

GEN. BERNARDO REYES AND HIS DETRACTORS.

monuments which Gen. Bernardo Reyes has reared during the years of his Governorship would endure, great testimonials to the flourishing condition of the State and its people during the time that he watched over the destiny of Nuevo Leon. Regardless of the circumstances of the future, these monuments will forever bear witness to the faithful service of Gen. Reyes to his State, to the excellency of an administration which deserves the sincerest praise of all just people—that administration which, owing to political differences contrary to the interests of the country, has been assailed by those who, lacking even a pretext on which to base their allegations, have resorted to malicious falsehood and slanderous misrepresentation.

Can the defamers of Gen. Reyes, in their frenzied eagerness to obliterate the facts of his administration, destroy the landmarks of its daily pro-

gress and raze the monuments erected by his hands?

It would require ages to accomplish such pernicious work. But, granting that such would be possible, with the clearing away of the dust of the ruins History would appear, unchanged, to pay its tribute to the actions of a man who faithfully served his Nation and his State.

The name of Carthage and the renown of its greatness exist today, notwithstanding its destruction during the period of the Punic Wars.

At the present time, happily for the Nation, war, with its battles—lamentable but oft times bringing glorious victories—is not engaging attention. Instead of powerful factions in arms, a contemptible war of intrigue must be reckoned with, the venomously poisoned arrows of those involved in it being directed at the spotless armor of a gallant soldier and a great statesman.

## The Political and Criminal Intrigue Against General Reyes.

What the Republic of Mexico owes to Gen. Reyes as a soldier, and what the State of Nuevo Leon owes to him as a Governor, has been superficially touched upon.

Throughout his career as a soldier and statesman the personality of Gen. Reyes stands out clear and strong, ever an influence for good. But against this personality have been launched charges—so utterly absurd as not to deserve consideration were it not for the maliciousness with which they are clothed. The hands that launched these charges are the same that fain would tear down the monuments of History and consign to oblivion the antecedents of Gen. Reyes.

"It was Gen. Reyes," declare these enemies of public good, "who, on the 2nd of April, last, ordered that an opposing political demonstration be terminated by armed force."

The demonstration in question was held under the mask of the celebration of the glorious victory achieved by Gen. Diaz in action against the Imperial troops, 36 years ago.

The question naturally arises, why was it that these intriguers had the audacity to launch such absurdly false and slanderous charges without fear that their infamy would recoil on them in the shape of legal punishment due such action? A brief explanation is due, because under ordinary circumstances it would seem inconceivable that such calumny could be given birth in the midst of a society for whose good the accused had

consecrated his services—in a law abiding community where acts deserving of esteem and respect should not be allowed to be made the objects of attack on the part of the audacious and criminal.

At a time previous to the attack on Gen. Reyes preparations of great importance, affecting the general politics of the country, were in progress at the National capital. Gen. Diaz, wishing to retire from the Presidency, inspired by a noble and patriotic desire to see his country continue to march majestically onward under the direction of a personality other than his own, undertook the work of combining and harmonizing certain elements with a view of assuring the permanency of his great National work.

A certain man was selected to lead in carrying out the work outlined by President Diaz, and to him was given power and prestige. The foremost of his supporters had previously formed a political group, prominent in which were some men who had never inspired the confidence of the country. A homogeneous Ministry was formed, of which Gen. Reyes became a member. But from the day that he took charge of the Department of War certain members of the group before mentioned manifested hostility to the Executive of Nuevo Leon. This hostility and consequent lack of confidence soon made it apparent that it would be impossible to amalgamate the different elements, and this finally proved to be the case. As a result



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Gen. Diaz abandoned his plans for a change in the Presidency.

The hostility of these partisan factions to Gen. Reyes grew to such an extent that their leaders even refused to respect the wishes of the one who should have been their director, and who, it may be said, was on the most friendly terms with Gen. Reyes. Gen. Reyes was attacked by these factions through the medium of various politically colored journals, and, being vigorously defended by other newspapers, wishing to prevent his name being used as a pretext for dissensions in the Government—as he officially stated—he resigned his office as Minister of War and returned to Nuevo Leon to again take up the reins of Government.

With the return of Gen. Reyes to Nuevo Leon, his enemies carried the war on him to this State, using the advantages which the high positions in which they had been placed—for the purpose of effecting the contemplated political change—in an effort to injure him.

In Nuevo Leon they sought malcontents to serve as their instruments against Gen. Reyes, whose re-election was the subject of discussion from the hour of his return to Monterey. These malcontents were found in the chaff which the Reyes administration had swept aside in its onward march of progress, and they, encouraged by the leaders and the leaders' journals in the National capital, ignoring merit, truth and justice, took up calumny and slander as their weapons, and sought to attack only through false charges.

These traitors to their State were informed by the principals in Mexico City that, in order to bring about a

change of attitude on the part of the Supreme Head of the Nation, who is invariably on the side of justice, and who favored Gen. Reyes, who was the universal candidate of the people of Nuevo Leon for re-election as Governor, it would be necessary to go to the greatest possible extremes. As the opposing group had no one worthy to be placed as a candidate against Gen. Reyes, they were reduced to the plight of having to choose a ridiculous figure, respecting whose antecedents it would be loss of time to speak. With this man as their "dummy," they began an active war of misrepresentation and slander. Being adepts in such lines, without antecedents to protect and nothing to lose, they entered with impunity into one of the blackest intrigues ever launched against a public man of prominence since the restoration of the Republic.

From the leaders in Mexico City the Nuevo Leon traitors received instructions to use every means to provoke a state of siege in this State, and were lured into the belief that in the event of their being interfered with by the local authorities they would be protected by Federal action; that Federal troops would come to their assistance; that the influence of persons of high standing would be used in their behalf, and that they would even find favor with members of the National Congress. As a result of this deception there was witnessed in Monterey, the capital of one of the most prosperous and progressive States of the Mexican Republic, an exhibition of audacity on the part of criminals and scandal mongers, in the midst of exemplary society, probably unparalleled in the history of any Republic.

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From out of this hotbed of intrigue there issued the lawless yells in the manifestation of February 5th, last,—the seditious sheets published in this city, whose falsehoods were strenuously echoed by those dailies in Mexico City in the service of the malicious leaders there, who lost no opportunity to fan the flame of sedition—the rowdyish actions on the part of sixteen students of the School of Jurisprudence—the plans for the banding together of inebriates and others more criminal, in which company insults to the Government were as frequent as unmentionable acts—the threats of the sheet "Redencion," which, in its first issue, appearing in the month of February, announced that a political demonstration against Gen. Reyes would be made on the 2nd of April, the day on which the Nation celebrates the anniversary of a great triumph, in Monterey and other towns of the State (which latter proved impossible for the reason that in none of the smaller towns were there to be found persons willing to follow the agitators in the capital)—the threat published in the sheet "Justicia," referring to a demonstration which it stated was already arranged for—the instructions for the purchase of pistols at the hardware stores and pawnshops in anticipation of the events planned to follow—and finally the responsibility for the seditious proceedings of the 2nd of April at the Plaza Zaragoza, when two citizens, innocent of any part in the demonstration, were killed, together with three policemen, all of whom were shot from behind, and three citizens and three policemen were wounded seriously.

And it is this murderous action, which had been threatened and for

which preparations had been made, which was started by some pre-arranged means or by some of the drunken demonstrators, and in which the victims of treacherous shots in the back were policemen, not one of the demonstrators being killed, which the originators, believing themselves protected in any extreme of calumny, have sought to charge to the Chief Executive of the State, whose every thought and action has been for the welfare of the people he governs.

No better demonstration of the low moral level reached by the enemies of Gen. Reyes could be possible than this accusation, hurled at him by criminals and their accomplices, in the hope of injuring his political standing, as though a low, barefaced lie, shouted from the gutter by intriguers and propagated by a maliciously directed press, would be sufficient to accomplish such an end.

But perversions of truth and lying offers of help were necessary to encourage the idle and vicious persons in Monterey, and the members of the "Ponciano Arriaga" Club in Mexico City, which organization is known by its Anarchistic tendencies; to turn the heads of others and throw them into criminal action; to encourage, in the midst of cultured society, in a Nation characterized by order, justice and morality, the daring and insolence resulting in the recent alarm—daring and insolence that reached such a stage that actual criminals, strutting about with unequalled boldness, dared to attempt to shoulder a crime for which they were responsible on the shoulders of the Governor of the State, a man holding front rank in the confidence and respect of the Nation.



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And that "Ponciano Arriaga" Club, of Anarchistic tendencies, dared to put the slanderous accusation in form and take it before the dignified and honorable Representative Body of the Nation.

It is but reasonable to suppose that in the due course of time the penalty of the law will fall on the intriguers and defamers, not only in satisfaction to the persons so viciously attacked, but also in satisfaction to the society outraged and the Nation injured. Should the Nation allow such actions to go unpunished it might expect that misrepresentation and falsehood would regularly appear at the Bench of Justice to plead for the downfall of just and honorable men, who by sacrifices and ability had gained the respect and admiration of their countrymen. Reparation will be as certain as the case is exceptional, as far reaching as the intrigue formed by the enemies of a faithful public servant.

Formidable antagonism has already come to the scene. It could not be otherwise. Antagonism to that residue found far below the goodness and greatness of the people of Nuevo Leon; to the insatiable, unrestrained ambition of those who for years have conducted a school of intrigue in the

capital of the Republic; to that group of men who claim to be liberals but are not liberals, in whose midst the Medusa headed Anarchy looms up; to all those corrupt elements which were combined to form that venomous black wave that was launched against the figure of Gen. Reyes for the purpose of overthrowing and destroying him. It is antagonism against incapable and outcast people, weak and vicious enough to be easily influenced into any manner of corruption; against the intriguers of Mexico City, whose ambitious aims are in direct opposition to the wise and prudent policy which has the welfare of the Republic as its end—a policy supported by Gen. Reyes under the regenerator of the Nation, the illustrious Gen. Diaz—and who are eager to destroy any man and any policy found blocking their traitorous steps; and against the Arriaguists, who might be more properly spoken of as Anarchists, who dared to file monstrous charges against the President of the Republic, as they dared to file charges against Gen. Reyes, before the National Congress.

The black wave was rent asunder with the criminal outbreak of the 2nd of April, and swept away with the last effort, the so-called "accusation."

## Protests and Testimony Against the Slander— Evidence of Latter.

When the black wave formed by the combination of vicious elements threw itself upon Gen. Reyes, it did not find him alone, much less weak. It came upon him in the midst of his duties as Governor of Nuevo Leon, and it found him surrounded by the affections of a people acclaiming him as their candidate for re-election—a great people, who, notwithstanding the fury of the attack made against him, hesitated not a single instant in supporting him throughout the territory of the State. And while obstructionists and malcontents, encouraged by the leaders in the intrigue, made crude war upon him, these staunch supporters, in various ways and in various places, gave striking evidence of their admiration and friendship. On the morning of the 2nd of April, at the very hour when less than a kilometer distant guardians of the public peace were being assassinated by the enemies of Gen. Reyes, 2,500 of these supporters gathered together to publicly acclaim him as their candidate for re-election. And in that patriotic demonstration Gen. Reyes generously counseled his supporters to respect the political opinions of his opponents.

With the rending asunder of the black wave of misrepresentation and slander came the imprisonment and scattering of those responsible for the crime of the 2nd of April. And later came the contradiction of their false charges by overwhelming testimony.

On March 25th, 1903, the commercial, banking, professional, industrial

and laboring interests of Nuevo Leon sent to Gen. Reyes the following written manifestation of support and gratitude:

"General: On the occasion of your temporary absence from the Executive Office of this State to worthily occupy the high position of Minister of War and Marine in the Cabinet of the illustrious President of the Republic, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the banking, commercial, industrial, professional and laboring interests of the State expressed, in writing, regret at your separation from the State, which, owing to your energy, ability and unimpeachable integrity, had taken front rank among the States of the Mexican Federation.

"This expression of regret carried with it the gratitude of the people of the entire State, who fully appreciated the benefits they had received at your hands.

"By virtue of your wise, energetic and prudent government, General, peace was brought to Nuevo Leon and perfect harmony reigned among all classes. These changes in conditions attracted large amounts of capital, which was distributed throughout the State; resulted in the opening of many schools; caused commerce to flourish; created industrial and credit institutions, which greatly increased the general wealth, and brought about a multitude of other benefits which are now the pride and honor of this powerful and industrious people.

"And now, by reason of your return to again take charge of this State, taking advantage of the fortunate cir-



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cumstances of the recent inauguration of two mammoth industries, which were started under your previous personal administration, and which it is believed will be of great benefit, not only to the State of Nuevo Leon, but to the economic conditions of the Nation, we, who are not connected with politics, who devote ourselves to our work, who ask from the Government only the guarantees desired by those who seek an honest livelihood, who look for the preservation of the peace established by the illustrious President of the Republic, Don Porfirio Diaz, again make public our sentiments of gratitude, previously expressed, tendering another vote of confidence for your beneficent and honorable administration."

The Victoria Club, in an enthusiastic meeting held in the Juarez Theater on the night of April 25th, agreed to formulate, and did formulate the following protest, which, signed by over 500 citizens of Nuevo Leon, was submitted to the Congress of the Nation:

"We, the undersigned members of the Victoria Club, residents of Monterey and in the full enjoyment of our rights, in meeting assembled, on the date below written, in the Juarez Theater of this city, hereby make known that we have learned through several newspapers of the Capital of the accusation made against Gen. Reyes, Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, before the National Congress, by the members of the Ponciano Arriaga Club; that as residents of this city we are fully informed of public occurrences, particularly that of the 2nd of the present month, and the statements embodied in the accusation here referred to are absolutely false.

"Further, that we wish to make

known that the accusation, relative to which Congress will take proper action, not only affects the official accused, but gravely, and without reason, injures the State, because it creates the false impression, should the statements of the accusers be believed, that an intolerable condition of affairs exists. And we consider it our duty as citizens of this State to publicly proclaim that such a condition does not exist, for the reason that silence on our part, who are in a position to know, might be construed as a partial confirmation.

"As a result of these circumstances we therefore resolve:

"First—That the Victoria Club protests against the false and misleading statements contained in the accusation presented before the Congress of the Nation by the Ponciano Arriaga Club, directed against Gen. Bernardo Reyes, Governor of Nuevo Leon.

"Second—That these original resolutions be taken to Congress for the information of the members, and that if possible they be filed with the original accusation.

"Third—That the protest contained herein be transmitted, by telegraph, to the President of the Republic, for his knowledge.

"Monterey, April 25th, 1903."

At a mass meeting of residents of Monterey, in which were a number of witnesses of the occurrences of the 2nd of April, and among whom all professions and various lines of business and labor were represented, resolutions were prepared and forwarded, on April 26th, the same as the resolutions of the Victoria Club, to the Chamber of Deputies in Mexico City. These resolutions, which were signed by more than 3,000 persons,

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including men of every walk in life, millionaires as well as laborers, read as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Monterey, in the full enjoyment of our rights, having learned of the accusation against Gen. Reyes, presented before the Chamber of Deputies of the Federal Congress by the members of the Ponciano Arriaga Club, from absolute knowledge of the occurrence referred to, declare that the accusation is notoriously false.

"We further declare that the accusation against Gen. Reyes is prejudicial to the credit and good name of the State, inasmuch as, regardless of the truth, the Chief Executive is charged with atrocities; and we take this means of formally denying the assertions made, pending the investigation, which, when completed, will make known the true facts.

"And as an act of patriotism, as this matter pretains to the Government of Nuevo Leon, and according to our duty as citizens who have received unlimited benefits at the hands of the accused Chief Executive, we have adopted the following resolutions in the hope that they may throw light on the facts and aid justice to prevail:

"First—Resolved, that the undersigned protest against the false statements contained in the accusation made against Gen. Bernardo Reyes, Governor of Nuevo Leon, and presented before the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of the Union by the members of the Ponciano Arriaga Club.

"Second—Resolved, that these resolutions be sent to the Chamber of Deputies for the information of its members, and for the purpose, if they see fit, of being at-

tached to the accusation in question. "Monterey, April 26th., 1903."

In a meeting held on April 25th, the Honorable Legislature of the State of Nuevo Leon adopted the following significant resolutions:

"Resolved—That the Thirty-first Constitutional Congress of the State of Nuevo Leon tender a vote of confidence to the Governor of the State, Gen. Bernardo Reyes, and declare that his executive actions are strictly in accordance with law.

"Resolved—That these resolutions be transmitted to the Federal Congress and to the President of the Republic, and also to the Governor of the State."

This fire of public indignation in Monterey extended to other towns of the State, among whose inhabitants were some witnesses of the occurrence of the 2nd of April, and similar public protests against the accusation concerning Gen. Reyes were made. Montemorelos, San Nicolas Hidalgo, Mina, Cadereyta, Allende and Gral. Teran contributed to such protests. Among the protests is also a letter, signed by 20 opponents of Gen. Reyes, who side with justice and protest against the false accusation.

At the head of the multitude of protests brought out by the accusation against Gen. Reyes is that made by Deputies for the State of Nuevo Leon to the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress. It reads as follows:

"In the recent session, held on the 26th of the present month, an accusation was presented before this body by the Liberal Club 'Ponciano Arriaga' against Gen. Bernardo Reyes, Governor of Nuevo Leon, which State we have the honor to represent. Not



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withstanding that in the preamble of this document various acts are set forth, designated as grave crimes, attributed to this official, they do not, as might be expected, form a basis for the charges made, but merely serve to show the malevolence and malignity of the accusers. For this reason they do not deserve our consideration. In respect to the direct charges, however, it is different. Their nature is such as to require our immediate intervention, for fear that our silence might be construed as a passive confirmation, or a tacit confession of our unwillingness to comply with our most sacred duties.

"The accusers, echoing the false and calumnious fables invented by the agitators in Nuevo Leon, and their more or less sincere accomplices in the City of Mexico, accuse Gen. Reyes of having broken up, by means of armed force, a parade of his political opponents, held for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the glorious victory of the 2nd of April; of causing police and soldiers distributed in the streets and on the roofs of surrounding buildings to fire into the crowd. To this startling story they add statements of imprisonments, orders for assassination, etc., some serious, some absurd, but all showing malevolence and venom.

"It seems almost beyond belief that history could be so falsified, facts so changed and truth so disguised, so shortly after an occurrence, especially when communication is now instantly possible and railroads bring cities so close together. It also seems passing strange that so little respect should be shown the National Representation as to bring to its knowledge such a series of defamations, whose simple

presentation should excite the indignation of all just and impartial men.

"The Deputation from Nuevo Leon, the majority of whose members were in Monterey at the time of the occurrence referred to, now formally makes known to this body that the statements made by the Ponciano Arriaga Club are wholly false, and would deserve nothing but contempt did they not disclose such grave guilt on the part of the originators.

"The truth is that the opposition to Gen. Reyes, which in this accusation is made to appear the victim of an official attack, hypocritically mixing their petty interests with the celebration of a great National triumph, apparently prepared for the proceedings, of which they now complain, beforehand, arming themselves, spreading alarming information throughout the city, and boldly announcing that blood would flow on the morning of the 2nd of April.

"The disgraceful occurrence of the day mentioned is attributed solely to this same opposition, the members either provoking what happened by their attitude and contempt for public order, or deliberately planning the entire proceeding which resulted in the murder of several policemen and the accidental killing and wounding of several men in the crowd.

"It is not the desire of the Nuevo Leon Deputation to prejudice the opinion of the Chamber in respect to this matter, for the members neither have the right to do so, nor would it be judicious to become involved in a proceeding, which has been regularly and properly taken up, before the time prescribed by the Regulations. They only demand that the action of this Honorable Body be awaited, when

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they feel that the position they have taken will be justified and their good names sustained.

"It is incontrovertible that, if the statements made in this accusation were true, it would be the duty of the representatives of Nuevo Leon in this Honorable Body, more than that of any others, to impeach the Governor of that State for malfeasance in office.

"The people of Nuevo Leon have conferred on the members of this Deputation their representation; they are bound to maintain inviolable the rights of the people who elected them to the positions they occupy.

"Our silence, therefore, would merit the sharpest censure, indicating either a lack of knowledge of our duty or complicity in the intrigue, especially as the individuals who have raised their voices before this House, assuming our functions and pretending to know things which have no foundation in truth, are foreigners to Nuevo Leon. This meddling of foreign agents in the affairs of our State, was there the slightest pretext for such action, would imply neglect of duty on our part. This, then, is the reason we have deemed it our duty to clearly state our position in the matter of this accusation. And, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, we announce that our silence up to this time has signified neither passive confirmation of the charges made against the Governor of Nuevo Leon nor submissive acceptance of them. We have not raised our voices because the crimes alleged at Monterey do not exist outside the imaginations of a group of conscienceless malefactors; because what has been said relative to these matters

has been the result of an infamous intrigue, conducted by a handful of politicians, blinded by ambition and impelled by jealous hatred; because our positions as representatives of the people of Nuevo Leon, whom they attempt to make appear as victims of unjust treatment and savage assault, is not on the level of such scandal-mongers, but on the side of truth, justice and right. We leave to the accusers in this matter the satisfaction of having brought to the attention of this Assembly the most colossal defamation in the history of the Republic; the satisfaction of having attempted to vent their black hatred against a high official of this Republic, engaging with the voice of rancor the attention of this grave audience.

"Subsequent events will show whether defamatory and slanderous accusations, which are prohibited and punishable under the penal code, are means for revenge permitted in this Hall; whether such acts cease to become punishable as crimes before the Congress of the Nation. If here, as elsewhere, they are crimes, they should be severely dealt with, particularly as they would then constitute an outrage on this Honorable Assembly.

"In the meantime, we discharge our duty by herewith formally declaring that the charges brought by the Ponciano Arriaga Club against the Governor of Nuevo Leon are absolutely false and libellous, and this document is framed to set forth our position in the matter.

"We beg of the Assembly that this document be sent to the First Commission of the Grand Jury, the members of which are already proceeding



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with the investigation of this matter.  
"Hall of Sessions of the Chamber of Deputies,

"Mexico, April 22nd, 1903.

"Francisco Martinez Baca,

"Manuel Serrano,

"Jesus Maria Cerda,

"L. Sepulveda,

"Jose Lopez Portillo y Rojas."

Gen. Reyes is not alone, and further more is not weak. He will see the black wave so furiously launched against him disappear without leaving a single stain.

Truth and justice are eternal and will prevail.

As was said in the beginning:

History can not be obliterated nor can facts be changed. Neither can that which is criminal be converted into that which is good, simply because those who are interested in so doing either do not, or will not, recognize the truth.

Future events in connection with this matter will more clearly reveal the truth and bring to Justice its proper homage.

## Just Action By Certain Opponents of Gen. Reyes.

From "El Espectador" is taken the following article:

"Monterey, April 28th, 1903.

Dr. Ramon Treviño,

"Director of El Espectador,

"City.

"Dear Sir:—For the confusion of certain persons, who, we are sorry to say, are natives of Mexico, we beg to hand you herewith a letter received by us, signed by various gentlemen of the opposition, relative to the disgraceful occurrence of the 2nd of this month, for publication in your fearless daily if you deem the same consistent. We are

"Yours truly,

"Florentino Cantu,

"Ricardo B. Panza."

"In compliance with the request of the transmitters, the letter addressed to them follows:

"Monterey, April 23rd, 1903.

"Messrs. Florentino Cantu and Ricardo B. Panza,

"Gentlemen:—To the various confidential questions, which, based upon our friendship, you have put to us, we take pleasure in replying as follows:

"First—We are not in favor of Gen. Reyes' re-election as Governor of Nuevo Leon, not because we do not consider him deserving of that exalted honor, but because we believe, in accordance with Article 81 of the State Constitution, that he is debarred from re-election, and because we would prefer to see in his place a son of Nuevo Leon.

"Second—We were at Porfirio Diaz park among the participants of the celebration on the morning of the 2nd of April, and were at Plaza Zaragoza at the time of the disgrace-

ful occurrence of that date, which we all sincerely regret.

"Third—Some of us were on horseback in front of the Casino building at the hour of the riot, and can testify that not a single shot was fired from the building. Had there been firing from the building it is only reasonable that some of us, forming the line in front, would have fallen. The same can be said of the Municipal Palace from where, we know, no shots were fired. And here, we of the Cavalry, wish to announce that we were not commanded by poltroons and cowards, like Carlos Leal Isla and Andres Viteri, who were taken by Adolfo Garcia Flores from under a pile of rubbish in the river bed after the riot.

"Fourth—We went to the demonstration at the Alameda thinking that it related to a National celebration, and the only chief we recognized was our able friend, Don Miguel Morelos-Zaragoza.

"Fifth—We reiterate that we went to the demonstration because we understood that it was exclusively in honor of the hero of the glorious battle of the 2nd of April, 1867, to render the honor and love we feel for our great President, General of Division Don Porfirio Diaz, and we had not the slightest intimation of what was to follow.

"Sixth—We can state in absolute truthfulness that among the participants in the demonstration of the morning of April 2nd, lead by the members of the Nuevo Leon Electoral Convention, there were many intoxicated persons, and that one of these