



FIGHTING TO OUR SOUTH

The brewing unrest and discontent in Mexico has finally erupted into what many feel could be a fullscale revolution against long-time presidential strongman Porfirio Diaz and his regime. Opposition leader Francisco Madero fled Mexico in November, having been released from prison by Diaz. On November 20, 1910 Madero issued his revolutionary plan from the safety of the United States. Known as the Plan of San Luis Potosi, Madero's road map for revolution names him provisional President of Mexico and calls for a general uprising against Diaz. The plan includes provisions for political reform: non-reelection of either the president or other powerful officials, genuinely free elections, a free press, and an independent judiciary. It contains few clauses dealing with social reform and only one paragraph dealing with the peasantry.

With only 25,000 troops in the federal army, it is impossible to adequately cover every potential revolutionary hotspot throughout Mexico. President Diaz seems focused on crushing the revolutionary movement in Chihuahua. He is repositioning some 5,000 federal troops there, including cavalry units recently moved to Ciudad Chihuahua by General Huerta. He also named Alberto Terrazas, son of the all-powerful Luis Terrazas and son-in-law of the equally powerful Enrique Creel, as the new Governor of Chihuahua. Diaz undoubtedly hopes the Terrazas and Creel families will be able to mobilize loyal retainers on their vast estates in Chihuahua to augment the over extended Federal army in putting down the in-surrection.

The new governor reported on January 7 that he was already setting up groups of volunteers to fight the revolutionaries in villages throughout the district. The Terrazas-Creel patriarchs seem confident they will receive the support of lesser Hacendado families with their peons and retainers as well.

Only time will tell what direction the revolution will take. For the present, Madero remains in the relative safety of the United States. Others, such as Pascual Orozco, are carrying the banner to the south.



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**REVOLUTION
IN MEXICO!**



RULES WITH A ROD

**Picturesque Career of
Porfirio Diaz,
President of Mexico
Originally a Revolutionist,
for Thirty Years This
Remarkable Man Has
Governed the Republic With
Autocratic Power.**

City of Mexico.--President Porfirio Diaz, who has been inaugurated president of Mexico for the eighth time, for years has been forming about him a system that makes him one of the most powerful and autocratic sovereigns of any country in the world.

The 28 states of Mexico are governed by 28 men of President Diaz's personal choice. The 226 prefects are also his appointees, who have the power to make arrests, judge and execute prisoners. In Mexico a man who commits a misdemeanor instead of serving his time in jail must serve it in the army. Officers of the army are privileged to kill any subordinate who disobeys a command. The result is that President Diaz, to whom all military officers are responsible, rules with an iron hand.

Diaz fought against the Americans invading Mexico in 1847 and 1848. For the next 11 years he was frequently in revolutions for or against some favorite candidate of the republic.

In 1863, when Napoleon III sent his troops to take Mexico with the object of making a French dependency, Col. Diaz was made a brigadier-general in the regular army.

Diaz was defeated for the presidency in 1870 and he started another revolution. He was defeated and fled to Texas.

In 1875 Diaz, after many adventures, smuggled himself back to his native state, Oacaca.

In 1877 both Sebastian Lerdo De Tejada and Diaz claimed to have been elected president. Diaz raised the biggest army in support of his claim and Tejada fled to the United States. Since then Diaz has been president of Mexico.

From the moment he seized the reins of government he has worked to surround himself with a corps of faithful subordinates. An astute and skillful soldier himself he has made the government a military one. Every governor must have a military standing for the laws of Mexico require every officer to swear allegiance to his superior and as the president is the commander in chief of the army, every member of his vast army has taken a personal oath to obey him.

For thirty years president Diaz has been building up an army which at present, active and reserve, numbers almost 2,000,000. As stated, every man who commits a crime must serve his time in the army. At the end of his term, he is released a finished soldier. From the time of his release he must report at regular intervals to his captain and be subject to service at a moment's notice.

The Appeal, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Jan. 7, 1911

THE GRAND COLLAR OF THE RED EAGLE

The Gift of the German Emperor to President Diaz is On Its Way to Mexico.

Mexico City, Mexico. Jan. 14--The charge d'affaires of the German empire, baron Richtofen, has received word from his government that the Grand Collar of the Red Eagle, which the German emperor proposes to bestow upon president Diaz, was shipped from Berlin in the first days of December. The receipt of it is daily expected at the legation and it is hoped it will appear before the 18th, the anniversary of the celebration of the proclamation of the empire in 1871.

This decoration is the highest honor the emperor of the German empire can bestow upon the president of Mexico. President Diaz already has the Grand Cordon of the same order, given him through minister Karl Buenz at the time of the centennial celebration. *El Paso Herald, Jan. 1911.*

**MEXICAN ARMY TO
BE ENLARGED**

DE LARA SAYS DIAZ KILLED FREEDOM

**Declares the Constitution of Mexico
Has Been Entirely Abrogated.**

I. Gutierrez de Lara, the man behind "Barbarous Mexico," is in El Paso on a lecture tour. De Lara was the Mexican who assisted John Kenneth Turner in collecting material in Mexico for the series of articles which caused so much stir last year. The visitor is a Socialist, but is not lecturing alone on Socialism.

De Lara spoke Sunday afternoon to 700 of his countrymen. He stood on the steps of the courthouse because he was refused admittance to the building... The lecture was on the revolutions in Mexico from the standpoint of the proletariat. The talk was largely historical, although it led up to the present revolutionary movement in the north of Mexico.

"The Mexican constitution of 1857 provided for free speech, free press, free ballot, and free and compulsory education," said the speaker. "it prohibited debt bondage or incarceration, provided that no man be compelled to work without consent and just compensation; it prohibited monasteries or convents, and denied citizenship to priests, who were subjects of Rome. This was the embodiment of the want of the Mexican people since the war against Spain 100 years ago, and it remains the desire of the Mexican people.

"The French came to Mexico to reestablish aristocracy, soldiery, and the church. The constitution was given under Juarez, but thrown aside under Diaz, who organized the soldiery under assistance of the deposed church, began military riots until the constitutional government was overthrown.

"Yes, we have had peace," admitted the speaker. "But," he added, "it was the peace of the bandit who held the people in peace with his iron hand and heel." De Lara first sprang into

prominence when arrested four times in the United States charged with all varieties of crimes by the Mexican government... Following the publication of the first of the "Barbarous Mexico" series, de Lara was again arrested in Los Angeles, his home. He was charged, he says, with being an alien anarchist. An effort to deport him to Mexico failed...

The visitor is planning to give a series of lectures in El Paso, both in English and Spanish.

The El Paso Herald, Jan 1911.

ANARCHISTS TO FLOOD COUNTRY

New York, N. Y., Jan. 3—A great host of accomplished European anarchists and criminals is shortly coming to this country to join the thugs, yegg-men and Black Handers who already enjoy American hospitality, according to Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell university and former ambassador to Russia and Germany.

In a statement to the press, Dr. White urges the immediate passage of laws barring from the shores of the United States, the flood of undesirables who, he declares, will hasten hither as soon as England expels them.

The El Paso Herald, Jan 9, 1911

TROOPS AT DOUGLAS & NACO ARE WELL ARMED.

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 4.—Detachments of Troop G, 8th cavalry, have been sent from Ft. Huachuca to Douglas and Naco to guard the line following the receipt of news of possible disturbances in Sonora.

Each man is in heavy marching order and provided with 80 rounds of revolver and rifle ammunition.

The El Paso Herald, Jan. 4, 1911

FINANCIERS BACK MEXICAN REVOLT FURNISH THE CASH FOR REBELS

**Chicago Paper Asserts That United States
Government Has the Evidence.**

MINE OWNERS BACK OF IT?

**Arrests of the Backers to Be Made in a Short Time,
the Paper Promises.**

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 4—The Record-Herald today prints the following: Carefully laid plans of Chicago and New York capitalists, owners of silver and copper mines in northern Mexico and Honduras, to finance the revolutions now in progress in these countries, coupled with the attempted dispatching of two filibustering expeditions into the war zones, have been unearthed in Chicago by the department of Justice.

More than 10 agents of the department are in the city secretly investigating the war plot and the arrest of several well known financiers may result, on a charge of violation of the neutrality laws.

BIG FUND RAISED.

The "jackpot" fund for financing the revolution is said to aggregate several million dollars. The appearance in Chicago of Gustavo Madero, brother of Francisco I. Madero, leader of the Mexican revolutionists, is said to have brought to a head the government efforts to nip the syndicate's war plans.

DEPARTMENT IS SILENT

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3—Further than a guarded statement that agents of the department of Justice were "watching for any violation of the neutrality laws in connection with the revolutions in Mexico and Honduras," no information regarding Chicago developments was available at the department of Justice today.

The El Paso Herald, Jan. 4, 1911



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MEXICAN ARMY TO BE ENLARGED

**As Result of Insurrection, Six More
Regiments Are To Be Armed.**

TWO OF CAVALRY, TWO OF ARTILLERY

Mexico City, Mex., Jan. 9.—Mexico is going to increase her army as a result of the present insurrecto disturbances.

The army is to be increased at once by the addition of two regiments of artillery and four regiments of cavalry. The efficiency of these two branches of the service in Chihuahua is said to be the direct cause of making this addition to the army.

One of the artillery regiments will be equipped with the light guns adapted to mountain service and the other will handle the regular field guns. Gen. Manuel Mondragon is looking after the formation of the artillery addition.

The cavalry branch of the service will get a larger addition. Four regiments are to be put into commission at the earliest possible minute. The selection of the officers for these regiments is now in progress.

It is rumored that a number of promotions are soon to be made among the officers of the army and much speculation is going on in army circles as to who will be the favored ones.

The secretary of war has ordered Col. Alberto Batiz of the staff corps, with four lieutenants, to report to Gen. Navarro in the field near Chihuahua for duty. The four lieutenants have recently been graduated from the military college and are to act as additional staff officers for generals Luquo and Navarro during the remainder of the campaign in the north.

The El Paso Herald, Jan. 9, 1911

TROOPS COMING NORTH TO C. JUAREZ

A troop train containing 600 men and six cars of horses which left Chihuahua Tuesday night, is expected to arrive in Juarez at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening.

Information has been received by wire in Juarez that the train would reach that city at 6 o'clock. A stop was made at Gallego to unload a part of the detachment. The troops are thought to be in command of Gen. Loque and it is thought that it is a mixed detachment of cavalry and infantry. This is taken to indicate that the rumors of an uprising on the border on the fifth and sixth are being taken seriously by those in command of the northern military zone at Chihuahua.

It is the supposition that the cavalry detachment has been unloaded at Gallego and will march from there to Pearson and the other towns on the Mexican North Western [railway line].

El Paso Herald, Jan. 4, 1911

ATTEMPT TO FLANK REBELS SOUTH OF CASAS GRANDES

300 MEN ARE SENT SOUTH OF HERE

Machine Gun in Detachment.
Cavalry Also Sent Overland From Gallego.

SOLDIERS ARE WITHOUT FOOD

First Train South After the Road Is Repaired,
Carries the Soldiers.

What appears to be a flank movement to surround the insurrecto army west of the city of Chihuahua began Wednesday with the arrival in Ciudad Juarez of 300 infantrymen from the south, while 100 cavalrymen were detained at Gallego, a point on the National railways about midway between the city of Chihuahua and Ciudad Juarez, and a full 100 miles overland march from Pearson or Casas Grandes. The infantry detachment, which also carried one machine gun and its crew, continued the train trip Thursday morning, departing over the Mexico North Western local division for the south, evidently with the intention of joining the cavalry at some point near Casas Grandes.

If, as expected, there are no insurrectos in great number on the local division of the North Western, this movement can only mean an attempt to come up in the rear of the insurrecto's main body which is fortified some place west of Mal Paso, probably at Guerrero. However, the army may have information that there is a large body of men about Casas Grandes, a report which has been alternately confirmed and denied from local sources.

Soldiers Have Machine Guns.

The detachment which arrived at 5:30 Wednesday afternoon on a special train over the National railways, consisted of 300 men of the 10th regiment, which fought under Gen. Luque at Mal Paso. The commandant did not come to the border, and it is understood on good authority that with another detachment he has proceeded with 600 men to some point near Ojinaga over the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient line. The soldiery arriving here was under command of Lieut. Col. Felix Lopez and nine officers. On arrival in Juarez, the train consisted of four cars of men, two box cars containing the machine gun and ammunition, horses and mules for supply wagon use. The equipment was brought out over the Mexico North Western Thursday morning. It was the first troop movement over the local division of that road.

Soldiers Hungry.

On arrival the soldiers were hungry. Some complained of having had nothing to eat since departure from the city of Chihuahua. There was no kitchen in the train. The soldiers remained in the coaches during the night, the train being run into the city near calle Comercio. The order from the Chihuahua offices of the road for the transportation of the troop train preceded the troop train only a few minutes in arrival, and it was with much difficulty that a crew was secured for departure. It is believed that the work train crew south of Guzman has completed the repairs on the bridges [damaged] by the insurrectos two weeks ago. It is said that the troop train will only move under bright daylight. It can make the run to Pearson during today.

El Paso Herald, Jan. 5, 1911

TO CAPTURE CUSTOMS HOUSES

Madero's

Representative Is
Satisfied With the
Progress of the
Rebellion.

MORE ACTIVITY ON BORDER SHORTLY

Wash., D.C., Jan. 4.—
"The insurgents have not lost a single fight to date and are slowly but surely eliminating the Diaz power from Chihuahua," said Gustav A. Madero, a brother of the leader of the Mexican revolution, in a statement here.

He characterized the fighting in Yucatan and Tabasco as grave and said that with the financial backing and resources of the insurrectos, an army would soon be assembled at a strategic point, "which no force that Gen. Diaz could mobilize, would be able to defeat."

"There is no desire to seek recognition from the United States in the present insurrection," said senor Madero. "I am only here to familiarize myself with the field because very shortly we expect to be in full and complete possession of frontier custom houses, which probably will necessitate certain business relations between our customs authorities and those of the United States.

"We are prepared to fight on indefinitely until the administration is driven from power. We are not lacking in money, trained officers or friends in Mexico City or other parts of the republic."

El Paso Herald, Jan. 4, 1911

FEAR AN ATTACK

Yuma, Ariz., Jan. 30.—
In anticipation of an attack by the insurrectos the customs officers of Algodones have removed their records and money to Andrade, on the American side of the border.

El Paso Herald, Jan. 30, 1911

MEXICANS SEND MONEY TO REBELS

Large Cash
Contributions Are
Made From Texas
Each Month.

Ft. Worth, Jan. 30.—
That at least 200 Mexicans here are sending \$5 each and every month to the revolutionists in Mexico, was learned here today from a number of prominent Mexicans, who say they have been sending money to help the rebel cause for a year and that Mexicans all over Texas are doing the same.

This statement is especially significant as it is the first time the Mexicans have agreed to discuss the insurrection and they have been very secretive.

They estimate that at least \$10,000 are being sent from Texas monthly to help the insurrectos and they declare the real revolution is just beginning and that the next 60 days will witness important battles.

Mexicans here who admit sending money say the war is upon Diaz and not the republic, and that he will be compelled to abdicate within the next six months.

SECURING VOLUNTEER NURSES

A corps of army nurses is being organized in El Paso by revolutionary sympathizers. The man behind the movement is I. Gutierrez de Lara, the Mexican Socialist, who is in El Paso on a lecture tour.

El Paso Herald, Jan. 30, 1911

THE U.S. MARINES



WANT YOU
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The Bisbee General
Post Office

FIRST BATTLE OF
MAL PASO
INSURRECTO
VICTORY

Bisbee Review
Exclusive

Bisbee, Ariz., Jan 12, 1911.—With recent reports of a federal victory on December 28th at Mal Paso in the state of Chihuahua, it would seem Gen. Navarro's troops have avenged their previous crushing defeat there on Dec. 18th. But the first battle of Mal Paso remains a brilliant rebel victory and might be the model for the type of warfare to be used to best effect against President Diaz' regular army troops.

On Dec. 18th, a federal column consisting of the 6th Infantry Battalion with a cavalry detachment and two field pieces, en route reinforcement of Gen. Navarro's forces encamped around Pedernales, was ambushed and badly mauled in the narrow canyon known as Mal Paso (bad passage). The column was moving by rail through the canyon when the troop train was forced to halt at a section of destroyed track. Insurrecto forces led by generals Pascual Orozco and José de la Luz Blanco immediately opened fire on the stationary troop train from the surrounding heights. As federal casualties mounted in the helplessly exposed train carriages, the federal commander, Col. Martin L. Guzmán, gave the order to detrain and take up defensive positions. Almost immediately, Guzmán was mortally wounded. Another officer, Maj. Alessio Robles, was seriously wounded in the chest as he led a detachment of soldiers attempting to divert fire from the virtually helpless detraining troops. In rapid succession, other senior officers were wounded and put out of action. The beleaguered federal column returned fire from alongside their train carriages and amongst the rocks in the canyon until darkness began to fall in the early evening and the train began a slow retreat from the ambush.

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TOTAL KILLED AT MAL PASO WAS 27

Latest Battle of the Insurrection Was
Fought Last Wednesday.

HOW AMBUSH WAS AVOIDED

Chihuahua, Mexico, Jan. 4.—Twenty-seven killed, three missing and 28 wounded, is the official report of casualties during the fighting at Mal Paso December 28 (last Wednesday) when that strategic point of the revolutionists in the state of Chihuahua was taken by the federals. Of the dead, 13 were federals and 14 revolutionists. The three unaccounted for were federals.

Of the regulars 28 were wounded, including a lieutenant colonel. The number of revolutionists wounded is unknown, as they were carried away by their comrades.

Navarro's Report.

The official report of Gen. Navarro to Gen. Hernandez, chief of the military zone, says that he captured 30 horses, 13 arms of various makes and took one prisoner. Among the horses captured were two that formerly belonged to the 16th regiment, and among the arms captured were a mauser, a carbine and a saber belonging to the federal army. In the saddle bags on one of the captured horses were found "documents of some importance." The report says:

"During the fighting the lieutenant-colonel of the 20th battalion was slightly injured, and eight privates of the 10th battalion, 10 of the 20th, two of the ninth and eight of the 12th were wounded. The killed were two privates of the 10th battalion, one of the 20th, two of the ninth and eight of the 12th. Three men are missing."

Government officials say that there was absolutely no truth in a report from El Paso (sent out by the morning paper) to the effect that the federal troops lost 600 killed in an engagement at Casa Colorada.

Saved Navarro's Column.

Just how Gen. Navarro and his troops were saved from ambush before the battle of Cerro Prieta, where the general ordered his prisoners executed, is told by Gerald Brandon, a correspondent who was with the general's army at the time. He says that the rebels afterward told him they had camped within sight of Navarro's column for the purpose of drawing Navarro after them and ambushing him in a canyon. Relating how Navarro was saved, Brandon says:

"The loyal jefe politico of Custhutiachic galloped through the dangerous canyon in the darkness to warn us of the rebels' plan. Don Pepe Munoz surely saved Navarro's column from at least severe losses if not complete annihilation that night. The canyon between Buenos Aires and Custhutiachic is one of the worst places in the sierra. Its almost perpendicular walls shut in the road for about 15 miles of abrupt curves and rocky roadbed and had the 600 rebels who awaited us there attacked us at about the middle of the canyon they could certainly have wiped us out with impunity.

Much Credit to the Jefe.

"Don Pepe imparted his news and Navarro personally supervised the breaking of camp, which was effected without the slightest unnecessary noise. Within an hour we were on our way out of the canyon following the bed of an arroyo which in about three hours took us into the level country. We were not allowed to speak or to smoke lest the wary rebel scouts see us. It was bitter cold—at least eight degrees below the freezing point. After emerging into the plains we travelled 20 miles further, and camped at Rancho Munoz.

"The revolutionists missed us completely and we did not come upon them again until three days later.

"Don Pepe remained with us and when I left Pedernales he was still one of the generals favored counselors, his knowledge of the country and experience of the Yaqui war, standing the federals in good stead many times."

El Paso Herald, Jan. 4, 1911

INSURRECTION AND EFFECT ON EL PASO

El Paso is suffering on account of the insurrection in Mexico. In local trade circles many complain that their business has been materially interfered with and there has been a curtailment of the export trade from this city. On the other hand the imports from Mexico have not been interfered with and business in that line is going on as usual in the lines followed by local importers with the possible exception of ore shipments....

Does Not Affect Cattle.

One prominent cattleman who desired that his name should not be used says: "The trouble has not affected our importation of cattle except in the district between Chihuahua and Madera, and we have brought in most of those we bought in that section."

El Paso Herald, Jan. 5, 1911

LAST TWO YEARS THE

El Paso Short on Rain

DRIEST IN HISTORY

The year 1910 came near being the record breaking dry year for El Paso. Only one year in the history of the weather bureau in the city, established here in 1879, 32 years ago, recorded less precipitation than 1910....

The drought has been about as severe throughout west Texas during the past two years as it has been in El Paso and as a result the ranges have been denuded and many cattle have died. They met the recent cold spell in very bad condition and many deaths on the plains are reported. The loss to livestock men will therefore be heavy....

El Paso Herald, Jan 5, 1911

Live Stock
Movement More
Than Doubles

No El Paso industry has increased during the year past to any greater extent than that of cattle. Ranges in the United States are not plentiful and the cattle buyer must look to Mexico to get cattle for consumption in this country.

El Paso is the natural port of entry and a larger import cattle business is done here than at any other port in the country. Each year the figures increase and during 1910 they took a big skyward jump.

From figures obtainable to date, 208,214 cattle were imported here and \$530,000 duty was paid on them for...1910.

During the 12 months ending Dec. 31, 1909, only 105,465 were imported and duties paid on them amounted to \$386,475.

During the year, two new stockyards, the Southwestern and the Santa Fe have been opened at El Paso. John T. Cameron, who controls the Southwestern yards, has secured a franchise from the city council to erect a packing plant, Morris and company, heavily interested in ranches in Mexico and in the local Santa Fe stock yards, have an eye on this city.

Continued on pg. 5

UNION MEN TALK ABOUT POLITICS

**Take Some Raps at
Mayor and Promise
to Put Out Some
Candidates.**

Politics was the subject for discussion at the union labor smoker Saturday night.

During the course of the evening it was decided by all unions to refund dues in the sum paid for pol. taxes and all members were urged to secure their right of suffrage.

While addressing the meeting one member said: "After the Buckler building fire, when that building was being reconstructed, there was a strike of the sheet metal workers and mayor Kelly refused to permit the members of the union to go up on the roof of the building and talk to the men working there and even went so far as to prevent union metal workers from talking to nonunion men on the street. What the hell kind of mayor have we anyhow?"

Another delegate, a Mexican, said before election mayor Kelly always met him to have a drink, but that after the election, "he no know me."

Gutierrez De Lara, the advocate of revolutionary doctrines in Mexico, made a speech during the course of which he said: "The revolutionists in Mexico will win; of that we are confident, and when they do win, it is my purpose to organize the laborers into unions and then they will not work any more for 50 cents a day—they will receive from \$5 to \$8 a day."

It was also decided to vote against "the ring" and a fight will be made to elect two union to the city government. It was not definitely decided for what offices these candidates would be nominated but two men will be chosen later and will get the support of the union members—if what they said Saturday night is carried out at the polls.

El Paso Herald, Jan. 16, 1911

CAN INSURRECTOS SUSTAIN EARLY SUCCESS?

Exclusive to Bisbee Review

Bisbee, Ariz., Jan. 12th, 1911—Although the revolution threatening to consume Mexico only erupted November 20th of last year, Insurrecto forces in the northern state of Chihuahua achieved significant success within days of Francisco Madera's call to arms. The pressing question on everyone's mind is, can the rebel forces sustain this early momentum?

During the first week of the rebellion, Insurrecto forces surrounded and cut off federal troops at Ciudad Guerrero in Chihuahua. On November 25th, the federal commander there reported the water supply had been cut off and soon thereafter, rebels cut the telegraph lines.

Federal forces under Gen. Juan J. Navarro were dispatched from the capital, Ciudad Chihuahua, to relieve the besieged forces at Ciudad Guerrero. At the same time, Insurrecto Gen. Pascual Orozco, sent a portion of his forces from the siege of Guerrero to the vicinity of Pedernales, where they ambushed approaching federal relief forces, forcing the regulars to retire with heavy losses.

During that same first week, another rebel force under Cástulo Herrera occupied the important settlement of San Andres. One of Herrera's lieutenants, Francisco "Pancho" Villa, is rapidly making a name for himself. It was Villa who surprised a trainload of federal troops arriving at the station San Andres. Villa waited until the troops were detrainning and then ordered his much smaller force to open fire on the virtually defenseless federals. The federal commander, Captain Yeprez, was killed in the attack and his troops were forced to

retreat. Villa's surprise attack is being described by many as the first successful rebel action against regular troops. Perhaps the rebels can thank Villa's daring exploits for the large number of new volunteers from San Andres' swelling the ranks of Herrera's band. The men of San Andre are renowned for their skill with the rifle.

By December 5th, Ciudad Guerrero was under rebel control. A number of rebel leaders, including Abraham Oros and Pascual Orozco, claim credit for the successful siege, and this competition amongst prominent insurrecto commanders may not bode well for the future of the revolution.

Insurrecto success at Ciudad Guerrero was short-lived and within a week, Gen. Navarro recaptured Guerrero and defeated Orozco and the insurrectos at the battle of Cerro Prieto on December 11th. The gruesome aftermath of Cerro Prieto provides an ominous glimpse of what course this revolution may take. Gen. Navarro ordered 22 rebel prisoners, including some children, executed. At Navarro's direction, helpless prisoners were bayoneted without trial.

Since Cerro Prieto, Navarro has continued to push his forces forward, as other articles in this issue attest, but the rebels have exacted a terrible price for every federal advance. The real question remains whether the insurrectos can sustain the enthusiasm and popular support for the revolution.



General Juan J. Navarro posing with his staff officers

Cont. from pg. 4
Live Stock Movement

Cudahy and company have purchased land for the erection of a cold storage plant and are expected to also erect a packer, while the Schwartzchild, Salzberger company, another of the large combines, has been looking over El Paso for a packing house site. Swift, Armour and other big packers all have cold storage houses here.

That the next year will probably witness an even greater activity in the importation of cattle, is the belief of those engaged in this industry that the building of a packer will mean a great source of profit to El Paso.

Cattle are now worth about \$17.75 per head in El Paso, duty paid, which would make the imports during the past year worth approximately \$3,692,000, which is a remarkable showing for one industry.

El Paso Herald, Jan 11, 1911

Cont. from pg. 4
**FIRST BATTLE OF
MAL PASO**

The column eventually withdrew to Bustillos Station, having suffered 200 casualties (100 killed).

The federal success in the second battle at Mal Paso ten days later reopened the rail line through the strategic canyon, but Colonel Gordillo Escudero's victory does not erase the importance of the rebel victory in the first encounter.

**LOS ANGELES
BLOW-UP DELAYS
WORK IN EL PASO**

If the Llwellyn Iron Works of Los Angeles had not been blown up by dynamiters, the American Bank building would be completed before this time. The casing for the elevator shaft in the big bank building was being made at the iron works when the explosion occurred and there is a yawning space where the metal casing should be along the elevator shaft.

El Paso Herald, Jan. 16, 1911

Did You Ever try To Find Out Anything In Mexico?

Some of the Troubles of a News Gatherer

Have you ever tried to find out anything in Mexico? You have? Well then, did you ever find anything out in Mexico? You never did? But don't feel badly about it. Nobody ever did.

With the Mexican official no more informing than a hitching post, and the citizens distributing all varieties of rumor, the reporter's lot is not a happy one in Mexico during a revolutionary scare. You may know nearly everybody in town, call the town Ciudad Juarez of Villa Adobe. Yet, you will find nothing is sure. You only know what you see and you are not sure of that.

The Friendly Tip.

You meet the Mexican friend and he draws you into a doorway. "Have you heard about it?" he whispers. You have not. Then he tells you, his mouth close to your ear, "No?," you exclaim. "Yes," he affirms. "I have it from Don Jose." You ask: "Where did he get it?," and you are told, "from somebody very close to the jefe politico himself." So, you trace the rumor. You walk through the muddy streets and find that Don Jose is not at home. Then you go to the "jefatura" and wait one hour and 35 minutes to see a friendly official. He looks grieved when you ask him about it. He dare not tell you if it is true, but neither will he prove to you that it is not true.

Argument that is Vain.

Then you meet the amiable, talkative official. "You Americans should protect the border," he tells you in greeting. So you argue about it. "And your yellow press," he begins, "you are encouraging the troublemakers-these bandits." You comment that a yellow press is better than a hypocritical press. For a moment that staggers him, but he comes up very nicely indeed with: "Perhaps the American press is both." Then he adds something about

waiting "till the Japs come," and then you wade out into the mud. "The Japs will lick you." calls the affable official, and you hear him laughing loudly to himself.

Much Rumor, No Confirmation.

On the way along the principal street you are stopped many times by friendly informants. It is rumored that 300 have been killed at Guerrero. It is said that Juarez will be attacked on the last day of the month. It is said that the jefe politico just received a telegram that 4,000 men were marching on Casas Grandes. It is rumored that Gen. Frijoles was shot in the left ear while riding from Las Adobes to San Cayro. You ask each friend: "Where did you hear it?" He always hears it from a "reliable source," often as reliable as a bartender or a waiter.

Next you meet the merchant, an American. He knows all about it, and he tells you all he knows. It goes in one ear and out the other. You turn to flee but he detains you. "Investigate this," he commands. "I have it from the best channels." You promise to look it up and let him know.

With your head reeling, you rush to the office of a Mexican friend, a prominent man of affairs. He brings you into his private office, and locks the door. "What have you heard?," he asks. You tell him the most probable things. And then you ask him what he knows. He has heard nothing that would make news, but he leans close to you and says: "Did the rebels really win that battle day before yesterday?" You answer: "From all we can learn, they certainly did." He breathes deeply. "Ah, that is good," he says, "that is good. God help them." You smoke three of his cigarets and depart.

Everyone Hears Something

You lunch in a little Mexican restaurant, usually a quiet place. But everybody is "talking revolution." The youth who works in a store has heard something, and the young clerk has heard something else. When the "government man" enters the young man doing the talking receives a poke in the ribs. The atmosphere immediately calms. Then a forgetful youth breaks out with: "They call them bandits, but I call them defenders of the country a--." A poke in the ribs stops the orator, and he buries his face in a bowl of soup.

The afternoon is the same as the morning. During the day you have learned six things: That all is reported quiet in Casas Grandes; that Casas Grandes has fallen;

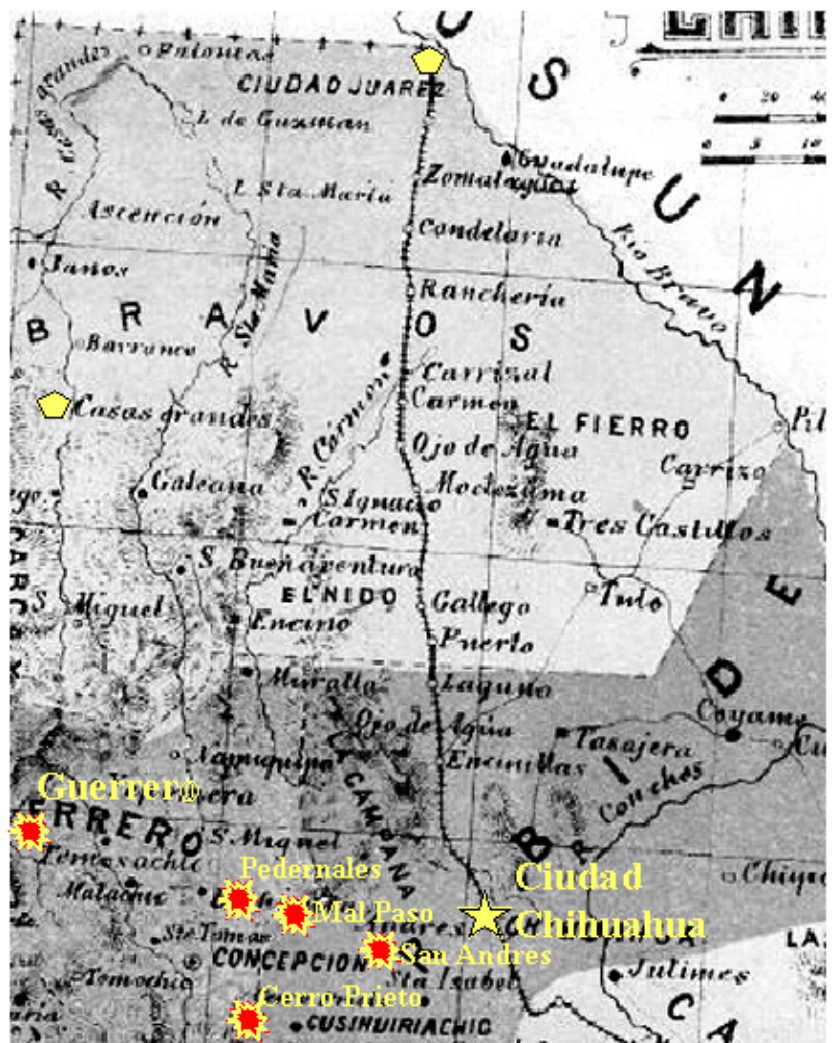
that all is reported quiet at the city of Chihuahua; that Chihuahua is in rebel hands; that all is absolutely quiet in Ciudad Juarez; that Ciudad Juarez will be attacked tonight. These are the fruits of your labors. Every report has been denied by officials and unsubstantiated by others.

Truth Will Not "Out."

Who said: "The truth will out?" But no matter who, he did not speak of Mexico, the land of "Quien Sabe," where the citizen confirms, and the official denies, and rumor runs riot, and where the reporter's lot is anything but a happy one. But come to think of it, nobody ever said the reporter's lot was a happy one anywhere. El Paso Herald, Jan. 28, 1911

CHIHUAHUA - SCENE OF ACTION

Exclusive to Bisbee Review



Fighting in Southern Chihuahua

Siege and Relief of Ciudad Guerrero, Battles of San Andres, Pedernales. 1st & 2nd Mal Paso. and Cerro Prieto,

BUSINESS AND CLASSIFIED ADS

Trans-Pacific Trading Company

Joe Dabrowski, a Polish businessman, will open the Trans-Pacific Trading Co. in Guaymas. The Trans-Pacific Trading Co will specialize in hardware, mining supplies, and beer that are manufactured in the German concession of Tsing Tao and copra and bird feathers from the German Marianas, Carolines, and Marshal Islands. Dabrowski is the Manager and chief salesman for the company. He will spend the next two weeks recruiting a clerk and setting up warehouse space.

McDelgado's Golden Spur Cantinas

Dr. Raymondo Kroch plans on establishing a chain of "McDelgado's Golden Spur Cantinas" near the railroad stations throughout western and north-western Mexico. They will be known as a cheap but reliably bland eatery with the catch phrase "Do you want a tall beer or a stimulating Dr Kroch's Peruvian Tonic™ with that?" Kroch's long range goal is to start a small bottling plant to make up his Dr Kroch's Peruvian Tonic™. This will require the acquisition of various exotic roots and herbs as well as stimulating powders originating in Peru and Bolivia. He will also need to hire a laborer to assist.

Faust Films Entering International News-Reel Field?

Sources close to the reclusive film genius, Onslow Faust, indicate Faust Films is poised to announce its entry into the emerging news-reel industry. Known for his moody, sometimes gothic productions, Faust is said to be close to clinching a deal of global proportions. Faust was unavailable for comment.

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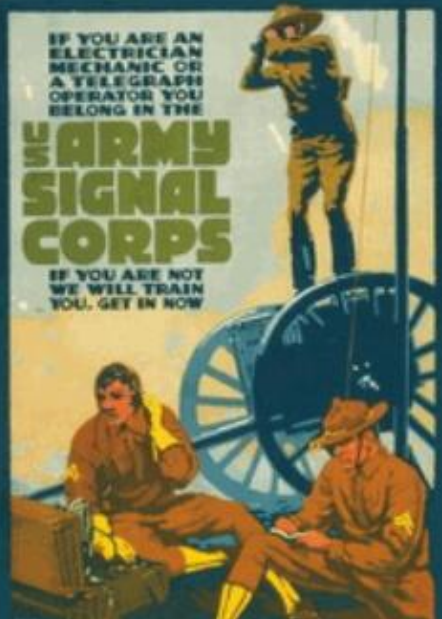
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