NOTAS.

(1)—Existe también otro grupo en política, que á sí mismo se intitula moderado. Lo constituyen elementos que militan en todos los partidos, careciendo de convicciones propias. Este grupo más bien debe considerarse como una ramificación de nuestro viejo Partido Conservador. Hay clericales de buena fe, conservadores de buena fe; pero yo nunca he conocido un moderado de buena fe, y si lo hay, confieso que yo no lo conozco. Generalmente, los hombres llamados moderados son peligrosos en política, porque hasta juran y protestan cumplir las leyes cuando están convencidos de que son perjuros: y, realmente, todos nuestros infortunios políticos son obra de esa gente.—Es muy fácil distinguir á los famosos moderados: si se refieren á los conservadores, los llaman traidores, y si á los liberales, les aplican el título de herejes.

Siendo título de orgullo luchar de frente por un principio cualquiera, teniendo los moderados la hipocresía y el lucro personal por mira principal, es más digna de estimación una oveja descarriada en camino real que un moderado de ésos. Acepto los tolerantes, mas no los moderados.

***

(2)—Si se trata de una lucha política, empuñan como bandera el botín y hasta el saqueo, aunque tengan que persignarse antes. Muchos rebeldes surianos entran á saco en las poblaciones llevando una imagen del Corazón de Jesús. Otros traen una Guadalupana.

***

(3)—Tampoco esos grupos pueden llamarse jacobinos, aunque los conservadores y moderados así lo digan. Porque seguramente que el jacobinismo en México ya no existe, al menos como grupo perfectamente organizado.

Ni lo anterior quiere decir que yo comulgue con las opiniones que se tiene y tuvo respecto del jacobinismo en México; porque á esa pléyade destructora que surgió del seno de la Revolución Francesa, se le deben las libertades democráticas de que ha podido gozar el mundo actual. Los jacobinos fueron una necesidad para destruir privilegios monárquicos bien arraigados.

***

(4)—Creo que la opinión internacional ha ido de abismo en abismo á este respecto. Si dentro los cargos concretos nos ha faltado valor para señalar responsables, en los hechos abstractos nos ha faltado cordura para juzgar. Nosotros somos los responsables de nuestras propias desgracias, aunque duela la afirmación: tenemos virtudes espartanas de valor, pero nos faltan las prendas atenienses de civismo.

***

(5)—Conociendo poco de instituciones democráticas, es lógico estar subyugados á quienes más saben, máxime cuando nos unen lazos obligados á los Estados-Unidos. Todavía no podemos cantar las victorias de los pueblos fuertes.

***

(6)—"¡Cuánto mejor me fuera decir que somos superiores á los Estados-Unidos en el ejercicio democrático! Pero carezco de razones en que apoyarme. Todavía profesamos la idea de que quien debe y no paga, obra bien; doctrina codificada solamente en los pueblos sin honor internacional. Nuestro mal entendido orgullo estriba en resolver nuestros conflictos interiores y exteriores á punta del sable; lo que no constituye, ciertamente, una base sólida para una nacionalidad respetada ante los ojos del mundo externo."—América contra Europa, t. v. pág. 402.

***

(7)—Esta actitud puede ser observada tranquilamente por las Potencias europeas, mas no por los Estados-Unidos; por lo mismo que los intereses son diametralmente opuestos.

Says revolt is at an end—Madero Takes An Optimistic View in Messange to Congress.

«MEXICO CITI, Sept. 16.—But one reference to the relations between the United States and Mexico was made by President Madero in his message to-night to Congress, and that was in conection with the American claims for indemnity growing out of the battle of Juarez in 1911. The reason for their remaining unsettled, he informed Congress, lay in the exaggerated demands.

Regarding the $20.000,000 war loan made in June, he said that $18,000,000 of the loan had already been expended. The president declared that the revolution was practically ended and ascribed to a certain few whose ambitions were unsatisfied in the revolution against Diaz, and to a certain part of the press which he alleged had given "false and exaggerated news," the spread of the belief that the government was weak.

In his discussion of the claims of Americans for indemnity, President Madero said that the government, in an effort to settle the claims, had instructed two consuls to investigate. Eleven claimants, he added, appeared at Douglas and six at El Paso, seeking indemnity for wounds that they had received at Juarez, "due in some cases to their negligence, and in others to an impertinent curiosity to witness a battle."

The indemnities granted, he said, were based on judgments rendered in similar instances in American courts.

The remainder of the message contained assurances that peace would speedily be restored and dealt with plans for improving tho army and with interior financial conditions.

Though he admitted that small bands of rebels were operating in the State of Sonora and that bandits occupied the atention of the army in the States of Morelos, Guerrero and Mexico, that slight disturbances existed in a few other states, the president said that he regarded the revolution as practically ended. He alleged that the belief that the government was weak had been spread by a certain few whose ambitions had been unsatisfied in the previous revolution, and that "strength to the new movement had been given by certain portions of the press which has published false and exaggerated news, sowing panic in the homes of honorable citizens."

Referring to the $20.000,000 war loan, contracted las June, the president said that eighteen millions of the amount had already been expended in maintaining the campaign against the rebels. He notified Congress that the government would have to be authorized to make another loan. He called attention to the fact that the request some time ago for authority to make a loan for the interior of 5 per cent for paying indemnities and railway subventions had not yet been granted. He said that the state finance department had passed upon 2,616 claims, which had not yet been paid.

Including the 20.000,000 pesos borrowed, the president said that there was in the treasury June 30 the sum of 51.729,000 pesos.

President Madero recomended compulsory military service.»

(8)—Públicamente declaré tal cosa durante mi estancia en Washington, al protestar en contra del desembarque de marinos norteamericanos en territorio nicaragüense y condenar la política internacional de Mr. Knox, Secretario entonces de Estado del Presidente Taft. El siguiente editorial del "Washington Herald" comprueba mi actitud:

"México, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua.

It appears that the criticism of Senor Didapp, the representative of the Mexican revolutionists in Washington, and former Mexican Consul General to Spain, Turkey, and later at Norfolk, Va, is pretty well founded when, in his public utterances, he criticises Secretary Knox's "dollar diplomacy", which he maintains

is making a mess of it in all Pan-American affairs, especially so in Mexico and Nicaragua.

As regards the former, Senor Didapp says that, unable to protect Americans lives and property by showing a firm attitude toward Madero, the department has been forced to the expedient of assisting the Mexican government by allowing Mexican troops to cross American territory in their attempt to get closer to the revolutionists. This, adds the Senor, under the rules of international law, is equivalent to a declaration of war against the revolutionists on the part of the United States.

While The Herald believes that he is wrong in this contention, because the Mexican revolutionists are not yet recognized as belligerents by the Powers, yet it is a queer way of upholding the laws of neutrality. If this is considered fair on the part of the United States, then it would hardly be a greater violation of neutrality to throw a few brigades of United States regulars across the Rio Grande for the purpose of re-enforcing the Madero armies.

It would seem, therefore, that there is some ground for the contention of Senor Didapp that our government already has "intervened" when it allowed Mexican troops to cross American soil on their way to attack the revolutionists.

Secretary Knox, while away on a mission which an Assistant Secretary could well have fulfilled, leaves Pan-American affairs in a badly muddled conditions and the question may be permitted what good his recent trip to Central-American soil has accomplished. His peace efforts have made a dismal failure of preserving the peace in Nicaragua.

The object of our proposed treaty with that country has been to authorize the executive branch of the United States government, with the consent of Congress, to intervene in Nicaregua, as it did in Santo Domingo in the alleged interest of the protection of American lives and property and the maintenance of public order. We know what that has meant to the Dominicans. Neither was property protected nor order maintained. The natives were overawed by the aid of the American forces. All debts of that republic, since the year one of its existence, were combined into bonds, and these exchangad for pieces of paper called Dominican American "guaranteed national bonds". These bonds have the interest guaranteed by the United States, but not the principal, by the collection of customs moneys.

If seriously looked into it will be found that Americans hold large blocks of the old debts of Nicaragua. The State Department had such an easy time in the Dominican intervention deal that it also may have given assurances to Nicaraguan professional patriots with bundles of old scrip. But the Senate balked, because, were the United States to side with one faction against another, it would make it quite uncomfortable for American industrial expansionists.

It looks to The Herald that. when the smoke has cleared away, the United States wil be found collecting Nicaraguan customs duties in the interest of American pioneers. This is known as "Dawsonizing the Monroe Doctrine", for it avoids annexing the republics, while it obliterates them from the map as international factors of discord. Despite the fact that the Senate has refused to sanction the grabbing of a neighboring republic's custom-house, it would seem that those interested in the possibilities of spoil possess sufficient powers to have the State Department spread United States marines over Nicaragua interior towns. This is apparently evidenced by the fact, quite palpable, that a battalion of American marines had been dispatched to Granada, which, is not on the line of communication betwen Washington and Minister Weitzel, in order to rescue some girls alleged to be held in a French college.

What we should like to know is what these girls, this purely domestic affair, have to do whit the Nicataguan question?"

***

(9) Lo mismo que afirmo hoy, dejé sentado en 1905, al dar á luz mi obra fundamental sobre cargos concretos con el título de "Responsabilidades Políticas de Mexico", cuando nadie osaba decir una palabra.

***

(10) Creo que los mismos que tuvieron la culpa de que la revolución encabezada por Orozco no triunfara, son también los culpables, mancomunadamente, de ulteriores desastres en el país. En la misma Revolución del Norte quisieron infiltrarse; para lo cual conviene leer lo publicado por "The Morning Times", de El Paso, Texas, el 27 de abril de 1912, cuando Emilio Vázquez-Gómez y sus aliados pretendían que se me asesinara, al desempeñar una comisión diplomática en beneficio suyo ante el general Orozco y en época en que todos los vazquistas eran perseguidos en Chihuahua por los elementos revolucionarios y aquéllos se confinaron á esconderse en territorio americano. Todo vazquista entonces era puesto en los presidios de Chihuahua por orden de Orozco, y muchos fueron expulsados á territorio americano. Entre los encarcelados y después expulsados se encontraron los señores Garza Aldape y todos los llamados vocales de la famosa junta emilista. Perdida la causa vazquista, fuí comisionado por el mismo Vázquez-Gómez para llamar la atención del general Orozco de que urgía la unión y los elementos. Entonces, sin que yo lo pudiese advertir, Vázquez-Gómez y los dusos pretendieron que se me asesinara una vez en territorio revolucionario.

***

(11)—Y si fué un solo gremio el responsable, él está constituído por los elementos formados por el señor Limantour y se llaman «científicos;» á cuya cabeza se encuentran los señores don Rosendo Pineda, don Pablo y don Miguel Macedo, don Joaquín Casassús y don Emilio Pimentel y Fagoaga.

***

(12)—Se había formado en México, á las espaldas del general Díaz, una sociedad anónima con el título de Partido Científico, la cual hacía y deshacía de los destinos nacionales y en cuyas manos estaba de los ciudadanos. Véanse mis obras publicadas en 1904, 1915, 1906 y 1907.

***

(13)—Léase el siguiente despacho de «The Baltimore Sun,» del 16 de Septiembre de 1912, y dará una idea exacta de mis labores entonces en favor del país.

"Blames Wall Street. Señor Diddap Charges Americans With Backing Madero. Brings in Taft's Brother. Representative At Washington of Mexican Revolutionists Issues A Bitter Attack—Inquiry Begun.—(From The Sun Bureau.)

Washington, Sep. 16.—Senor Pedro Diddap, the Washington representative of the Mexican revolutionists, issued today a long statement in which he outlines the position of the Mexicans who are now trying to overthrow the Madero administration.

Diddap charges Madero with breaking faith with the people who backed him to depose General Diaz and asserts that he has failed to inaugurate the reforms as he promised.

Senor Diddap also charges that Madero has the support of powerful American financiers who have large land and mining holdings in Mexico and that it is for this reason that the American Government is aiding the Madero cause by permitting his troops to use American territory to make war on the revolutionists.

Says Wall Street Had A Hand.

After outlining the causes of the Madero revolution, Senor Diddap continues:

"The masses responded to Madero. In the meantime his father and brothers were dealing with Wall street and establishing revolutionary committees on the border at San Antonio, El Paso and Douglas, through which they bought munitions of war. All this was being done at about the same time that a President of the United States was shaking hands with Diaz, promising him better international understanding and lasting friendship.

"Of course, all this was known to the Government of this country, but instead of complying with the treaty signed a few years ago it made an apparent demonstration by sending 20,000 troops to the border in order to frighten Diaz and open the way for victory for the Wall street interests which were behind Madero. The Mexican people accepted that demonstration as a token of friendship, because they wanted Diaz out of power.

"Once in the Presidency, Madero allotted the highest ofifices to his own family. He made the Government one of dynastical family and nepotistical affair instead of a popular Government. And to make things worse, he dropped all the revolutionists that supported him in the field and forgot all about the 'Plan of San Luis Potosi.' The only thing he remembered well was to comply with the wishes of the American interests that backed him up.

Mentions Taft's Brother.

"The Waters-Pierce Oil and the Standard Oil Companies had as prizes the dissolution of the El Aguila Mexicana; Morgan, Speyer and Harriman had almost got control of all the railroad lines, and Hammond and Charles P. Taft had obtained valuable mining concessions.

"In view of these conditions, and because Madero had refused to comply with his promises, the same soldiers that put him in power demanded an explanation of him. When he was unable to give it they called upon their fellowmen to continue the struggle until Madero is deposed from power.

"The revolution is now in control of 20 States. It has 40,000 men in the field, who are well equipped. We would have been in Mexico City by last April had not the American Government interfered by persistently supporting Madero."

* * *

(14)—Lo mismo lo hizo Knox respecto de Nicaragua, como podrá verse en el siguiente documento-acusación, presentado al Congreso Americano en contra del entonces Secretario de Estado de los Estados-Unidos.

Lo que es suficiente para justificar mi aserción.

"Inspired by that profound sense of justice, which has permeated the citizens of the great American Republic since its foundation, and with an abiding confidence in the integrity of the representatives of these people in the United States Congress, I beg to present the humble memorial of the citizens of the republics of Central America, who have suffered from the consequences of the coercive and iniquitous policies of the Department of State, under the direction of Philander C. Knox.

"The purpose of this feeble memorial is tofold: 1. To acquaint the American public and the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives with some of the details of Mr. Knox's so-called "Dollar Diplomacy", as applied to the Central American republics; 2. To exert what influence our facts may possess in making for a restoration of the bonds of true friendship between the peoples of Latin-America and the United States, which the ruinous and selfish policies of Mr. Knox have sundered.

"In this work I have been aided by some of the most brilliant statesmen of Central America, all laboring with a patriotic impulse and an earnest, sincere desire to establish justice where iniquity and false pretense have wrought naught but ruin and devastation, misunderstanding, discord and bitterness. In this memorial, as well as in personal testimony before the Senate Committee charged with the investigation of matters relating to the Nicaraguan revolution, I have sought to substantiate all of my charges with documents; and, in not a single instance, have I inscribed a statement which I believed to be less than the truth.

"Although the facts which I herewith present show that the great foundation principles of liberty and justice of the mother of republics have been ignored and hidden in the intricacies of the false doctrines emanating from the Department of State, the citizens of the smaller republics to the south have yet a firm faith in the people of this great country and place this earnest appeal before their representatives in the hope of arousing an interest in Mr. Knox's dealings, which will result in a searching investigation and eventual justice.

"While the result of the recent presidential and congressional elections in the United States assures an early change in the personnel of the State Department, with perhaps a marked change in the policies which this government will pursue in its foreign relations, the injustice inflicted upon Central America, through the perniciuos "Dollar Diplomacy," has been too great to be ignored by people of patriotic impulses. For that reason we are unwilling to forget the past and leave the people of the United States in ignorance of the noxious schemes and wrongful acts which have been perpetrated under the cloak of "diplomacy."

"In this memorial we have striven to present in detail a true picture of the interference of the State Department in Central American affairs and results of the Knox policy. Summarized, briefly, we attempt to show:

"1. Under the pretext of giving aid to the small Central American republics, the State Departament has used what it is pleased to term "Dollar Diplomacey" to force upon these peoples loan contracts which would give to a coterie of Wall Street bankers not only millions of dollares tainted with illegitimacy, opportunity for immense graft, but an absolute license to exploit the vast resources of the

countries and even administer their governmental affairs.

"2. The terms of the loan contracts which Secretary Knox has so assidously sought to fasten upon Nicaragua and Honduras are vicious, and, when truthfully revealed to the American public, will produce expressions of abhorrence and indignation.

"3. The Knox policy of dealing with Central America has instilled a pronunced anti-American feeling, where before naught but feelings of friendship toward the people of this great republic existed; turmoil and strife, revolution and poverty have been the baneful results.

"4. In one instance Mr. Knox has given active support to a revolution in Nicaragua, in another instance he has opposed a revolution and sacrificed the lives of American soldiers that he might keep in power an usurper and traitor, the poor tool of the Secretary in his scheme to deliver the country over to New York bankers.

"5. Mr. Knox adjudged Zelaya a dictator in Nicaragua and drove him from power, setting up a government which has brought poverty in the stead of prosperity; discordance in the stead of harmony; despotism in the stead of liberty; on the other hand, Mr. Knox has insistently supported the worse tyrant and dictator that Latin-America ever knew in President Estrada Cabrera, of Guatemala.

"6. With the full knowiedge of the State Department filibustering expeditions have been permitted to leave Gulf ports for Central America, and in one instance the knowiedge of the departure of such an expedition was used as a bludgeon in a desperate effort to force the President of Honduras to approve a Morgan loan contract, which, it was well known, was distasteful alike to the president, the congress and the people of Honduras.

"7. Designing American financiers desired American intervention in the recent Nicaraguan imbroglio, on the other hand, they were wount to have the United States Government adhere to a policy of non-intervention in Mexico. In Nicaragua, except for the killing of two American members of the Nicaraguan army, in actual battle, American life was never endangered, nor was American property destroyed; in Mexico a number of Americans have been wantonly killed, scores of others have been wounded, some have been held for ransom, and millions of dollars of American property have deen destroyed. In Nicaragua Mr. Knox intervened; in Mexico he has adhered to the policy of non-intervention. These are facts: the inference is of something un-American.

"8. Facts concerning acts of the State Department in its relations with Central America frequently have been concealed from the American public, or else distorted or exaggerated. Sometimes semi-official statements given the press in Washington for American consumption have been totally at variance with the true facts and not infrequently there has been apparent desire to prejudice public opinion in favor of the attitude of Mr. Knox and his co-workers through such distortion.

"Among many of the documents which I present here, and among those which I have already laid before the Senate Committee, some of the more important wee

entrusted to me by Senora Hortencia O. de Madriz, widow of tbe former President of Nicaragua, Dr José Madriz. At the time of Dr. Madriz's untim in May, 1911, he was engaged in preparin a history of the State Departmentes, relations to 1 the1990 revolutionthe State De Madrizssr d tettnhemaapiraaaehsN documents and factess which he collected be now given to the American Congrss and public, not only in vindication of the memory of this great statesman, but for the benefit which may accrue to the American people, through knowilcdge of the pernicious acts committed by certain officials of the American Government.

"In my testimony before the Senate sub committed, presided over by Senator A. B. Fall, at El Paso, in October, I found the committee anxious to secure light on the conduct of Mr. Knox and his agents in the Central American republics. I placed in Senator Fall's hands many of the most important documents which I brought to this country, satisfied that the cause of a weak nation, my adopted country, was in good hands. On my trip to Fl Paso I was accompanied by the well-known Honduranian counsellor, Dr. Angel Ugarte, as my legal adviser.

"Although born in Ruesia, I am, with all my heart a Central American and have been honored in my adopted country with important governmental positions. It is the cradle of my wife and of my children and it is my earnest desire to do all within my power toward building up its prosperity and making of it a country wherein we may enjoy liberty and the blessings of a stable Republican Government. I have dedicated all of my effortes and endeavors to this cause, which, always, will remain sacred."

JUAN LEETS.

*
* *

(15)—Algunos de los cargos hechos en la anterior acusación pueden dar más exacta idea del asunto.

*
* *

(16)—Estando en rebelión armada, fuí el primero en sugerir de que el señor de la Barra era el hombre más apropiado para la Presidencia, porque los Estados -Unidos lo habrían aceptado; pero no estaba yo bien enterado de su gestión administrativa durante el Interinato, por encontrarme en Constantinopla entonces, como su enviado Consular. Hechos posteriores me han hecho creer que el señor de la Barra se había aliado con sus enemigos, sin embargo, quise trabajar por él según el siguiente troso:

FACTIONS UNITE ON DE LA BARRA

DECLARES HE IS THE LOGICAL MAN FOR PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF MEXICO IS STRONGEST OF LOT. ZAPATA AND OROZCO READY TO ACCEPT HIM AS SOON AS PRESIDENT MADERO IS OVERTHROWN

WASHINGTON.—Sept. 16.—Juan Pedro Diddap, representative in Washington of the Mexican revolution, received a telegram to-day from agents in Mexico City who said that Didapp's suggestion, made some time ago to the revolutionary

chiefs, that Francisco De la Barra is the logical man for provisional president to succeed Madero, would likely he adopted.

As soon as Madero is ousted, said the telegram, all facctions would unite on De La Barra, who is regarded as the strongest man in the republic. General Zapata, General Orozco and their followers are said to be ready to accept De La Barra as soon as Madero is overthrown. The business and banking classes, according to the telegram, are working to get Madero to resign and De La Barra, who served as provisional president for eight months when Diaz resigned, being succeeded by Madero, is now living in retirement in Mexico City. The Madero government offered him the ambassadorship to the United States and to France, and, when he refused that, a position in the Cabinet, which he declined.

State Department ofificials here say the United States would be glad if events in Mexico would elevate De La Barra to the presidency. When he was ambassador here under Diaz, De La Barra was popular with the State Departmente and was regarded as the most able diplomat Mexico ever sent to Washington. Ofificials here believe that De La Barra, if at the helm of affairs in Mexico, could quickly restore order and secure a lasting peace.

Didapp declared to-day that reports that General Orozco is ind danger of capture by United States troops are unsounded. Orozco, he said, "could carry on the war along the border for fifty years, if necessary."

The revolutionary envoy to-day fired another broadside at the State Department declaring that permission given Madero's soldiers to cross American territory was equivalent to a declaration of war against the revolutionists, therefore, under international law, had the right to retaliate against Americans in Mexico and against American troops.

***

(16 bis)—Hay que distinguir entre los gobiernos legales y los gobiernos constituídos: es legal un gobierno cuando en su eleccion concurren circustancias indispensables en su esencia constitutiva, y es absolutamente constituído cuando el pueblo unánimemente lo acepta. De ahí la divergencia que se podrá notar en una entrevista dada por mí en septiembre de 1912 y algunas opiniones mías posteriores. Y como deseo que se aprecien mis afirmaciones, envueltas en otros detalles, paréceme oportuno endosar aquí toda la entrevista referida, publicada por la American Telegraph Press, á raíz de mi prisión y al dar cuenta con ella á sus lectores. Dicha entrevista, compuesta de más de 4,000 palabras, fué publicada en grandes diarios americanos el 23 de septiembre de 1912, día en que fuí arrestado, por denuncia del mismo Vázquez Gómez, hecha á las autoridades americanas, al saber que estaba para cruzar á territorio mexicano, con el fin de reorganizaias fuerzas revolucionarias del Norte y avanzar sobre la Capital de la República, al mismo tiempo que las fuerzas del general don Félix Díaz avanzaban de Sur á Norte.

Senor Didapp Put Behind The Bars.
Rebel Diplomatic Agent Declares Madero Has Ultimatum from United States.
Gives Him Month More to Continue

"The Arrest of Senor Don Juan Pedro Didapp, or the Mexican Spies in El Paso on the Job".—A play.

Cast of characters: Don Juan Pedro Didapp, diplomatic representative of the Mexican revolution in Washington, D. C; L. E. Ross, secret service agent of the department of justice; Felix Summerfeldt, representative of the Mexican president: Jack Neville, ex-newspaper reporter, now a Llorente spy; soda water dispensers, citizens, drug bottles and other accesories that go to make up a drug store. Props, gold badge for Ross and cigar for Summerfeldt.

Time: Sunday morning at 11:30; place, Scott-Withe's drug store on Oregon street.

At the rise of the curtain, D idapp enters the drug store with a Herald reporter, who has just finished interviewing him, and sits at the soda water fountain. He is dressed in a business suit and does not look like a diplomatic representative. He orders a lemonade. Didapp sipping his lemonade. Simultaneously the screen door of the entrance to the drug store on Oregon street and the one to the entrance in the lobby in the Mills building open. Summerfeldt and Neville enters the first. and L. E. Ross enters the second. The entrance is made hurriedly and stealthily.

Didapp (still sipping his lemonade): "Ah, this is a good drink.

The arrest

Ross (aproachiing him from the rear and tapping him on the shoulder): ',Juan Didapp" (with suppressed emotion) "you are under arrest."

Didapp (turning his head with the straw in his mounth): "What am I charged with?»

Ross (looking at the glass of soda water on the counter, says nothing.) From all appearances the glass of soda water was the only chargeable thing in evidence.

Didapp: «Where is your warrant? I have done nothing».

Ross (apparently laboring under excitement, and throwing back the lapel of his coat and showing the gold badge): «I am Ross, a department of justice man». (Again tapping Didapp on the shoulder, grandy): «Come with me.»

Didapp: «You will permit me to findish my drink?»

Ross (condescendingly:) «Go ahead.»

While the dialog is in progress betwen Didapp and Ross, Summerfeldt stands at the cigars counter. His eyes are apparently closed but they are fastened on the two principal characters An electric fan in a nearby corner stirs the fuzz on Neville's hat

Taken To Jail.

Didapp finishes his drink, and in company with Ross he makes his exit thr ough

the south entrance.

A woman (to Sommerfeldt:) Vhat are you doing around here, making all these arrests?»

Sommerfeldt: «I did not make this one. He is a blackguard, (referring to Didapp. Laughs and exits through front entrance.)

Didapp was taken to the county jail Sunday afternoon by L. Anderson, said to be a special deputy United States marshal. Didapp was docketed as arrested by him.

Sunday night Ross stated that a warrant had been sworn out in San Antonio for Didapp, charging him with a violation of the neutrality laws in connection with Vazquez Gomez and others. He stated that the warrant was in San Antonio but he had been informed of its existence by Thompson, a secret service man, who had arrived in El Paso Sunday morning, following Didapp.

Was Here Five Months Ago.

Didapp was in El Paso about five months ago and registered af the hotel Angelus under the name of Juan Gaza. At that time he claimed to be the representative of European banks, and his mission here was to investigate the conditions of the Mexican revolution in the north, as conducted by Pascual Orozco, he said. The revolutionists, he said, were trying to negotiate a loan of $ 10,000.000 and he was sent by the banks to make the investigation.

Didapp was sent to Chihuahua frcm Juarez on a special train for a conference with Orozco. Upon his return to El Paso, he declared that he told Orozco that if he would accept Vasquez Gomez as a leader, who would instal a civil committee, he would advise the loan. Didapp stated at that time that Vasquez Gomez was the only man for president of the republic. He declared that foreign powers would accept him and that the United States would then takes its cue from them and recognize the belligerency of the revolutionists.

Refused Orozco a Loan.

The failure of Orozco to accept Gomez, he said, was the reason for the refusal to make the loan. Didapp or Gaza disappeared from El Paso and was not seen again until Saturday. He declared then that on his prior visit to El Paso he did not wish to be known. He was here three weeks at that time, during which he made several trips to Juarez. On several occasions, banquets were tendered him by Col. Pascual Orozco, sr.

Now he is in the same El Paso jail with the senior Orozco.

After goirg to Washinton, Didapp disavowed allegiance to Vasquez Gomez and on his return here Sturday, he declared that Francisco de la Barra is the only man to restore peace in Mexico.

Didapp was here for 24 hours before the United States secret service men could locate him, although they had been trailing him from Washington, hoping to arrest him when he reached Texas. Tnompson, a secret service man, who was on his trail, did not get here until after Didapp was arrested or about the time of the arrest.

Didapp Says Madero Warned.

When arrested Sunday morning, Senor Didapp that just finished giving a Herald reporter an interview in which he declared that the United States would intervene in Mexico in 30 days. He said the recent messages sent by the States Department of Washington, D. C., to president Francisco I. Madero at Mexico City by Mexican minister Calero, gave Madero that length of time to restore peace in the republic. In the event peace is not restored in that time, then the United States will intervene, he says. For this purpose, he says, both the Pacific and Atlantic fleets are being held in readiness; troops have been movilezed at convenient points. When intervention comes the first act of the United States will be to establish a blockade at Veracruz, and in anticipation of this event, four battleships of the Atlantic squadron are kept hovering near that port, he further declared.

There are only two possible ways in which intervention might be staved off, he said. The first rests in the hands of the chamber of deputies. If that body, as intimated, will depose Madero, then the matter of intervention will be dropped, Didapp declared. If intervention comes war with the United States will then be the result, he says, for intervention will mean that.

Has Held Important Offices.

Senor Juan Pedro Didapp is former Mexican consul general to Santander, Spain; Norfolk, Va., and lately to the Ottoman empire with headquarters at Constantinople, Turkey. He is now one of the diplomatic representatives of the Mexican revolutiou at Washington D. C.

Gives Madero Thirty Days.

Aside from every other consideration, Francisco I. Madero has but 30 days to reign in Mexico, according to the revolution representative. It was asserted that if the chamber of deputies refused to depose him, and the Mexican congress fails to call for his resignation, 30 days will see the end of the administration of Madero. For in that time, it was asserted, the revolution will have gained such force that will be impassible to stop it.

"The revolution in the north is like a ball game compared to that in the soutch said Didapp. "Here in the North the fight is being waged solely on political grounds, while the fight in the South is being carried on by Zapata for a principle.

"That the United States means to intervene" he continued, "everyone in Mexico fully realizes. Madero must get out. If he will not on his own accord, he must be put out, or intervention will surely come.

"I am informed through a secret source in connection with the State Department in Washigton, that that department has sent recent messages to Madero in which it has given him 30 days to restore peace. At the end of that time if he has railed to do that it will result in intervention. Everyone knows that Madero is incapable of restoring peace in the republic. So our only chance is to ha-

ve him put out.

Madero to Blame.

"I want to tell you that if intervention comes, Madero will be the man who will be blamed for it. He will he the first one that will be killed. The federal soldiers who are fighting alone in a half hearted way know that Madero will have caused interventidn. Of course, if that comes, both sides will unite and fight the United States."

***

(17)—Al referirse a mi prision la American News Association, hace las siguientes alusiones; pretendiendo indicar que mis ataques al Secretario Knox hicieron mella en su ánimo y había comenzado á contestar con prisiones. Véase ese despacho á continuación.

***

DIDAPP'S ARREST TO BE TAKEN UP

Friends Declare It Is a "Frameup" and Will Ask That Congress Give It Consideration

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—Friends here of Juan Pedro Didapp, former Mexican diplomat, who was arrested in El Paso on September 21, charged with violation of the United States neutrality laws in conection with the Mexicans revolution and the operations of the Vasquéz Gomez junta at San Antonio, say they are going to bring Didapp's case before congress at the next session in December.

They claim that Didapp was arrested on a trumpedup charge, on orders of the department of justice here, because when he was in Washington before going to El Paso, Didapp issued several red hot public statements, severely criticizing the State Department's Mexican and Nicaragua policies.

These statements were widely printed throughout the country. This, say Didapp's friends, greatly irritatated State Department officials, who quietly "tipped off" the Department of justice to have Didapp "pinched" when he arrived in El Paso. For weeks before Didapp left here, his home was Shaudowed by detectives, agents of the Department of justice, it is declared. These sleuths learned that Didapp left for El Paso and when he arrived there had him arrested by federal officials. The diplomat's friends here declare his arrest was a "frameup" and when Congress convenes they intend to have the whole matter ventilated, as well as an investigation of others arrests of revolutionists in el El Paso.

Didapp formerly was Mexican Consul general, under the Diaz administratión, at Paris, Madrid and Constantinople. His last post was Consul at Norfolk, Va. He is the author of several text books on international law and was considered one of the best of the Mexican diplomats serving in Europe.

His lawyer here, judge James H. Blount, formerley United State district judge in the Philippines, has taken his case up with the department of justice.

***

[18]—Me tenían tan indignado los procedimientos de Calero y el Gobierno Americano, que nombré abogados notables para que demandaran al Departamento de Estado, según el telegrama de la Prensa Asociada, que reproduzco aquí.

Didapp to sue officials.

Juan Pedro Didapp, held in jail at El Paso, on charges of alleged violation of the neutrality laws, has employed a leading firm of attorneys here and will sue officials of the Department of Justice for damages, alleging conspiracy to hold him in jail without just cause. His lawyers claim the State Department caused Didapp's arrest in El Paso through the Department of Justice because Didapp had criticized in a public statement in Washington the Mexican policy of Secretary Knox.

***

Y, para que se vea qué tratamientos tenía yo en mi reclusión y se vea que se nos daba, en unión de mis compañeros, es pertinente reproducir lo publicado en «El Paso Herald», á raíz del fracaso del levantamiento del general don Félix Díaz en Veracruz, y telegrafiado á los principales diarios del mundo por las agencias de información telegráfica. «The Associated Press», «American Telegraph News», «American Telegraph Press» y «United States Press».

Didapp says Díaz Will not die. Declares Madero Dare Not Have Rebel Leader Executed. Three Rebels are in condemned Cell.

That Francisco I. Madero dare not carry out the order of having Felix Díaz shot, «whose capture was the result of treachery and deceit on the part of Gen. M. M. Beltran,» and that Veracruz is destined to fall again into the hands of the revolutionists, was the declaration of Juan Pedro Didapp, the representative of the revolutionary party in Mexico, who, with Col. Pascual Orozco and J. Cordova, ex-secretary of the revolution, has for the past five days been confined in the condemned cell at the county jail.

"Madero dare not have Felix Diaz shot," declared Didapp. «He is in divorce from the legislative power in Mexico. His chamber of deputies opposes him, and parliament stands with the chamber of deputies. Should Madero contenplate having Diaz executed, the chamber of deputies would go out on the streets and cry for war. The senate would uphold it.

"Zapata, who is within 15 miles of Mexico City, has instructions to march on that city, should Diaz be shot, and hold the Madero family personally responsible for the execution of Diaz. In this attack, Zapata would be joined by Gen. H. Aguilar, with 300 men; Gen. Diaz Ordaz, with 600, and Gen. De La Llave, with 800. The 32 federal officers who deserted from Monterrey and are now operating in the state of Tamualipas, would assist in the attack.

join him. Several letters were exchanged between Diaz and Beltran before the latter marched on to Veracruz. Beltran agreed to join Diaz, 'and of this Diaz has proof in writing. That explains why there was no fighting at Veracruz. Beltran is a traitor. Diaz is a godfather of one Beltran's children.

"The fact that Diaz is captured does not affect the revolution. It will grow

"Diaz's overconfidence, chivalry, and trust in Beltran, resulted in his capture," continued Didapp. "Beltran betrayed that trust, and the Mexican people will deal with him for that betrayal. Diaz has turned over to Cap. Hughes, of the battleship Des Moines, documentary evidence of the agreement of Beltran to stronger" declared Didapp, and in that, Col. Orozco and Cordova heartily acquiesced.

"Madero has denied that Zapata and Orozco were working with Diaz, but that is another one of his misrepresentations. Zapata and Orozco are working hand in hand, and were carrying out the Diaz plan.

Not in Accord With Elder Diaz.

"Diaz was never in accord with the polices of his encle as advocated by Limantour. For this he was practically banished from the republic in 1896, when he was sent as consul general to Santiago, Chili. He was recalled from that post in 1898 and given the captainship of the department of police of Mexico. In 1909 when the Diaz-Corral ticket was victorious, Diaz moved to the lower part of California. It was reported that he was going to raise in army against his uncle. This was without foundation. He simply showed his opposition to the Cientifico victory, with which he was not in accord.

"Diaz is the youngest politician in Mexico. He is either 41 or 42 years of age. If Madero has him shot, Madero will not last a week longer.

Are Crowded in Condemned Cell.

"They do things in El Paso they would not dare in Washington", declared Didapp. and he looked around the condemned cell, which was filled with the three cots of the prisioners. There was no room for anything else. The cell, which is on the second floor of the jail, is a steel box set in the center of a room which is fenced off by a steel wall. To get to the cell, the entrance must be made through the door in the wall. There is enough space between that wall and the cell for a runafound. But the three men declared that for five days they had been kept in the cell and were not even given opportunity to walk around. The cell is ordinarily used for the safekeeping of prisoners who have been given the death penalty.

"El Paso is in a class by itself in this Mexican situation," declared Didapp. "I was in Washington five months, and there as a representative of Vasquez Gomez. Of course, there are no longer any Vasquistas in the field. I have repudiated Vasquez Gomez. There in Washington they would not arrest me, why they would not dare do in that city. American manhood, I shoul think, would cry against such things that are being fostered and carried out by Llorente here. It is a disgrace to your country.

Says Arrested Was Ilegal.

"I was arrested without a warrant. You saw that. One of their men went to the hotel and carried down my baggage. He forced me to give up the keys. He said that if I did not, he would force the locks. I told him to open the baggage before me. This he did not do. Have they a right to keep my personal effects?

"Y had a morocco pocket book in my suitcase with $50 in it. That has never been returned to me. Also a Savage revolver and 50 cartridges. They took 300 sheets of my private correspondence paper; also a photograph of a young woman, but this was later returned. They gave me back my baggage, but have not returned the keys. Have they the right to keep the keys? My lawyer says not..

"I saw the complaint they made against me here. It charges me with attempting to conspire to put a rebellion on foot."

Didapp said that he had been told that he and his companions would again be placed in cells on the first floon of the jail Monday. Until five days ago, he stated, they were in cells on that floor.

Jailer Makes Statement.

"Orozco, Diddap and Cordova were put in the condemned cell at my orders" declared chief deputy sheriff Stanley Good Monday morning. They were put in there to suit some changes that I am making at the jail. In the course of the next two or three days, they will be put back in cells in another part of the jail.

"The county jail is run by the sheriff of the county, and none other, said the deputy. "The only drawback to it is that the prisoners can't get any exercise."

* * *

El carcelero fué miembro activo en la revolución de Madero y agente confidencial del ex-Cónsul señor Llorente, que permitía que espías del Gobierno Mexicano estuvieren enterando de la correspondencia de los presos políticos y dirigida a la cárcel de El Paso, Tex.

* * *

(19)—Los últimos acontecimientos hacen evidente este punto. Cualquiera que hubiese tenido cuidado de leer atentamente todo lo que pasó con nosotros, siendo opositores al gobierno del señor Madero, y note la diferencia ahora, quedará convencido de esta verdad.

* * *

(20)—Ampliamente ha expuesto esta verdad don Emilio Rabasa en su libro 'La Constitución y la Dictadura".

* * *

(21)—Si los Estados-Unidos tuviesen empeño en aprender algo sobre México, mandarían gente imparcial para que hiciese estudios independientes y serenos.

* * *

(22)—Es inconcuso que la diplomacia americana ha sufrido terribles errores á este respecto. Para estudiarnos y entendernos, es imposible hacerlo desde el Smithonian Park.

Creo tambien que la diplomacia mexicana no ha estado á gran altura; Y con

la una brusca y precipitada y, la otra descuidada, burlesca y tardía, las dificultades han debido aumentar.

***

(23)—En septiembre de 1912, al comprender las intrigas de don Emilio Vázquez Gómez, la Prensa Asociada publicó, en ambos Continentes, el siguiente despacho:

Didapp Scolds at Vasquez Gomez

Declares that He Has Forfeited All Claim to Respect of Mexicans. Wants Gomez to get into the fray.

Washington, D. C., Sep. 7.—Sr. Juan Pedro Didapp, representing one faction of the Mexican revolutionists, has sent the following telegram to Emilio Vazquez Gomez, at San Antonio, Texas:

"In view of the fact that Gen. Orozco still remains at the head of the revolutionary forces, it appears very clear that you and your junta have been repudiated by the Mexican people now fighting for their liberties. This repudiation is because of your refusal to assume active leadership on Mexican soil, as repeatedly urged by me after obtaining information from the highest authorities here. By remaining on American territory, you have needlessly aroused American resentment against all Mexicans and brought about your own arrest for violation of the neutrality laws of this country.

"If I do not receive assurances within 24 hours that you will fulfill your obligations to me and the revolutionary cause, I shall hold mysely free from any connection with you and rightly proceed only in behalf of the revolution, as I see fit. The revolutionary movement and the country at large have suffered a great deal for the lack of a civilian leader who could assume the provisional government and give protection to the huge foreign enterprises and business interests. For this lack of courage to assume responsbilities, we have been called bands of robbers and looters. It is time to put a stop to these uncertain conditions in order to save the country's dignity.

"Throngh true facts and document, I have found out that senor Vasquez Gomez and his junta have been acting separately from the people in the field and when they declared Gen. Orozco a traitor, they did not rely on the consent of the military forces. On the contrary, it seems to me now that the Vasquista people have tried to avoid themselves troubles and wait for the glory of the victory, thus deceiving everybody and delaying the downfall of Madero

"Without any connection whatever with the chiefs of the northern army, they draw manifestos and make them appear as coming from the military leaders. Above all, the Vasquista junta, refused cognizance and repudiated by the men operating in the war against Madero, has created the enmity of all political parties in Mexico and brought about a state of affairs very delicate and serious in the international relations of Mexico. Advised to cross the border, Vasquez Gomez has proved lacking of courage by continuing under a foreing flag.

"All these things, and the personal political ambitions of his few followers,

now make him unfit to continue at the head of any party and as bad a president as Madero himself. His fanatic followers incapable to grasp the seriousness of the situation, are deceivers and traitors to their own pouple."

***

(24)—En efecto, yo creo que el malestar actual obedece, entre otras causas, á falta de justicia distributiva. Porque hay muchos que poco les importa la política, si pudiesen obtener justicia. En varios Departamentos del Gobierno, los empleados reclaman justicia; los operarios de las fábricas piden justicia. Y por todas partes se anda en pos de la justicia. Existe un problema militar, indudablemente, pero también existe un problema político: la República desea un gobierno republicano-demócrata, hasta donde sea posible el ejercicio de ese privilegio entre nosotros. Por lo mismo, si las elecciones son imperfectas y sube al poder un moderado, un conservador ó un fanático, la guerra civil tendrá que diezmarnos; pero si asciende al poder un gobernante liberal, que sepa respetar las leyes que nos rigen, la paz será un hecho y volveremos á la prosperidad, habiendo tenido un ejemplo de que el pueblo quiere libertades públicas dentro del orden y la ley.

Tengamos valor para confesar que en México falta la administración de justicia, y que los gobernantes se han preocupado muy poco en ajustar sus actos á leyes que nos rigen. No todos los descontentos son revolucionarios, pero sí todos los ciudadanos piden justicia y los gobernantes están obligados á impartirla. Y si la justicia no se reclama entre el fragor de las balas, tampoco á las quejas legales se debe contestar con el estampido de los cañones, destituyendo empleados honrados y útiles y diezmando vidas y propiedades.

¡Cuando en México haya justicia, la paz será un hecho!