IRELAND MUST BE CONSIDERED FIRST IN HOME RULE "ALL AROUND," SAYS ASQUITH

British Premier, Replying to Sir Edward Carson's Offer of a Compromise, Defends the Irish Policy of the Liberal Party.

Dec. 10, replied to Sir Edward Carson's offer of a compromise over the Home Rule Bill. His speech was a powerful defence of the Government

The Prime Minister, who was loudly cheered, said: This is not the first time guage, an over-leisurely method of I have had the pleasure of dining with the Manchester Reform Club, as I hope it may not be the last. When my old I can assure you that I am not going friend Lord Sheffield, who is your pre-sident for this year, was kind enough for though there is in my opinion a to suggest some months ago that I great deal of exaggeration—a want, inshould be your guest in the course of deed, of all sense of true proportion—the autumn, I felt that, although a in much of the talk that we see and comparatively short time had elapsed since you last did me a similar honor, I could not refuse his invitation, and the consequence is I am here tonight. Let me express to him and to you my most heartfelt thanks for the warmth of your greeting, and let me add that since I was last in Manchester you have had, if I may venture to say so, wisdom and the good sense to select one of my most distinguished colleagues-(cheers)-to contest one of your most difficult and therefore one of your most honorable struggles. I congratulate the Liberals of Manchester on having secured Sir John Simon-(cheers)—and I congratulate Sir John Simon that so great and so worthy a task has been intrusted to him.

Not Going To Be Hustled, was Lord Brougham who told the story liberately agreed in advance we would of one of the most illustrious of my not raise in the parliament that was predecessors in the office which I have then about to be elected the question the honor to hold—I mean the young- of Home Rule. We adhered to that er Pitt, who was once present at a con- pledge, but we found it quite consistother knowledge, and a third industry. for patience. (Laughter and applause, by a majority of at least two to one and a voice: "Wait and see.") After in favor of the principle of Home Rule six years' experience I venture humbly subject to the supremacy of the Imbut emphatically to indorse the judg-perial Government. A prime minister of this country, whoever for the time being he end, as I publicly stated in the clearmay be, is not only the head of a est possible terms on behalf of the invitation had been received by the party, but the head of the King's Gov- Liberal party and in its name, our responsible leaders of the Opposition. ernment. He is the principal trustee hands were perfectly free. And the I said that suggestive contributions of great causes and of great interests. Government of today, after two general had come forward from many quarters,

Premier Asquith at Manchester, on and hurried and precipitate commit-

I have, I am afraid, in the past some times disappointed some of our more ardent spirits, like my friend Sir William Byles-(laughter and cheers) -by what they thought, although they always expressed it in very polite lanprocedure. I believe, on the whole, that the ends attained have justified the means employed. At any rate, hear at present, yet undoubtedly we are confronted by a situation sufficiently grave and intricate to call upon all persons-I don't care who or where they are-all persons in responsible places, for the exercise of Mr. Pitt's sovereign virtue of patience. (Hear,

What is that situation, so far as coneerns the Irish policy of this country? am not going back tonight into anything in the nature of a historical controversy in regard to the immediate It is sufficient to say in a sentence that before the general election of 1900, and at a time when no human being, unless he possessed the gift of prophecy, could possibly foresee what the result of that election was likely to I think it was-Lord Sheffield will be, we of the Liberal party, in view correct me if I am wrong-I think it of the great issue of Free Trade, deversation when the question arose as ent with it to vote—as we did by a to which was the quality most needed majority of something like two to one, in a prime minister of this country, at a time when we commanded a ma-One person suggested eloquence, an- jority not only independent of the Irish party but of all possible com-Mr. Pitt declared without hesitation binations of all other parties-to vote

The Pledge of 1906.

sessions has been carried through the House of Commons by overwhelming majorities-(hear, hear) - majorities that have ra. Ay fallen below and have often exceeded 100. Moreover, as I pointed out the other day when I was speaking to my own constituents at Ladybank, these majorities have from first to last been substantially constant. There has been no sign of that process of defection and abstention which is sure to set in over such a space of time when there is anything of a hostile public opinion outside. (Cheers.) And there is not the least reason to apprehend that when the bill is presented for the third time in the next session of the House of Commons it will be found to have lost any of the support hitherto given to it. (Cheers.) The Ladybank Offer.

In other words, the precise case con templated by the Parliament act, which need not remind you, but I must remind people outside, is now the law of the land—(cheers)—the precise case contemplated by the Parliament Act has arisen, and yet we are asked to treat that act, upon which so much time and so much effort were expended, as though it were a dead letter. With stress of every kind of threat, we are informed, if we wish to avoid untold and unthinkable consequences, it is our duty to dissolve Parliament at I think there is, the slightest inconsistonce—(laughter)—and to appeal for the third time to the electorate to see whether their verdict still remains as As I pointed out at Leeds last week, more important question of the posthere appear to me, and I suspect to sible conditions for agreement. I mennot a few of our political opponents, to tioned some, I think they were three to be insuperable objections to any such in number, at Ladybank, which are so course, but there are many, of whom I familiar now that I need not repeat course, but there are many, of whom I certainly am one, who, not from any them, particularly as I do not know fear of force, but from a genuine de- that, in terms at any rate, they have sire that the new system in Ireland been ruled out in any responsible quarshould start, if possible, in an atmosphere not of strife but of goodwill, are makes it impossible for us to do what prepared to sacrifice not a little if we can secure an agreed and lasting settlement.

And I then expressed a willingness to discussion. (Laughter and cheers.) take part in a free interchange of opinion with that object. I am told, to my surprise, that I am supposed to have with any ambiguity, or even any indefiniteness, of language, Repeated at Leeds.

I repeated at Leeds, I believe textually, without the alteration of a single substantial word, what I had said at Ladybank. With what some of my friends thought-I do not think so myself-what some of my friends thought When that parliament came to an an excess of civility-(laughter)-I did not complain of the spirit in which my

(laughter)—as to the drawbacks of conducting a procedure of this kind by way of an omoebean dialogue, I deany door which was open to a reasonable and honorable peace.

This, I observe, is described by the great critic of the niceties of sp Lord Curzon—as a banging and bolting of the door. Such are the pitfalls of political metaphor! And other critics are so much impressed with the purely imaginary difference between my two deliverances that, with a marvellous display of the charity which thinketh no evil, they give me the choice between the two alternatives of having either spoken at Ladybank in deliberate bad faith or at Leeds under the compulsion of that sinister creature of the Tory imagination the Irish dictator. (Laughter and cheers.) I apologize for dwelling at such length the discussion of details. upon my own utterances. I have only to add that they were both perfectly deliberate announcements, and that there was not intended to be, nor do

ency between them.

An Act of Apostacy. I will not waste further time over has been twice before. (Laughter.) that. I will come at once to the far But their recognition plainly some people seem to expect us to donamely, that my colleagues and I should attire ourselves in white sheets I said so more than a month ago at Ladybank, with the proviso that we the Home Rule Bill, and present the could not and would not surrender the lashes to our opponents as an earnest essential principle of our bill. (Cheers.) of goodwill and an overture of future

In the days of the Inquisition when a convicted heretic was handed over to the secular arm and was duly burned qualified or soon withdrawn from that at the stake the proceeding was called pointed out last night, must of necesposition at Leeds. I say to my suran act of faith. (Laughter.) We are prise, because I cannot charge myself asked by some people to go through be a long and complicated process, that an act of apostacy. (Cheers.) I have of adapting the principle of Home Rule been looking all these weeks, and look- to the varied requirements of the difing in vain, for some corresponding and, if possible, not irreconcilable statement in equally general terms from those of the Opposition who are ready, or profess to be ready, to attempt a settlement Carson's Conditions.

I find it, or I fancy I find it, for the first time where, I confess, I should Sid Edward Carson-(laughter and those whom he represents he lays all means, the principle in its fullness

disagreed with the impatient outside First, that "no settlement must humilicritics who said that time had been ate or degrade us." By us, of course, he means the Protestant minority for or was being wasted.

And then, which is, oddly enough, one of those things laid to my charge, after concurring with Mr. Bonar Law which I do not very often do—which I do not very often do—ethologies of the United Kingdom."

he means the Protestant minority for whom he speaks. Secondly, that "we" and by that he means Ireland—"must not get any treatment different and exceptional from that offered to any and ell other parts of the United Kingdom." all other parts of the United Kingdom." He must have "the same protection of the Imperial Parliament, and above clared that is should never be said all"-and this I understand to be his with truth that my hand had closed third condition-"and above all, and it is here our loyalty to you comes in, we nust have no bill or no act which establishes a foundation for the ultimate

eparation of your country and ours. These conditions are naturally exressed by Sir Edward Carson in vague and general language, and I will not say of them, what was said of my own statement at Ladybank, that they are portunity that has offered itself to say that I don't find anything in any of hem with which in principle I should be disposed to quarrel. (Cheers.) say advisedly in principle, because may very well be that there might be room for consideration divergence in

Ireland Must Come First. them seriatim. First of all, Sir Edward Carson says that any statement that is worth the name must not be humiliating or degrading to those for whom he speaks. I entirely agree, and that condition, I am sure he would agree also, must apply equally to all sections and to all parties in Ireland. (Cheers.) Next he says that the treatment of Ireland must not be different or exceptional from that offered to other parts of the United Kingdom, and they must continue to enjoy the same protection of the Imperial Parliament. If I am right, I understand this as pointing to some scheme of what is popularly called "home rule all round," and if so I have two or three observations to make upon it. In the first place-and here I don't know whether we should differsaid at Ladybank, and as I repeat here, not only to Sir Edward Carson, but to many of my own friends, the case of Ireland is first in point of urgency,

and must come first. You cannot de-

lay dealing with it till you have gone

through what, as Sir Edward Grey

sity, with the best will in the world, ferent parts of the United Kingdom. I say next in regard to Sir Edward Carson's stipulation that treatment must not be different or exceptional, that I agree, subject to this modification that there are peculiar conditions, economic, social, historical, in Ireland, just as there are in Scotland, just as there are in Wales, and as there are least expect it, in a speech delivered by in England, which make the application of a cost-iron, what I called at cheers)-in this city only a couple of Leeds standardized, Home Rule a thing nights ago. Speaking on behalf of we cannot take up. The principle by

Declares That He Will Not Be Hustled By Ulster Unionists and Believes Threats of Rebellion Greatly Exaggerated

United Kingdom, but with each of them, to those special circumstances which are appropriate to themselves obscure or ambiguous, but read in obscure or ambiguous, but read in has in the past led to so much fooltheir natural sense I take this first option and futile legislation and administration.

"A Prevention of Separation." Lastly, as to the authority of the Imperial Parliament, I entirely agree. A real and effective authority, and not a nominal and shadowy authority-a real and effective authority, supreme and indefeasible and unquestionable, Now let me for a moment just take must be retained by the Imperial Parliament over all the separate delegated assemblies which may be set up in any part of the world. (Hear, hear.)
That brings me to Sir Edward Carson's third point. "We must have no bill or act which establishes a foundation for the ultimate separation of they are genuinely and deeply felt, and, our country from yours." I need not quite apart from such contingency as say that I and you and every Home Ruler in this country is entirely agreed (Hear, hear, and apabout that. We have supported Home Rule in Ireland now for a generation have because we believe it to be not a step-

ping-stone to but a prevention of separation. We believe that our bill as it stands, as we know it has no intention, can have no such effect, and we are prepared—and here I speak to some of during more than the lifetime of a genour old Federalist friends, friendly eration, and who see the goal so long critics—we are perfectly prepared to struggled for now at last actually withconsider with an open mind, with a view to meeting every reasonable obin the bill which, in their view, have a separatist or an anti-federal tendmeasure. They do not go down to its foundations. They are not concerned you can, not only by express enactment but by the spirit and scope of you are maintaining the supremacy the Imperial Parliament, and, on the other hand, that you are drawing together and not separating the different (Cheers.)

May Lead to Settlement. I said I regarded those declarations,

the spirit of equality to all parts of the ful feature of the situation; and I cannot but express a belief-and more than a belief, an expectation—that discussion, freely and frankly carried on, on the lines which I myself indicated at Ladybank, on the one hand, and on the lines which Sir Edward Carson indicated in his Manchester speech, on the other, may lead, as Heaven grant it will lead, to what we all desire far more than a prolongation of an embittered controversy — a settlement which will command the assent and the goodwill of all parties. (Loud cheers,)

I agree with Sir Edward Carson and those of whom he is the spokesman that we have to consider carefully and sympathetically the case of the Irish minority. (Hear, hear.) Whether their apprehensions are well or ill balanced. overt resistance of the law, they constitute, until they are abated or removed, the one formidable obstacle to Irish sympathy. I never said the beginning until this moment to minimize their gravity or to disparage their weight among those by whom they are felt. But equally we must keep in mind the case of the majority men who have worked and struggled in their sight. And last, but certain-

ly not least, you must have regard to jection, any stipulation in the bill-I the fortunes of this United Kingdom, refer only to one, or what seems to of all its constituent parts. These are some persons to be one, the case of the guiding and governing considerathe postoffice—any of the stipulations tions which ought at a critical moment like this to operate on the mind of a statesman. They rise high above ency. Those are not the essence of the the dusty arena, even the mephitic upper atmosphere, of a partisan controversy. This brings us face to face with its principles. Make as clear as with the realities of our intricate, complex, over-varying political and social life. They ought to make us your measure, that, on the one hand, realize, as I believe they do, that in face of such-problems division, dissension, and, above all, civil strife are over all persons and communities of foreign to the best traditions of the true political genius of our race, and that we, one and all, should regard constituent elements of the United it as our bounden duty to bring into the common stock the spirit of genuine co-operation and everything we can contribute to secure a real and coming from the quarter from which lasting Imperial unity. (Loud cheers.)

down three preliminary conditions to the principle applied equally and in they do, as a significant and a hope- BRAVE. And he of all people in the world elections in the course of a single year, though I could not honestly say at the DIDIER MASSON, FIRST MILITARY AVIATOR EXECUTED AFTER CAPTURE BY ENEMY

Killing of Daring Frenchman by Mexicans Brings Up Question Whether a Military Aviator Shall Be Treated as a Scout or a Spy in Wars in the Future.

baked-clay shore of Las Guaymas in the State of Sonora, says the New York Sun. Among them walked a dishevelled little man whose hands were tied behind his back and whom they led by a rope around his neck like a captive animal. They unceremoniously stood him, like a tenpin, at the edge of a newly-dug pit. While the little captive took his last look at the brilliant glory of the fleckless azure sky and the burnished waters of the bay the grumbling soldiers ranged in line. ragged volley-the little man wilted and tumbled into the pit; revolvers oam. The soldiers trudged to breakpassing of Didier Masson, aviator, soldier of fortune, Chaseur d'Afrique and product of the human aviary on Hemp-stead Plains, near New York.

All in Day's Work. To the Federals who killed him and importance as the eyes of the army; it to the Constitutionalists who lost his is considered that the side with the services it was all in the day's work. largest, most efficient and best offi-But to air folk and military students of cered air fleet will win. Lieut. Jacob aeronauts the incident marks an epoch. Fickell, of the Twenty-second Infan-Poor little Masson, known affectionate- try, the first man to sharp-shoot from ly from coast to coast among people an aeroplane, is convinced that the who follow the air lanes, was the first battles of the future will be fought airman captured while on military from 100 to 300 miles apart and the duty who was executed by the enemy. In the Italian-Turkish war aviators to occupy evacuated territory. were shot while in flight; several were

a military aviator. Indeed, the execution of Masson is

the text of a communication recently addressed to the civilized nations of was just a bit of the bad luck that folthe world by the Federation Aerona- lowed his career. The same thing has tique Internationale, with headquarters | happened to every aviator in existence in Paris, in which the world powers without serious results. Under ordinare requisted to define their attitude ary circumstances it would merely toward aviators participating in war-

Was Masson a scout or a spy? Some five or six hundred years ago certain basic rules governing warfare were formulated by the most civilized nations. Among other things it was agreed that a scout, captured, should be accorded all the rights of a prisoner of war. There was no question of penalty except that he was to be detained until ransomed. A spy, on the other hand, was foredoomed to death. Scout or Spy.

The scout is a soldier who goes forth openly, with all the badges of his affillation, to discover the enemy and his dispositions and resources.

The spy sneaks into the enemy's camp by stealth and subterfuge and insinuates himself into the enemy's good graces by falsehood and flagrant deceit. It is internationally agreed It is internationally agreed that he deserves no consideration if

Army officers at Governors Island may that the civilized nations have not eral lines. formally agreed concerning the status of the military aviator because the

Just after sunrise one day early last question has never arisen. Should a September a sleepy file of Mexican war arise between two great powers federal soldiers trudged toward the before the question is adjudicated either one or both would formally announce their attitude toward the military aviator and it would be considered perfectly ethical from a military viewpoint to carry out the announced pur-

Arne men and aviators have discussed the airman's war status ever since flying began, and it is almost the universal opinion that the aviator shall be treated as a scout. He wears the uniform of his country; he scouts for information openly; he takes palpable They aimed their guns; there was a chances while flying over the enemy he announces his presence, perhaps by hurling bombs; he exposes himself spat their contents into the pit. The and his craft to all the hazards of orpit was filled with the yellow sand dinary warfare while directing the gunners in their work. Furthermore, fast, and that was all that marked the it is a generally accepted theory in army circles that in order to defeat the air scout you must oppose him with an air scout.

It is believed that in the next great conflict the cavalry arm will lose its soldiers on earth will be simple pawns

Under these circumstances military killed while at work in the Balkan con- aviation folk believe that little Masflict. But none of those captured was son's lonely end will stimulate definite action fixing the war status of the The execution of Masson in Mexico aerial fighter. Undoubtedly is not regarded as establishing a prece- brave Frenchman could have known dent by military people, because, they what end his passing would serve he say, all customs of civilized warfare would have been content. He was a are ignored daily below the Rio Grande cheerful soul, a typical soldier of forin the present conflict. But the inci- tune. In spite of his smiling dark eyes dent gives a grim point to the discus- and his gentle optimism there was sion of years concerning the status of about him an unconscious wistfulness that spelled tragedy

Bit of Bad Luck. The incident that cost him his life arouse an aviator's ire.

It was on a roasting hot day last August. The Constitutionalists at tacked Las Guaymas. As usual Masson in his aeroplane flew over the town and the harbor to drive the artillerymen from the forts and the gunboats out of range. As usual the gun-boats started for the distant deep waters and the batteries were silent Dreaded and triumphant, the aeroplane started back toward the Constitution alists' lines.

But just as it hovered over the shor line of Las Guaymas the craft gently inclined toward earth. The watching Federals, on shore and on the fleeing gunboats, through glasses discovered that the propeller had stopped. runboats raced for the harbor and the artillerymen dashed to the forts. The amazed Constitutionalists stopped fighting while they breathlessly watched their aviator desperately strive to prelong the glide of the aeroplane so it would land him outside of the Fed-

Target for Piflemen.

The biplane floated earthward, the

THE SOUTH AMERICAN CARTOONISTS DISCOVER T. R.



one of the countries Col. Roosevelt is visiting. The title is "El Cazador Cazado," which, translated, a wagon and galloped the outfit across We reproduce the above cartoon from Success, a weekly journal published at Santiago, Chili, means, "The Hunted Hunter." Below, translated, are: (The great Theodore among the republics the border. Here Masson found himself in the midst of the Constitutionalists. In when that fortune was made, when, would win you with my alcourse?" would win you with my eloquence!"

target for every Federal rifleman, not | aid their air soldier.

gerly. Masson, with arms pinioned, df-

Thrilling Adventure and Bad Luck Mixed in the Career Ended by a File of Federal Soldiers at Las Guayamas Last September.

A Soldier of Fortune. So ended the career of a man who had been a soldier of France in Africa. married Masson's sister. When Paulhan came to America in 1909 his positively enthusiastic when he helped diminutive brother-in-law came with decisively to win the battle of Ortiz early

Paulhan went back to France, but Masson remained. In those days an aviation colony was communal in its aeroplane over the Federal trenches and principles. An earnest worker, though he might be as poor as a church mouse, was absorbed by the community, and trench he shelled held 52 Federal of it mattered not how poor they might be, some way was found to carry the poorer one along. In some such fashion Masson was a part of the Hempstead Plains community until his chance came to fly. He took out the enormous craft built by Miss E. L. Todd and achieved the marvel of get-ting it off the ground and back again

without damage.

After that he flew something somewhere, nearly always in the United States. If it wasn't a biplane it was a True to his type, his fortune varied sharply. Some two years ago Pete McLaughlin, at Mineola, rereived a letter from him somewhere in Kansas reciting the story of his smash; the letter was written from a hospital where a broken leg was mending. He needed enough money to get to Omaha, where he could find a job as mechanic. The loan, as usual, was scrupulously re-

Hired by Rebels.

Last March the Constitutionalist junta in Los Angeles hired Masson for a year to drive a military biplane. The salary was to be \$800, Mex., per month. As everyone knows, this is equal to \$400 in currency of the United States. For this munificent compensation the little Frenchman bound himself to make at least four flights over the enemy each and every week. They paid him two menths' salary in advance and practically owed him the rest, it is said when he was

In order to make his retreat into the United States impossible they arranged an impressive opera bouffe with the aid of the United States officials at Nogales, Ariz. Just before they were about to slip across the border Masson and his Mexican friends and his biplane were arrested. They were charged with violataws was forcefully impressed upon Masgood Constitutionalist aviator.

formality. Ten minutes after it con- build additional wings, those panels which vened Masson was condemned.

wings and which are called extensions. Late in May he made his first successful flight, circling over the Federal He served in the same regiment with stronghold of Las Guayamas and drop-Louis Paulhan. When Paulhan learned ping a few bombs in the streets. The to fly and rose brilliantly to world Federal gunboat Guerrero tried to shell fame, Masson joined him as a me-chanic. Paulhan, in the meantime, had The Constitutionalists began to respect his positively enthusiastic when he helped

> m June. Carrying a passenger, Capt Manuel B. caused such havor in the Federal ranks trench he shelled held 52 Federal dead. Immediately after this performance he helped to drive the Federals into the con-fines of Las Guaymas and practically cleared them out of the rest of the terri-

tory of Sonora.

He directed the fire of the batteries so accurately that the Federal batteries were destroyed. He flew over the whole Federal force and kept the Constitutionalist commander informed concerning a flight over a wild, rugged, apparently inaccessible country around Hermosillo he spied out a route which enabled Col. Benfamin Hill to flank the Federals and cut off their rail communications.

Little Masson's achievements had made him the hero of the Constitutionalists and the best hated man among the Federals. Huerta's soldiers attributed all thely ticubles to the man in the flying machine. He drove their gunboats, and the Tampico, out of Las Guayamas harbor repeatedly

The Constitutionalists assert he destroyed the Tampico with bombs finally. The Federals deny it. It is significant, however, that the Tampico has disappeared from action in Mexican conflicts.

THE SIMPLE LIFE IN FRANCE. [Review of Reviews.]

It is not good form in Southern France to be in a 'hurry. Strenuous hard labor is to be avoided or justified only by special or temporary reasons. I am told that a large proportion of the population of Toulouse is made up of families who in early life worked hard for a few years, in order that for their remaining years they might be rid of ing the neutrality laws. The horrible the annoyance of labor. A man would punishment that is meted out by Uncle set his mark at the accumulation of Sam to those who break the neutrality \$6,000—or \$10,000, according to his amson. At midnight somebody took the bition or his ideals of comfort. Until him yawned the prisons of the United point was reached at which the ac-States. He was perfectly ready to be a cumulation of riches should become more rapid, the business would be target for every Federal rifleman, not more than 300 feet over the house-tops of Las Guayamas. It finally landed at Emplam, the American manufacturing section of the town.

Instantly war's concert broke loose. Every battery and gun in the forts and on the gunboats was trained on the silent and still aeroplane. They raked the territory with all the variety of shot and shell in their magazines.

The terrific enfilading fire failed to reach the aeroplane but it penned in the average file of the town. It was practically undamaged to the motor, in the forts of fiew, but when his aeroplane refused to the was practically undamaged it was provided into town. It was practically undamaged it perfect condition, had stopped for the ground near Hermosillo during the first attempts the Constitutionalist aviator.

Made Him, a Hero.

They made a hery of him before he town. It was practically undamaged to the purpose for which was provided into town. It was practically undamaged to the purpose for which was provided into town. It was practically undamaged to the purpose for which was provided into town. It was practically undamaged to the purpose for the during the first attempts the Constitutionalist aviator.

The terrific enfilading fire failed to reach the aeroplane but it penned in the mach the aeroplane prefused to the was practically undamaged to the purpose for which was practically undamaged to the purpose for the two. It was a spliced to the purpose for the town. It was practically undamaged to the purpose for the town. It was practically undamaged to the purpose for the town. It was practically undamaged to the purpose for the fiew, but when his aeroplane refused to the purpose for the ground near Hermosillo to reach the satisfactor. The propose for the ground near Hermosillo to reach the satisfactor. The propose for the ground near thermosillo to the propose for the ground near Hermosillo to reach the satisfactor. The propose for the ground near thermosillo to the propose for the ground near thermosillo to the propos