gives a more than sufficient proscription list for these purposes. Why should Mexico fail to follow the lead given by Spain and Russia to rid the country of all self-respecting people? In Cananea, Orizaba and other places, many persons considered suspects by the government were placed under arrest.

On the 19th Francisco I. Madero disappeared from San Antonio, Texas, and the news was spread that he had gone to Mexico to take a hand in the armed struggle against the despotism. At the same time Diaz dispatched large bodies of federal troops to garrison the border cities and patrol the line. All firearms and cartridges in the stores of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, were bought up by the agents of the dictator to keep them from falling into the hands of the revolutionists should there take place a local uprising. In the city of Chihuahua many persons were arrested of whom it was known that they were dissatisfied with actual conditions.

On the 20th the village of Santa Cruz, between Puebla and Mexico, was attacked by the revolutionists. The small place fell into the hands of the insurgents. On the same day Ciudad Guerrero, a small town in Tamaulipas, was attacked, the result not being reported.

Dictator Gaggles Press. On the same day the dictatorship notified the Associated Press that henceforth all notices in reference to the internal troubles of Mexico would be revised by the government with the result of giving to all reports a vague or totally false character, as the dictatorship is interested in throwing a veil over the true situation of the country.

On the 20th also an unarmed manifestation of the people against the government took place in Zacatecas, the unarmed people being defenseless against the beastly assaults of the forces of the government. A good many persons were killed and still more wounded. Press dispatches inspired by the government tried to give the impression that the demonstration was directed as a protest against the United States when in fact it constituted a protest of the people against a government bound upon a nation-wide wholesale elimination of malcontents.

The papers of the 22nd announced that various localities in the Sierras of Chihuahua had risen in arms. Amongst them are named San Antonio, San Andres, Rancho del Torreon, Minaca and Guerrero. The revolutionists attacked the city of Parral at 4 a. m., were driven back but succeeded in carrying away provisions and funds from stores and public offices. Parties of revolutionists had encounters with the forces of despotism in the neighborhood of the city of Chihuahua. In Jimenez, state of Chihuahua, there took place a battle between the garrisoned troops and the revolutionists trying to take the locality by assault, but no result of the battle are available.

In Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, troops patrol the streets, stopping all passengers in the hope to hit upon a revolutionist.

Engagements between revolutionists and the troops of despotism were reported from Durango, Guerrero, Gomez Palacio, Parral, Torreon, Hermosillo, Acambaro, Orizaba, and municipalities from Zacatecas and Puebla. In the factory cities of Nogales, Santa Rosa and Rial Blanco in the district of Orizaba, reigned the greatest excitement, and it is said that many workers marched to the mountains in the neighborhood to wait for the soldiers and fight with them.

Information from the state of Veracruz reports the situation as critical for the government, and unbridled rumors report the imminent arrival of the butcher Bernardo Reyes to join Madero.

"El Diario del Hogar" Suppressed. In the City of Mexico continue the arrests of people known to be opposed to the despotism. The editor of "El Diario del Hogar," Filomena Mota, is arrested and the paper suppressed.

Travelers arriving in El Paso from the interior of Mexico report the conditions of grave appearance. They tell that on Monday after a terrific struggle Ciudad Jimenez, Chihuahua, was taken by the revolutionists. Fifteen revolutionists and not few rurales falling in the encounter.

The government has not great confidence in its soldiers, as the troops are composed not of volunteers but of men forced into the ranks, a good many of them in sympathy with the revolutionists. Several soldiers sent out to pursue some revolutionists in the city of the F. B. Pearson Lumber Co., took to flight before getting there, the balance joining forces with

the rebels after arrival. Governor Ahumada equally not having confidence in the loyalty of the troops, has placed rapid-firing guns in the government's palace of Guadalajara manned by individuals paid by the governor and not belonging to the army.

Notices from Coahuila made it appear that Madero is within the territory of that state. More American troops have been distributed along the border to hinder armed Mexicans from crossing the line to join in the fray; but it is said in the papers that this has not impeded the introduction of vast quantities of arms and ammunition supposedly destined for the revolutionists.

The city of Gomez Palacio, in the state of Durango was taken by the revolutionists who took possession of all the arms and great quantities of war supplies. According to the papers the city was taken by the rebels three times and then retaken by the forces of the despotism, who though did not succeed in retaking the arms and supplies.

Army of Diaz Unsafe. The government disarmed six hundred soldiers suspected of being in sympathy with the rebels. Further notices of the uprising in Acambaro, state of Guanajuato, state that three hundred revolutionists attacked the prison, and freed the inmates who gladly joined the liberators. Then they went to the city hall and took away all available funds. Finally the reinforced troops met the rebels in a battle resulting in some twenty dead and eighty wounded mostly on the side of the government forces. The rebels also carried off all available army supplies.

Ciudad Camargo in the state of Tamaulipas was attacked by the revolutionists who were driven back after fierce fighting of long duration. On the night of the 21st numerous groups of revolutionists attempted to take Torreon but were forced to retire after a series of engagements.

It is to be noted in all these cases that the troops never follow the retracting revolutionists. This is an indication of the weakness of the government. The soldiers of the government do only defend, but not aggress or follow up the enemy. They are not trusted far from the centers of operation.

In the uprising in Orizaba on Nov. 21st many soldiers of the government deserted and others made common cause with the revolutionists. Those of the unfortunate soldiers who were recaptured by the forces of the despotism were sent on the spot. Eighteen soldiers and officers who had deserted and were again caught were secretly shot down by the forces of the dictatorship.

The military authorities are unwilling to give out details on the struggle of soldiers and revolutionists when the latter tried to take Durango. The fight lasted for a full night and rumors have it that many were killed and wounded.

Traffic Interrupted. Two bridges of the International gras have been destroyed by the revolutionists. More troops have been sent to Piedras Negras. The forces of the revolutionists are reported to be mobilizing along the border upon Mexican territory.

From Zapata, Texas, notice came to the press that the revolutionists attacked Ciudad Guerrero in the state of Tamaulipas and then crossed the Rio Bravo in the direction of the United States.

The dictator Porfirio Diaz enraged over the wide sweep of the insurrectional movement, and at the same time in fear that the state authorities of Chihuahua should fall, sent to General Luis Terrazas the following telegram: "You will be held responsible for the preservation of order in Chihuahua." This means that Mr. Terrazas can kill to the right and left if he deems such action necessary. An advance of the revolutionists upon Chihuahua was expected at any hour.

The news leaked through that a railroad bridge between Chihuahua and Madera was dynamited just before it, three hundred soldiers being killed in the event.

J. Pierpont Morgan Worried. J. Pierpont Morgan, one of the millionaires most interested in the perpetuation of the despotism of Diaz in Mexico, because thanks to him the Americans capitalists gobbling up the country are making good business, hurried on Tuesday night to Washington to confer with Minister Knox on Mexican matters. Morgan may have demanded armed intervention to assist the traitor tyrant as was done in Cananea in 1906.

The papers report that the insurrection is due to a conspiracy between Madero and men of finance who are charged with having advanced funds for arms.

Reports reach the outside world that the wives of revolutionists captured in the City of Mexico are subjected to torture; savage Diaz is capable of anything and respecter of nothing.

On the 23rd the papers report of an attack of large rebel forces upon Cuatro Ciénegas, in the state of Coahuila, of course not giving the result of the encounter. Also from Torreon news come of conflicts between troops and revolutionists. And in Durango conflicts are said to have taken place.

Unrest is reported amongst the five thousand railroad men employed in laying rails in Casas Grandes, Chihuahua. In Parral, Chihuahua, the revolutionists were dislodged from their positions on the neighboring hills by attacks of the soldiers. Reports have it that an uprising has taken place in Piedras Negras.

Travelers arriving in El Paso, Texas, state that fire was set to the city hall of Gomez Palacio, and that a chief of police has fallen. Ciudad Guerrero, Tamaulipas, is reported to be in the hands of the rebels, and an attack is feared in Nuevo Laredo of the same state. On November 21st, the revolutionists of San Andres in the Sierra of

Chihuahua received with bullets a train transporting 170 soldiers and officers of the twelfth battalion. In the face of the furious attack the soldiers could not stop, but went through with the train to the Hacienda de Bustillos, where a pitched battle took place. In which the colonel lieutenant Pablo Vazquez, who had been sent as chief of the federal forces because he was considered ready and capable to beat the revolutionists. Luckily he beat the soldiers and not for the tyrant. The soldiers made lodgerious and demoralized through the loss of their leader were defeated.

On the same day the revolutionists besieged the city of Hidalgo del Parral. With all their efforts the forces of the despotism did not succeed in dislodging the enemy. A trainload of soldiers had to be called from Chihuahua which together with the other defenders of the tyrant accomplished the dislodgment.

Are "Documents" Genuine? The Mexican official press publishes interesting documents according to which Madero solicited the assistance of men of finance to launch the insurrection, proclaiming himself as "Provisional president of the United States of Mexico," conferring also nominations as "governors" to several persons, but they do not say if Vazquez, of infamous memory in the Magon et al. case, wrote them, or if detective Samuels recognized Madero's handwriting from typewritten copy.

Later reports tell us that on the 19th the workers of Rio Blanco, state of Veracruz, arose, called on the workers of the other factories and marched together upon Orizaba. Half ways they were met by the soldiers of the government, and after a fierce battle resulting in many dead and wounded they were beaten back and retired towards Nogales in the same state.

In Chihuahua the persecution of persons suspected as revolutionists is increasing. Messrs. Vulturio Villapando, Aureliano S. Gonzales, Pascual Mejia and Jose de la Luz Navarro are among the arrested. The police have long lists of persons (sic) marked for arrest because considered partisans of Madero.

The battle of Parral was bloody resulting in many dead and wounded. Driven from Parral the maderist revolutionists turned to Valle de Zaragoza, Chihuahua, with the intention of taking the place.

From the Hacienda Corral de Piedras the Maderists levied a good number of horses, and on the Hacienda de Bustillos the same was done. Complementary details on the happenings at San Andres bring out the fact that the Maderists bring upon the train of soldiers from Chihuahua telegraphed to a group of rebels in Bustillos who tore open the tracks, derailed the train and then directed a rain of bullets upon the soldiers of the despotism, one of them killing Colonel Lieutenant Vazquez. The fallen officer had the plans of the campaign in his possession, and the captain taking charge fought savagely for Diaz, not knowing better, and it is said that all were destroyed.

Bum Hero Shows Off. Juan A. Creel, manager of the Banco Minero of Chihuahua, showed off as a hero on the 22nd. In the afternoon several thousand people had gathered upon the Plaza de la Constitucion to talk over the trend of events, when Mr. Juan A. Creel, cartine in hand, climbed one of the towers, looked over the horizon, and descended accompanied by the employees of the bank, all armed to their teeth. This stupid maneuver spread the belief that the revolutionists were in a short distance from the city of Chihuahua, and all the defenders of the tyranny prepared to kill rebels. Days before a volunteers corps had been formed by business men and the members of a shooting people must not forget were distributed; some upon the flat roofs of the cathedral, others in the city hall, others again in the white hall of the Theatre of the heroes, and still others upon the flat roofs of the Chihuahua Casino. Other buildings were also decorated with bunches of armed men. And there they stood, and stood, and stood, but no revolutionists materialized, which is rather to be deplored, because there would probably have disappeared some of those brave watchdogs of the dictatorship.

It is said that Guerrero in the state of Chihuahua, was attacked three times, but no news of the result of the fray can be obtained. In San Andres the municipal chief Jesus B. Islas, took to flight after the locality had been taken by the revolutionists. He escaped barefooted, only with a zarape he reached Chihuahua and told his superiors that the situation in San Andres was desperate, it being entirely in the hands of the revolutionists. The municipal chief of Santa Isabel had to run likewise to Chihuahua to prevent capture by the revolutionists.

In Madera, Chihuahua, the revolutionists appeared in sufficient numbers to dominate the situation. With cut resistance they disarmed the local garrison of rurales and placed in jail the civil authorities of the dictatorship.

Jose de la Luz Navarro and Pablo Mejia are still held, only the attorneys Aureliano S. Gonzales and Tomas Silva so far having been released. The penitentiary of Chihuahua is filled with political prisoners.

Under date of Nov. 25th jailings are reported in the state of Jalisco from Ahualulco Etzatlan, Cocula and San Martin. The telegraph wires were cut and it is believed that the rebels put a branch of the railroad out of commission, because on the 21st, the passenger trains were held back in the station of Vijo on account of "inspection of the road."

On the 6th arrived in Chihuahua the municipal chief of Madera, saying he had to flee to escape capture by the revolutionists. Such flight has been taken by many petty caudillos who are afraid of well-deserved punishment at the hands of the revolutionists for having acted as repressing tools of the despotism of Porfirio Diaz.

In Chihuahua the Madero club was searched and of course plans and other compromising papers found. As a matter of fact such documents need not to have any compromising character, as the mere fact of being affiliated with a party that rises in arms does not carry with it any responsibility for people who do not declare themselves. Diaz is yet well enough of manufacturing revolutionists where there are none. A good many peace-loving adherents of Madero have had to take flight not to be considered as rebels.

Officers Shot, Yet Soldiers Desert. Reports circulate that eleven officers were shot in Mexico City because they were charged of having had agreement with Madero that they would pass over to him with their men. The frightened tyrant is ready to kill at the slightest suspicion however little founded it may be.

A convoy of the 11th regiment of cavalry deserted on mass in Mexico City to join the revolutionists. New arrests in Chihuahua and searches brought about the discovery of a good number of bombs and quantities of dynamite. If we remember the Juan Ruiz case of Barcelona and the harmless faces of busting saboteurs in Los Angeles of recent happening we may have our doubts as to the origin of such deposits, though such material might have been placed there bona fide for use in the guerrilla warfare of the rebels.

On the 24th more arrests of partisans of Madero were made in Mexico City and in Aguascalientes, amongst those apprehended in the latter locality being Mr. Enrique Bordes Mangel. In Guanajuato the law students, Agustin Landeros and Antonio Mendez were placed, under arrest as suspected of being implicated in the revolutionary organization in the state of Jalisco. Also two men of name, Ugarte and Baltierra, are held under the same suspicion.

These arrests have taken place all over the territory of the republic, and many of the apprehended are guilty of no participation in revolt whatever, but merely of not having voiced servile adulation of his criminal majesty, the dictator.

Wholesale Arrests of Madero Followers. In times of trouble all the petty caudillos take advantage of special conditions to fill the prisons with all persons whoever levity protests against their acts of iniquity and expressed discontent with the present tyranny.

In Puebla ever more arrests are being made of persons said to be implicated with the Madero movement. From all districts of the state large convoys of prisoners are being transported who doubtless had no part in the recent happenings, but were upon the proscription list as usual for being partisans of a candidate opposed to Diaz.

In the neighborhood of Atzac, state of Veracruz an attempt was made to destroy the railroad track with explosives to prevent the transport of the soldiers of the dictator. In Autlanco in the same state an uprising took place, the secretary of the municipal council being wounded, and many defenders of the autocrat being killed.

The papers state on the 27th that in Soto La Marina, state of Tamaulipas a barque was captured with arms for the revolutionists.

In the state of Zacatecas there were uprisings in Mazapil, Juchipila, Concepcion del Oro and Moyahua. In the state of Guanajuato the Maderists rose not only as previously reported, in Acambaro but also in Irapuato and Valle del Santiago. In the state of Tlaxcala there was an uprising in San Bernardino Contla, the municipal president falling in the fray.

In the state of Coahuila there were risings in San Pedro de las Colonias, Matamoros Laguna and other localities of the Lagunas district, all of these moved taking place between the 20th and 22nd of November.

Some individuals of Milpa Alta, Federal District offered their services to the dictator to pursue the revolutionists, and some creatures of Oaxaca presented a vote of loyalty to the despot. The Liberal party will find out how many of the signatures were given under duress, and not forget the parasites of the tyrant.

On Nov. 27th the "Imparcial" speaks of a battle with the revolutionists near Torreon, but give no account of the outcome.

Rebels Hold Eleven Cities. On the same day government forces attacked the rebel positions near Chihuahua, the revolutionists lost 15 dead, the soldiers perhaps twice as many. On the 29th the papers report that the revolutionists still hold out in the Sierras of Chihuahua. General Navarro who was sent out to subdue them at the head of 400 men did not dare to attack nor to leave his center of operations too far behind. The rebels are said to hold eleven localities in the Sierras completely under their control, amongst them Dedricko, Guanopua, Ypomera, Temosachic, Matachico, Santo Tomas, San Isidro, Comoranchic and Sirupa, the same name, these parts of the mountainous country are well stocked with cattle and grain.

In fear of rumored simultaneous attacks upon Chihuahua, and the harbor of Matamoros, Tamaulipas, fortifications and trenches are rapidly being built.

The Sierra of Chihuahua seems to be the only part of the country where some tangible success accompanied the arms of the Madero followers, and the forces of the government will have a hard nut to crack with those mountaineers who take pride in the boast that they shoot their enemy only through the forehead. They lived up to that maxim in the last battles for independence from the tyrant. Diaz will have to use a good many soldiers in a long-drawn guerrilla war, costly in human lives, and to do effective work he will have to concentrate troops, and to concentrate troops he will have to weaken his strategic positions in the interior at the risk of possible uprisings nearer home. Whichever way he may choose to turn he will be faced by grave difficulties. No wonder that at this hour the benevolent assimila-