

## "I Am A Common Indian" Is Huerta's Proud Boast

Grim, silent, taciturn, distrustful and distrustful, Victoriano Huerta is standing out against the world, like the leader of a pack of northern wolves, a sign of weakness from him, a momentary relaxation of most unyielding power, and he will fall. Then every wolf in that fierce pack which has followed him will be at his throat.

Few people have trusted General Huerta. Porfirio Diaz did not trust him, and when, at Vera Cruz, the aged dictator was saying his last adieu to Mexico, he was asked why he had not sent General Huerta against Francisco Imhoffe Madero in the north. Porfirio Diaz knew his people. He replied:

"Because I did not trust him."

That was before Huerta's star appeared on the horizon of Mexican politics.

No one has trusted General Huerta before or since the day Porfirio Diaz took his long, last, lingering look at the bleak sand hills at Vera Cruz, Francisco Imhoffe Madero did not trust him, and to-day, while the game of politics is being played on the Mexican stage, there is not one man who has confidence in the iron man who seized and holds power in the Mexican capital.

"I am a common Indian," General Huerta has said many times. He is proud of his Indian blood.

But there is about the man who calls himself the provisional constitutional President of Mexico more than is common to the Indian. Possessing the cruelty of the aborigine, he is without the loyalty commonly attributed to his ancestors. Crafty to a degree, a politician and a diplomat, Huerta has achieved what no other Indian could have done, and he has flaunted his defiance in the face of the world.

Silent and Expressionless.  
To those who know him best, Gen-

eral Huerta is the silent man. He seldom speaks, and always his face seems the same—expressionless, lips tightly compressed, eyes cold and black and penetrating, looking straight ahead. When he speaks it is slowly, and at times his voice is so low that his words are scarcely audible. And then he will clench his hand and strike the nearest object a resounding blow, as if to accentuate his power to command obedience.

Many stories are told of his home life, but there are few who know him at home. When he leaves the Palacio Nacional late in the afternoon he often motors or walks down Avenida de San Francisco to one of the fashionable tea houses of the capital, and there he holds what in factiousness is called a "cabinet meeting." It means a social talk with members of the cabinet, who follow him there to drink a cup of tea while their chief beguiles the time with cognac served to him in a teacup.

To disturb General Huerta after he has reached his home, whether at one of the numerous houses he has purchased since he seized the government or at Chapultepec, is something few men will attempt. To gain admission to the private rooms of General Huerta requires nerve and perseverance.

**Drinks Much Cognac.**

But once within those rooms no face to face with the man who has made much of the bloodiest in Mexico's history, the sights the visitor sees are unexpected. Deep down in a comfortable chair reports General Huerta. At his side is a table, littered with papers. Within reach of his right hand is a bottle of cognac and a glass. As the night wears on the contents of the bottle diminish and finally, the glass is no longer used. Huerta drinks from the bottle.

Hours roll by, but deep in his easy chair General Huerta takes no care of the fleeting hours. His waistcoat is unbuttoned and his old brown suit, showing the wear of months, is stained here and there. His eyelids become heavy and his head nods from side to side and not infrequently he falls asleep in his chair by the empty cognac bottle.

Men who know General Huerta stay away from him then. It was at such a time that Huerta first reorganized the Cabinet. General Felix Diaz left him as a heritage. At midnight he sent for his minister of foreign relations and commanded him to go at once to the finance minister and request his resignation. The minister of foreign relations dared to remonstrate, calling attention to the lateness of the hour.

**Iron Man of Mexico.**

"Go!" shouted Huerta, "and tell him to get out at once."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Porfirio Diaz was called the "Iron Man of Mexico."

Man of Mexico," but Porfirio Diaz was never feared by Mexicans as is Victoriano Huerta.

But there is another side to the man.

No one doubts Huerta's bravery. He does not know fear. Into the muzzle of a gun he will look with the same indifference with which he regards a plea for mercy. He is nothing more than a rough soldier, but down in his heart he has admiration and great respect for a brave man.

On the man who would run away Huerta wastes no sympathy.

I have asked many men General Huerta's age, but they could only guess. Upward of sixty years old, he has spent his life in the Mexican army.

He was born in Chihuahua, according to war department records and entered the army when a boy.

He rose from a private in the ranks to a general of division, the highest rank in the Mexican service. If he was ever whipped no one remembers the engagement. Sometimes he ran away, but always he came back.

**Fighter of Diaz School.**

Huerta is a fighter of the old Porfirio Diaz school—the kind who takes few prisoners. He believes that the best place for a disturber of the peace is the grave, and it makes little difference to him if the grave be shallow.

He lets nothing stand in his way or hold him from his ambitions.

Victoriano Huerta first came into notice when Porfirio Diaz quit Mexico. At the moment it seemed as if all the world was against Diaz and he had no one to whom he could turn.

The old President sent for Huerta and told him to get his command and act as escort. Up to that time Huerta was an unknown.

Speeding toward Vera Cruz on the Mexican railway, President Diaz's train was attacked by bandits and Huerta was given an opportunity to fight. He directed the federal troops under his command against the attacking party and beat them back.

That was the first time his name was published in the newspapers in connection with a military engagement.

Huerta again figured in the press despatches when he lined his little command up in front of the residence of Frederick Adams in Vera Cruz, where President Diaz was staying.

He saluted his old chief, and, with tears streaming down his weather-beaten and scarred face—and they must have been real tears if Victoriano Huerta shed them—he took Diaz's hand in his own and told him that he could always count on the Mexican army.

**Cold Blooded as Huerta.**

Huerta then returned to the capital and in a little while Francisco Imhoffe Madero came and there was a new government and a democracy.

Madero found that he must call on some fighter of the old Porfirio Diaz school and he selected Huerta. He was sent against Orozco. Against his name appeared in the press despatches and the story told how he had whipped the revolutionists and scattered their forces. Huerta at once became the greatest man in the Mexican army. He was recalled and again he walked the streets of the capital, a general without a command.

Bad days, lean days, followed. He was almost up in front of a cataract on one of his eyes. Dr. Aureliano Urrutia, a noted Mexican surgeon, was interested in the case and consented to operate to remove the cataract.

Huerta entered Dr. Urrutia's Sanitarium at Tlalpam, a suburb of Mexico city, and the operation was performed without the use of an anesthetic, it is said.

"Cut it off," Huerta told the surgeon and Dr. Urrutia, as cold blooded as Huerta, proceeded to do it.

It was known to all men in Mexico that Madero's power was at an end; that his democracy had failed to cure the social and political and financial evils. The country was bankrupt. His fall was inevitable and he fell.

Huerta knows that there can be no middle ground. It must be success or failure. Success would mean everything to him—honors, wealth, glory, three things dear to every Latin-American heart. Failure means death.

The stakes are large; he is playing them to the ultimate.

And Huerta is a man to play a big game. Conscience he has none, or his waking moments would be a wild delirium of remorse and his nights a mad fantasy in which the spirits of thousands of slain would hover over his couch and in fearful accusation shake at him their skeleton fingers.

Strength, indomitable will, fixity of resolve, absolute ignorance of fear, cruelty, mercilessness—those are the elements the Fates gathered together and poured into the crucible where was moulded Victoriano Huerta.

On the firing line, where death dealing rapid firing guns and Mausers are pouring volleys into a swaying mass of troops, and shrieking shells are bursting overhead in the halls of Congress or in the Palacio Nacional, with his game fighting chickens or drinking cognac from a teacup in the El Glabo tea rooms, always there is that same look on Huerta's face. It never changes. And when death comes and carries him away it is said of him that he will meet it with that same expressionless countenance and ride away with the grim spectre.

"I am a common Indian," he proudly boasts.

Man of Mexico," but Porfirio Diaz was never feared by Mexicans as is Victoriano Huerta.

But there is another side to the man.

No one doubts Huerta's bravery. He does not know fear. Into the muzzle of a gun he will look with the same indifference with which he regards a plea for mercy. He is nothing more than a rough soldier, but down in his heart he has admiration and great respect for a brave man.

On the man who would run away Huerta wastes no sympathy.

I have asked many men General Huerta's age, but they could only guess. Upward of sixty years old, he has spent his life in the Mexican army.

He was born in Chihuahua, according to war department records and entered the army when a boy.

He rose from a private in the ranks to a general of division, the highest rank in the Mexican service. If he was ever whipped no one remembers the engagement. Sometimes he ran away, but always he came back.

**Fighter of Diaz School.**

Huerta is a fighter of the old Porfirio Diaz school—the kind who takes few prisoners. He believes that the best place for a disturber of the peace is the grave, and it makes little difference to him if the grave be shallow.

He lets nothing stand in his way or hold him from his ambitions.

Victoriano Huerta first came into notice when Porfirio Diaz quit Mexico. At the moment it seemed as if all the world was against Diaz and he had no one to whom he could turn.

The old President sent for Huerta and told him to get his command and act as escort. Up to that time Huerta was an unknown.

Speeding toward Vera Cruz on the Mexican railway, President Diaz's train was attacked by bandits and Huerta was given an opportunity to fight. He directed the federal troops under his command against the attacking party and beat them back.

That was the first time his name was published in the newspapers in connection with a military engagement.

Huerta again figured in the press despatches when he lined his little command up in front of the residence of Frederick Adams in Vera Cruz, where President Diaz was staying.

He saluted his old chief, and, with tears streaming down his weather-beaten and scarred face—and they must have been real tears if Victoriano Huerta shed them—he took Diaz's hand in his own and told him that he could always count on the Mexican army.

**Cold Blooded as Huerta.**

Huerta then returned to the capital and in a little while Francisco Imhoffe Madero came and there was a new government and a democracy.

Madero found that he must call on some fighter of the old Porfirio Diaz school and he selected Huerta. He was sent against Orozco. Against his name appeared in the press despatches and the story told how he had whipped the revolutionists and scattered their forces. Huerta at once became the greatest man in the Mexican army. He was recalled and again he walked the streets of the capital, a general without a command.

Bad days, lean days, followed. He was almost up in front of a cataract on one of his eyes. Dr. Aureliano Urrutia, a noted Mexican surgeon, was interested in the case and consented to operate to remove the cataract.

Huerta entered Dr. Urrutia's Sanitarium at Tlalpam, a suburb of Mexico city, and the operation was performed without the use of an anesthetic, it is said.

"Cut it off," Huerta told the surgeon and Dr. Urrutia, as cold blooded as Huerta, proceeded to do it.

It was known to all men in Mexico that Madero's power was at an end; that his democracy had failed to cure the social and political and financial evils. The country was bankrupt. His fall was inevitable and he fell.

Huerta knows that there can be no middle ground. It must be success or failure. Success would mean everything to him—honors, wealth, glory, three things dear to every Latin-American heart. Failure means death.

The stakes are large; he is playing them to the ultimate.

And Huerta is a man to play a big game. Conscience he has none, or his waking moments would be a wild delirium of remorse and his nights a mad fantasy in which the spirits of thousands of slain would hover over his couch and in fearful accusation shake at him their skeleton fingers.

Strength, indomitable will, fixity of resolve, absolute ignorance of fear, cruelty, mercilessness—those are the elements the Fates gathered together and poured into the crucible where was moulded Victoriano Huerta.

On the firing line, where death dealing rapid firing guns and Mausers are pouring volleys into a swaying mass of troops, and shrieking shells are bursting overhead in the halls of Congress or in the Palacio Nacional, with his game fighting chickens or drinking cognac from a teacup in the El Glabo tea rooms, always there is that same look on Huerta's face. It never changes. And when death comes and carries him away it is said of him that he will meet it with that same expressionless countenance and ride away with the grim spectre.

"I am a common Indian," he proudly boasts.

Man of Mexico," but Porfirio Diaz was never feared by Mexicans as is Victoriano Huerta.

But there is another side to the man.

No one doubts Huerta's bravery. He does not know fear. Into the muzzle of a gun he will look with the same indifference with which he regards a plea for mercy. He is nothing more than a rough soldier, but down in his heart he has admiration and great respect for a brave man.

On the man who would run away Huerta wastes no sympathy.

## SIX MONTHS' LIQUOR HAUL

What the Government Officials and Inspectors Have Done in the Last Six Months.

Provincial Police Make Many Seizures—Half Yearly Report to Attorney-General Details Statistics.

Whiskey ..... 5,180 bottles  
High Wines ..... 64 gallons  
Beer ..... 96 barrels  
Gin ..... 80 bottles  
Whisky ..... 14 gallons  
Stout ..... 24 bottles  
Beer ..... 546 bottles  
Brandy ..... 12 bottles

The above is the tabulation of the seizures of liquor made during the half year ending April 30, by the Provincial Police in the unorganized districts. The statistics are embodied in Superintendent Rogers' half yearly report to the Attorney-General.

An outstanding feature of the report relates to the winter's work of the police in preventing undesirable

**THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR TEETHING BABIES.**

Mrs. Alcide Charland, Ste. Sophie de Levis, Que., writes: "I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets which I used for my little one during the teething period. I know of no other medicine to equal them." Mrs. Charland's testimony is that of thousands of other mothers. Once the Tablets are used a mother will give no other medicine to her little ones. The Tablets are guaranteed to be absolutely safe and are not only good during the teething period but cure constipation, colic, colds and simple fevers—in fact they cure all the minor ills of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

from gaining entrance to the province. The police handed over 143 persons to the Dominion Immigration Department for deportation during the half year ending April 30, 1913. The figures for the corresponding period this year show an increase of 274. The total undesirable's excluded numbering 417.

An interesting calculation was made which showed that if the amount of damage that would have been done by each of these individuals was estimated at \$30, a conservative figure, the province was saved in the neighborhood of \$25,000 by their exclusion.

The number of cases handled by the police totaled 789. In connection with which there were 527 convictions and 136 were discharged. At the end of the half year, 106 were awaiting trial. Six of these cases were dealt with at the request of other police departments. The comparison with the same period last year shows an increase of 279 cases and 166 convictions. The Superintendent points out that the increase in the number of cases does not really indicate any abnormal condition, for during a considerable period in the preceding year a number of officers were withdrawn from their districts owing to the labor difficulty which arose in the Portmanteau district.

Under the License Act 152 prosecutions were made showing an increase of 54 and 114 convictions, an increase of 31.

Under the Game Act there were 74 prosecutions, more than doubling the figures of last year, though the convictions only showed an increase of 16.

The number of undesirable's who tried to gain entrance to the province last year was extraordinary, and the work of the police in this department is increasing at an alarming rate. Last week alone 44 deportations were made from Niagara Falls, Ont.

from gaining entrance to the province. The police handed over 143 persons to the Dominion Immigration Department for deportation during the half year ending April 30, 1913. The figures for the corresponding period this year show an increase of 274. The total undesirable's excluded numbering 417.

An interesting calculation was made which showed that if the amount of damage that would have been done by each of these individuals was estimated at \$30, a conservative figure, the province was saved in the neighborhood of \$25,000 by their exclusion.

The number of cases handled by the police totaled 789. In connection with which there were 527 convictions and 136 were discharged. At the end of the half year, 106 were awaiting trial. Six of these cases were dealt with at the request of other police departments. The comparison with the same period last year shows an increase of 279 cases and 166 convictions. The Superintendent points out that the increase in the number of cases does not really indicate any abnormal condition, for during a considerable period in the preceding year a number of officers were withdrawn from their districts owing to the labor difficulty which arose in the Portmanteau district.

Under the License Act 152 prosecutions were made showing an increase of 54 and 114 convictions, an increase of 31.

Under the Game Act there were 74 prosecutions, more than doubling the figures of last year, though the convictions only showed an increase of 16.

The number of undesirable's who tried to gain entrance to the province last year was extraordinary, and the work of the police in this department is increasing at an alarming rate. Last week alone 44 deportations were made from Niagara Falls, Ont.

from gaining entrance to the province. The police handed over 143 persons to the Dominion Immigration Department for deportation during the half year ending April 30, 1913. The figures for the corresponding period this year show an increase of 274. The total undesirable's excluded numbering 417.

An interesting calculation was made which showed that if the amount of damage that would have been done by each of these individuals was estimated at \$30, a conservative figure, the province was saved in the neighborhood of \$25,000 by their exclusion.

The number of cases handled by the police totaled 789. In connection with which there were 527 convictions and 136 were discharged. At the end of the half year, 106 were awaiting trial. Six of these cases were dealt with at the request of other police departments. The comparison with the same period last year shows an increase of 279 cases and 166 convictions. The Superintendent points out that the increase in the number of cases does not really indicate any abnormal condition, for during a considerable period in the preceding year a number of officers were withdrawn from their districts owing to the labor difficulty which arose in the Portmanteau district.

Under the License Act 152 prosecutions were made showing an increase of 54 and 114 convictions, an increase of 31.

Under the Game Act there were 74 prosecutions, more than doubling the figures of last year, though the convictions only showed an increase of 16.

The number of undesirable's who tried to gain entrance to the province last year was extraordinary, and the work of the police in this department is increasing at an alarming rate. Last week alone 44 deportations were made from Niagara Falls, Ont.

from gaining entrance to the province. The police handed over 143 persons to the Dominion Immigration Department for deportation during the half year ending April 30, 1913. The figures for the corresponding period this year show an increase of 274. The total undesirable's excluded numbering 417.

An interesting calculation was made which showed that if the amount of damage that would have been done by each of these individuals was estimated at \$30, a conservative figure, the province was saved in the neighborhood of \$25,000 by their exclusion.

The number of cases handled by the police totaled 789. In connection with which there were 527 convictions and 136 were discharged. At the end of the half year, 106 were awaiting trial. Six of these cases were dealt with at the request of other police departments. The comparison with the same period last year shows an increase of 279 cases and 166 convictions. The Superintendent points out that the increase in the number of cases does not really indicate any abnormal condition, for during a considerable period in the preceding year a number of officers were withdrawn from their districts owing to the labor difficulty which arose in the Portmanteau district.

Under the License Act 152 prosecutions were made showing an increase of 54 and 114 convictions, an increase of 31.

Under the Game Act there were 74 prosecutions, more than doubling the figures of last year, though the convictions only showed an increase of 16.

The number of undesirable's who tried to gain entrance to the province last year was extraordinary, and the work of the police in this department is increasing at an alarming rate. Last week alone 44 deportations were made from Niagara Falls, Ont.

from gaining entrance to the province. The police handed over 143 persons to the Dominion Immigration Department for deportation during the half year ending April 30, 1913. The figures for the corresponding period this year show an increase of 274. The total undesirable's excluded numbering 417.

An interesting calculation was made which showed that if the amount of damage that would have been done by each of these individuals was estimated at \$30, a conservative figure, the province was saved in the neighborhood of \$25,000 by their exclusion.

The number of cases handled by the police totaled 789. In connection with which there were 527 convictions and 136 were discharged. At the end of the half year, 106 were awaiting trial. Six of these cases were dealt with at the request of other police departments. The comparison with the same period last year shows an increase of 279 cases and 166 convictions. The Superintendent points out that the increase in the number of cases does not really indicate any abnormal condition, for during a considerable period in the preceding year a number of officers were withdrawn from their districts owing to the labor difficulty which arose in the Portmanteau district.

Under the License Act 152 prosecutions were made showing an increase of 54 and 114 convictions, an increase of 31.

Under the Game Act there were 74 prosecutions, more than doubling the figures of last year, though the convictions only showed an increase of 16.

The number of undesirable's who tried to gain entrance to the province last year was extraordinary, and the work of the police in this department is increasing at an alarming rate. Last week alone 44 deportations were made from Niagara Falls, Ont.

from gaining entrance to the province. The police handed over 143 persons to the Dominion Immigration Department for deportation during the half year ending April 30, 1913. The figures for the corresponding period this year show an increase of 274. The total undesirable's excluded numbering 417.

An interesting calculation was made which showed that if the amount of damage that would have been done by each of these individuals was estimated at \$30, a conservative figure, the province was saved in the neighborhood of \$25,000 by their exclusion.

The number of cases handled by the police totaled 789. In connection with which there were 527 convictions and 136 were discharged. At the end of the half year, 106 were awaiting trial. Six of these cases were dealt with at the request of other police departments. The comparison with the same period last year shows an increase of 279 cases and 166 convictions. The Superintendent points out that the increase in the number of cases does not really indicate any abnormal condition, for during a considerable period in the preceding year a number of officers were withdrawn from their districts owing to the labor difficulty which arose in the Portmanteau district.

Under the License Act 152 prosecutions were made showing an increase of 54 and 114 convictions, an increase of 31.

Under the Game Act there were 74 prosecutions, more than doubling the figures of last year, though the convictions only showed an increase of 16.

The number of undesirable's who tried to gain entrance to the province last year was extraordinary, and the work of the police in this department is increasing at an alarming rate. Last week alone 44 deportations were made from Niagara Falls, Ont.

from gaining entrance to the province. The police handed over 143 persons to the Dominion Immigration Department for deportation during the half year ending April 30, 1913. The figures for the corresponding period this year show an increase of 274. The total undesirable's excluded numbering 417.

An interesting calculation was made which showed that if the amount of damage that would have been done by each of these individuals was estimated at \$30, a conservative figure, the province was saved in the neighborhood of \$25,000 by their exclusion.

The number of cases handled by the police totaled 789. In connection with which there were 527 convictions and 136 were discharged. At the end of the half year, 106 were awaiting trial. Six of these cases were dealt with at the request of other police departments. The comparison with the same period last year shows an increase of 279 cases and 166 convictions. The Superintendent points out that the increase in the number of cases does not really indicate any abnormal condition, for during a considerable period in the preceding year a number of officers were withdrawn from their districts owing to the labor difficulty which arose in the Portmanteau district.

Under the License Act 152 prosecutions were made showing an increase of 54 and 114 convictions, an increase of 31.

Under the Game Act there were 74 prosecutions, more than doubling the figures of last year, though the convictions only showed an increase of 16.

The number of undesirable's who tried to gain entrance to the province last year was extraordinary, and the work of the police in this department is increasing at an alarming rate. Last week alone 44 deportations were made from Niagara Falls, Ont.

from gaining entrance to the province. The police handed over 143 persons to the Dominion Immigration Department for deportation during the half year ending April 30, 1913. The figures for the corresponding period this year show an increase of 274. The total undesirable's excluded numbering 417.

An interesting calculation was made which showed that if the amount of damage that would have been done by each of these individuals was estimated at \$30, a conservative figure, the province was saved in the neighborhood of \$25,000 by their exclusion.