

Regeneration.

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Figueras.

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Saturday, February 18, 1911.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says
in a mildly surprised manner that
the revolution in Mexico is a serious
affair after all. Well, I guess
yes.

The Mexican Federal Army is so
badly in need of recruits that after
impressing all the men it could lay
hands on it even went after the Mormon
colonists. Shall the women be
next?

If Dictator Dick, alias Forris the
Fearless, will only wait a little while
before starting out on that filibuster-
ing expedition to take Lower California,
he'll probably get Diaz to sell
and sell cheap. But will Diaz be
able to deliver the goods? We
think not.

If you love slavery and despotism
and hate the principles for which
your fathers fought in '76, be silent
now while the United States govern-
ment permits Mexican troops to pass
over American soil to crush the revolution.

Take advantage of our special offer
and send a four months' subscrip-
tion for fifty cents to your friends.
Or we will send you "Regeneracion"
for six months with
"Barbarous Mexico" for \$1.50, the
price of the book. Or "Regeneracion"
for a year, with the book "Bar-
barous Mexico" for \$2.00.

It is now a widely published fact
that the American Magazine is
owned outright by J. Pierpont Morgan.
So that is the origin of the
"skillfully applied influence" which
caused the editors to break their
promises to the public and cut short
"Barbarous Mexico" ere the most im-
portant half of the terrible story
was told.

General Bernardo Reyes, by his
profound study of the military sys-
tems of Europe, has discovered one
colossal fact—that the one thing
Mexico needs is compulsory military
service. He would have everyone
serve in the army in time
of war but himself; he will only
serve in time of peace. When trou-
ble comes he will cling to the shores
of Europe—and discover the needs
of Mexico from afar in safe seclu-
sion.

Mr. Otto Braniff, a prominent resi-
dent of Mexico, in a pamphlet on the
Mexican peon, says that the one rem-
edy for the latter's wretched condi-
tion, moral and material, is to give
him some object to live for, a share
in the crop, for example. Unwittingly
or not, Mr. Braniff has struck
at the root of the whole economic
problem. When the worker knows
that the last drop of energy in his
body is being drained out for an-
other's gain, what wonder that he
grows listless, depressed, even de-
graded? Give him a patch of ground
of his own and a chance to work it,
and life holds an interest for him,
home attains a meaning, and he feels
himself an entity, an individual, not
merely a dull beast of burden, and
is far more inclined to desire and
seek for self-improvement.

We have not heard that Senator
elect Works has made any protest
to his friend the Governor in regard
to the outrages committed by Sher-
iff Meadows of Imperial county
against Mexican revolutionists. We
are quite sure now that nothing can
be expected from this quarter. For
months Works has been posing as a
progressive, an insurgent, even in
some respects as a radical. Still as-
suming this pose, he was made
United States Senator. No sooner
was the office safe in his hands than
he proceeded to "react." He now
stands against the recall of the ju-
diciary, and calls it "reform run-
ning mad." He, who once denounc-
ed so boldly the persecution of Mex-
ican refugees in the United States, is
silent now in the face of the most
flagrant conduct of this country
against Mexican insurgents. Ah,

well, it's the same old story. Once
more have the people been betrayed.

In Cananea five hundred soldiers
were recently impressed into the
army, but the government was so
afraid of them that it ordered them
to be drilled without arms. When a
government stands in fear of its
own soldiery, the very backbone of
autocracy, it is a sure sign that
its foundations have been built upon
sand, and that sooner or later the
surging tide of a people's hatred
will wash it away into the sea of ob-
lition.

Red Cross of Mexico Fails to Act

The Mexican Red Cross Society is
a curious thing. In spite of the fact
that already there have been five
times as many men killed in the revolution
as in the whole Spanish-American
war, this society has not taken
the field.

It is a significant fact that one of
the controlling members of the Mex-
ican Red Cross Society is Mrs. Luz
Gonzalez Coslo de Lopez, daughter
of the minister of war, who is, of
course, one of the leading henchmen
of Diaz. In answer to the pressing
criticism brought to bear upon the
organization for its failure to act, this
lady "explains" why, in the Mexican
Herald of February 7.

She has many excuses. One is that
the society is yet young and has not
an elaborate equipment. And yet the
society was not too young to attend
the unfortunate victims of the Mon-
terey flood a year ago. The lady
says that "there have been so few
fatalities among the federal forces." But
it is an authenticated fact that in
the hospitals of the city of Chihuahua
alone there were 1000 wounded
federalists. Another reason she gives
is that the cause of the insurgents
has enlisted so little sympathy. Yet
an estimate by a prominent Mexican
in a recent interview states that nine-
tenths of the people of Mexico are
against Diaz.

The argument of the lady was so
evidently an attempt to sidestep the
issue that it aroused the indignation
of a student of the medical school,
who hastened to reply in the columns
of the Mexican Herald. This man
wants to know if the Mexican Red
Cross Society is a government institu-
tion or an independent charitable in-
stitution. He states his idea of what
is popularly supposed to be the mis-
sion of the society, saying:

"Its mission is to relieve the 'ay'
of anguish which falls from the lips
of federal soldiers and the hopeless
'ay' which breaks from the breast of
the rebel with equal solitude. There-
fore I cannot understand your state-
ment in which you say that the mem-
bers of the Red Cross Society are
ready to go to the place of action
whenever the government shall need
their services.

"This part of the interview gives
one to understand clearly that the
Red Cross Society will only take part
in behalf of the federal soldiers and
not when the necessity of our brothers
in the campaign demands it. I
also understand that it would not
help the rebels."

Despotism corrupts everything. It
will make even the most noble and
revered institutions serve its own
ends.

AIDING DIAZ

The people of the United States
will protest vigorously against the
government giving Diaz permission to
transport federal troops on railroads
in this country, in their efforts to get
around the insurgents. That would
be active aid against the revolution-
ists, who, millions of people think,
are struggling for greater liberty for
the Mexican people and against des-
potic rule. It would not be a viola-
tion of international law, in a tech-
nical case, as the insurgents do not
possess the status of belligerents, be-
cause no foreign government has
granted it to them. But it would be
a violation of the spirit of it.

This belligerent status is only a
technical matter, and is determined
by each government for itself. Bel-
ligerency is recognized or not recog-
nized, according to the degree of
sympathy the government has with
either side. Officially, our govern-
ment has appeared to lean towards
Diaz. The body of the American peo-
ple seem to lean the other way. Any
such act as permitting the Diaz
troops to use American railroads,
while denying the insurgents equal
favors, would not be a popular one,
and for that reason is not likely to
be made. The force of popular opin-
ion has been too plainly demonstrat-
ed of late.—Woman's National Daily.

Uncle Sam Serves Diaz

The United States government has
entered upon a definite and vigorous
campaign to perpetuate the slavery
and tyranny of Mexico. There is no
denying it now; the facts stand out
in the light, naked and hideous, for
all to see and judge for themselves.
And as each one judges, let him re-
member just this, that a blow at the
glorious young spirit of liberty
which is rising in Mexico today is a
blow at the heart of our own re-
public, that as capital makes a tool
of our machinery of state to abort
embryonic democracy in our neigh-
bor, so will it use that tool more
cleverly against ourselves, that if this
government succeeds in carrying out
the policy of lending aid to the ty-
rant and throttling liberty there, and
the people of this country stand like
oxen and let it go on, so shall the
yoke bear harder upon our own
necks, so shall the iron heel crush
down on us with mightier force. The
passivity of a people shall work its
own damnation.

The culmination of the whole fed-
eral policy up to date came on Feb-
ruary 14, when the state department
at Washington gave permission for
the passage through American terri-
tory of Mexican soldiers. The press
dispatch says that "the guards will
be gathered in Lower California, and
it is desired to send them across the
line by way of Yuma, Arizona, enter-
ing Mexican territory near Mexicali,"
which is, of course, in the hands of
the insurgents. The pretense of the
United States is that they shall pro-
tect the dike being constructed to
control the Colorado river. That
pretense is absurd. The dike has not
been threatened and does not inter-
est the insurgents. The real purpose
is almost too apparent for mention,
—to aid in the slaughter of the brave
men who are fighting for the liberty
of their country down there in Mex-
icali.

The very latest report, dated Feb-
ruary 16, says that five hundred
Mexican troops are coming over the
Southern Pacific from Juarez, over
American soil, to crush the victorious
rebels of Mexicali. This was pub-
lished in the Los Angeles Examiner
of February 17.

PLAN TO STARVE REBELS.

But this is not all. If it were, we
might regard it as a hideous official
blunder. There is more—much
more. First, there is the amazing
edict which was sent on February 1,
by Captain C. S. Babcock, in com-
mand of U. S. cavalry troops at Cale-
xico to Simon Berthold, second in
command of the insurgents at Mexicali.
The purpose of this order is
for the United States to deliber-
ately starve the insurgents to death.
Read it:

"United States Troops,
"Calexico, Cal., Feb. 11, 1911.
"Mr. Berthold, Commanding Insur-
gent Forces, Mexicali.

"Sir:—I have the honor to inform
you that my commanding officer has
ordered me by telegraph to enforce
the following:

"1. No American or Mexican insur-
gent will be permitted to pass the
border between the United States and
Mexico, either armed or unarmed.

"2. The insurgents will not be
permitted to purchase any arms or
supplies of any kind in the United
States.

"3. Any insurgent crossing the
border will be taken into custody and
disarmed.

"4. Copy of telegram from Gen.
Bliss enclosed. I shall enforce the
provisions of this telegram very
strictly.

"Very respectfully,
"CONRAD S. BABCOCK,
"Captain First Cavalry, Command-
ing."

The following is the copy of the
telegram enclosed:

"H. D., San Francisco, Cal. 2-11-11.
"Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, Com-
manding U. S. Troops, Calexico,
Cal.:

"Replying to your telegram of this
date, all members of insurgent forces,
American or Mexican, armed or un-
armed, crossing into U. S. territory,
will be taken into custody and report
at once made to civil authorities,
whom you will aid, if necessary, in
retaining such insurgents in custody.
Full report will at once be made to
these headquarters. Insurgents
must not be permitted to secure sup-
plies or arms from U. S. side of bor-
der or cross into U. S. territory, ex-
cept to seek asylum, when they will
be disarmed and retained in custody.
(Signed) LADD,
Adjutant General."

Which all means, as you may read-
ily see, that the United States has
entered into a conspiracy to kill
those patriots of Mexicali. What
part of the neutrality laws is broken
by an unarmed man carrying a
sack of provisions from Calexico to
Mexicali it would be interesting to

hear these army minions explain.
There is no explanation, but one,
that the agents of Diaz and the pow-
ers of capital and government have
held a mighty serious conference at
Washington and have decided to
crush the rebellion by any means
whatever, however foul they may be.

The next thing which shows up
the attitude of the United States to-
ward this revolution and our govern-
ment's active support of Diaz is the
fact that warrants were issued on
February 13 for the arrest of Fran-
cisco Madero, chief launcher of the
revolution, and Abraham Gonzalez,
provisional Maderist governor of the
state of Chihuahua, on the charge of
violating the neutrality laws. More,
on February 12 Manuel Castillas,
chief of a band of revolutionists, was
captured by American soldiers at Ysleta
in Texas and charged with viola-
ting the neutrality laws simply be-
cause he was carrying his rifle with
him from the American side to the
Mexican side. He is still held.

Many more things of such nature
have happened very recently, but I
can only state a few. The Mexican
Herald of Feb. 9 says:

"United States troops captured
six insurgents and a wagonload of
provisions near the El Paso smelter
this morning, and are now holding
them at the El Paso custom house.

"The insurgent leader, Jose Per-
fecto Lomeli, who commanded at the
battle at Ojinaga, was among the
prisoners taken when the United
States troops captured the provision
wagon this morning.

"Nine armed insurgents were ar-
rested at Pelea, N. M."

It seems now to be a violation of
the neutrality laws to appear on the
streets with a wagonload of provi-
sions. Grocery delivery men and ve-
getable peddlers beware!
"BARBAROUS UNITED STATES."

A dispatch from Whipple, Arizona,
on January 28, says that Lieut. Rob-
inson arrested a woman in Nogales,
Arizona, on request of the Mexican
consul. The woman is charged with
making an incendiary speech against
the Mexican government. Free
speech in this country? We'll be
outdoing "barbarous Mexico" next.

A report dated Feb. 14 comes to
Douglas, Arizona, saying that seven
rebels (named bandits by the report)
were arrested by federal troops of
Mexico at Fronteras, thirty miles
south of the line. It was given out
by the federals that they would be
lined up against a wall and shot.
But the significant part of the story
is this: that the United States sol-
diers kept a specially strict watch on
that occasion on request of a special
representative of the Diaz govern-
ment, so that no party of rescuers
might go and save these patriots
from butchery.

To cite another instance, an Asso-
ciated Press dispatch of Feb. 15
says:

"Four express wagons, loaded
with arms and ammunition, were
captured today by United States
troops, while attempting to cross the
river near Falsens, east of this city.
Eight Mexicans and two Americans
accompanying the wagons were ar-
rested. The Mexicans were brought
to El Paso and jailed on charges of
violating the neutrality law. The
Americans escaped."

As we have shown more than once
before in these columns, it is no
crime to send arms from here into
another country. That it is not ille-
gal was ruled not long ago in the
case of a Central American country.
Besides other reasons have been
quoted before, showing that it was
not illegal. I repeat this from the
Mexican Herald, quoted in this paper
before:

"But it seems to us that, in the
concrete case of arms and ammu-
nition as such, it is the Mexican au-
thorities that must be on the alert to
prevent their illegal introduction into
the territory of the Republic, as on
American soil such shipments cannot
legally be stopped or interfered with.
We would refer, in particular, to the
Washington Treaty of 1871 and Sec-
tions 5281-5291 of the Revised Stat-
utes of the United States."

I could go on for a long time to
quote just such instances of the out-
rageous conduct of the United States
in this revolution. But I shall only
give one more, for the sake of the
contrast it affords. It was printed
in this paper about three weeks ago.

"A Mexican revolutionist named
Salazar Cantillas has been arrested
by United States cavalrymen in
Douglas, Arizona, for smuggling
arms and ammunition across the bor-
der. He was taken before Judge
Reyes of the municipal court, fined
\$100, and sentenced to serve ten
days in jail. After completing this
term, it is said that he will be tried
on a charge of violating the neutral-
ity laws."

Rebels Win at Mexicali

BETWEEN TWENTY AND THIRTY
FEDERALS, INCLUDING COL-
ONEL VEGA, ARE REPORTED
KILLED, IN AN ATTACK OF THE
FEDERALS ON THE BORDER
TOWN. INSURGENTS SHOW
COOLNESS AND BRAVERY. AC-
TIVITY THROUGHOUT MEXICO.

The revolutionists of Mexico have
had their first engagement and have
come out victors. On the afternoon
of Feb. 15, while the insurgents were
in that town, having recently re-
turned from an unsuccessful hunt
for federals in the mountains to the
south, 110 soldiers under Colonel
Vega attacked the town and were
beaten back by the rebels. The fed-
eral loss is between twenty and
thirty killed and wounded. Colonel Vega
was reported killed. He was seen by
several American eye witnesses to
fall. The latest report says he was
wounded in the neck and in the left
side.

The insurgent loss is reported var-
iously at two killed and one wounded,
and five killed and three wounded.

The first indication that an attack
was to be made was at 2:30 in the
afternoon, when the federals attacked
a band of insurgent scouts at Lee
Little's Mexican ranch. Then the
federals marched forward to within
a mile of the line of the rebels, in-
trenched on the north bank of New
River and Mexicali.

BRavery of INSURGENTS.
The insurgents showed remark-
able coolness and wisdom. They
did not fire, as the federals had hoped,
when the enemy was a mile away
but waited till they appeared on the
opposite bank. Then the firing be-
came intense. Marshall Crane, a
witness on the American side, said
he counted seventeen federals fall.

The Associated Press report of
Feb. 16 gives the following eloquent
account of insurgent bravery:
"The heaviest firing was a quarter
of a mile down the river from Mex-
icali, where the fighters were en-
trenched in the ravines. The insur-
gents invited the fire from the sol-
diers by holding their hats up with
sticks to give the appearance of sol-
diers lying down. At this point, one
insurgent was killed outright and
two wounded. The insurgents car-
ried the Red Cross flag to the bank
and placed their wounded on stretch-
ers and carried them to the interna-
tional line, where they were received
by American soldiers and treated by
army surgeons at the United States
customhouse. One man was dead
when brought in and the other dy-
ing.

"The fight was watched by hun-
dreds of Americans from the house-
tops of Calexico. The actions of the
insurgents could easily be observed,
but the federals were well concealed
in the brush.

FIVE MEXICANS DESERT.
"When the shooting was at its
height five Mexican soldiers could
be seen riding off to the north and
striking in a straight line for the
boundary monument. They delib-
erately crossed the boundary and
awaited the arrival of United States
cavalrymen sent out. When the sol-
diers arrived the Mexicans threw
down their arms and declared they
were through fighting and had
enough. They were brought into
Calexico and are held prisoners. It
is reported that one of the deserters
has acted as secretary for Gov. Vega.

"The City Hall at Calexico has been
fitted up as a Red Cross hospital for
the care of the wounded.

"The insurgents are now said to
number 300.

"During the engagement today
those who had no guns took their
places in the trenches alongside the
armed. Several exposed themselves
with the purpose of drawing the fire
of the federals."

At this writing the federals are
camped behind a small hill, cov-
ered with mesquite, on the banks
of New River, a mile southwest.

Ensenada, the principal town of
Lower California, was left by Vega
with only sixty federals to guard it.

STRATEGY OF OROZCO.

It was a clever piece of strategy
on the part of Orozco to draw prac-
tically all the big federal forces of
Chihuahua up into Juarez, leaving
the territory in the vicinity of Chi-
huahua, Guerrero and other impor-
tant centers with very little defense
or none at all. Orozco, if such is
his plan (and the indications point
that way) may now retrace his steps
southward, blocking pursuit by the
federals of Juarez by dynamiting
bridges and tearing up tracks, or ly-
ing in ambush in the mountain
passes waiting to trap the federal
forces. The revolutionist forces
have already started south.

The acuteness of the situation in
Chihuahua grows. The following
Associated Press dispatch of Feb. 15
gives a good idea of insurgent
activities in that state.
"EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 15.—Mail
advice to the Herald from Chihua-
hua, dated February 12, say fifty
rebels rode into San Andres, fifty
miles west of Chihuahua, Saturday,
and took charge of the town. They
carried extra arms for fifty addi-
tional men, and gained many re-
cruits.

"The same advice say 125 rebels
reached Madera on Saturday to meet
300 Pima Indians and Mexicans from
Sonora, in order to move on Chihua-
hua.

"Passengers reaching Chihuahua
from Coyame, northeast of there,
report that on Saturday near Canyon
de Tiburcios, there were more than
200 armed insurgents under com-
mand of Gen. Muniz, awaiting ad-
vice from Pascual Orozco to join
him, while near Paso del Norte, Be-
nito Cabecitas and Felipe Gomes
were gathering a number of insur-
gents.

"Railroad men reaching Chihua-
hua from La Junta reported at least
1000 armed insurgents between the
two points, their objective point be-
ing Chihuahua, the state capital.
Mining men say that if the country
is not cleared soon nearly every mine
in western Chihuahua will have to
close down."

REBELS SURROUND CHIHUAHUA.
Since evacuation by Navarro, the
city of Chihuahua is left with an en-
tirely insufficient force to protect
it, and even the musicians have had
to be pressed into guard duty. The
report is that the city is already sur-
rounded by rebels.

Later accounts of the battle of Mu-
lato, which occurred last week, con-
firm the victory of the insurgents
and report the federal losses as se-
vere. The latter retreated toward
Ojinaga. An Associated Press re-
port of Feb. 15 says that the rebels
captured seven wagon loads of pro-
visions near Ojinaga. A report
dated Feb. 13 says that Coyame, 35
miles from Ojinaga is surrounded by
a band of insurgents under Emilio
Salgado, who has demanded the sur-
render of the government stores and
archives. Salgado could easily cap-
ture the place, but says he will give
the garrison an opportunity to sur-
render in order to avoid the killing
of any non-combatants.

Blanco, a revolutionist chief, has
captured Buena Ventura, Galeana
and Pearson on the Mexican North-
western Railway.

WEST COAST ACTIVE
Rebels are very active in Sinaloa.
In Sapotan, according to El Diario
del Pacifico, they captured a number
of arms. In Redeo then entered a
dry goods store belonging to Miguel
V. Laveaga, carrying away goods val-
ued at several hundred dollars. At
Chacala they secured \$600 from An-
dres Braganza, the tax collector, and
\$900 from Albino Meza. At Gur-
rola they secured \$400 and a num-
ber of horses.

A band of revolutionists of Sina-
loa have engaged the federals under
General Diego Redo in battle near
Tamasula. Thirty-five federals were
killed.

In Velardeña, Durango, revolution-
ists seized 15,000 pesos, and a num-
ber of rifles. A runner from Carrizo,
Durango to Culiacan, Sinaloa, re-
ports that an insurgent force had
taken the former town with no great
resistance. Juan Banderas is in
command of the rebels who were re-
cruited in the mountain districts of
Durango.

Private information comes to us
that the rebels of Oaxaca and Vera
Cruz are working together and that

practically all the Isthmus of Tehuan-
tepec is in possession of the rebels.
They plan to take the seaports of
Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcas.

A rumor, published in the Mexican
Herald, says that Rafael Tapia, chief
of the revolutionists in Vera Cruz
had received 7,000 rifles at a point
near Minatitlan.

PUEBLA WORKERS RISE
In the early part of February, at
"Los Molinos," the group of cotton
factories in the district of Atlixco,
Puebla, two hundred armed men pre-
sented themselves there, attacked a
band of rurales, defeated them and
took their guns and ammunition,
and then went to the factory com-
missaries, and obtained 1900 pesos.
They then went direct to Metepec
where they were joined by the work-
ers of two big factories there. The
entire band then proceeded to Pan-
zacola.

Cruelty of The Federals

Again and again the cruelty of
Federal soldiers has provoked even
the subsidized press of both coun-
tries to indignation, while the just-
ness and humanity of the insurrec-
tions has extorted praise.

An Associated Press dispatch of
Feb. 7, tells the horrible story print-
ed below. The incident took place
after the battle of Mulato, in which
the federals suffered defeat. The
blame for such occurrences should
be placed where it rightfully be-
longs—upon the heads of the offi-
cers, for it is they who are respon-
sible for the demoralization or other-
wise of those in their command.

"Four old non-combatants were
found in a farmhouse near Mulato,
when the Federals first approached
the town. One of them was 90 years
old, another was blind and another
crippled. All were white-haired.
The insurgents found these old men
with their hands tied behind their
backs, lying riddled with bullets.
Their heads crushed, and one was
slashed across the face by a sabre.

A dramatic incident followed the
discovery of the four murdered men.
A Government soldier had been
found lying wounded in the field.
He had been cared for and fed. When
the murdered men were found the
insurgents made a rush for the plaza
in Mulato to take revenge for killing
this wounded soldier. In the crowd
were a son and nephew of one of the
aged victims. Like crazy men they
ran yelling into the plaza and drag-
ged the soldier into the street. Many
argued against killing him, but others,
maddened by the sight of the
butchered old men, drew their pis-
tols and declared they would kill
any man that tried to stop them. At
that moment, Ortega, the insurgent
commander, rode into the plaza and
called a halt.

"My children," he said, "I have
had a home laid in ruins and a wife
and babies driven naked and starv-
ing into the hills, but I am not yet
ready to kill an unarmed, wounded
man."

The mob's rage was quieted and
only one man, the son of one of the
victims, stepped forward to take the
federal soldier's life. Ortega drew
his pistol. "It would break my
heart to have to kill a comrade," he
said, "but we will not be murderers
like the soldiers of Diaz."

The terrified wounded soldier was
picked up, mumbled his thanks and
removed to a shanty."

The Mexican minister of war has
again given assurances that the in-
surrection is of no consequence and
will soon be subdued. This must
mean that more towns are soon to be
surrendered to the insurgents.—Wo-
man's National Daily.

Miguel Ahumada, acting governor
of the state of Chihuahua, posted in
Juarez on February 1, a manifesto
begging the rebels to lay down their
arms. He will forgive them, he says,
for they know not what they do. Well,
the rebels haven't yet been reported
as coming on their knees begging for
forgiveness.

The Mexico Society of New York,
an incorporated organization whose
purpose is to promote "better rela-
tions between the United States and
Mexico," issued on February 9 a
statement praising Diaz and denounc-
ing the revolutionary leader Madero.
This society is composed of "lead-
ing Americans." Strange, isn't it,
that with a few exceptions "leading
Americans" of today adore slavery
and tyranny. Shades of Jefferson and
Lincoln!

Demand Belligerence
For
Mexican Revolutionists!