

The Yaqui Indians, Who Have Never Been Subjugated, And Their Country Which Will Be Opened Up to Trade

THE Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa, in the northwest corner of the republic, are beginning to attract much attention. Until recently they have been known chiefly as the scene of the constant battle ground for the numerous expeditions sent by the Mexican government against the Yaquis. Fresh interest has been aroused in the region by the success of the last effort to quiet these turbulent Indians. It is now possible to enter either of these states for legitimate purposes with a fair measure of security.

The most interesting thing in this ancient country of the Yaqui is the Yaqui himself. He claims to have had an earlier origin than the Aztec. Cortes found the Yaquis where they now are, and their own tradition antedates the coming of Cortes. They are Indians of a human stock, affiliated in certain respects with the cliff and pueblo dwelling tribes. At the time of the Spanish invasion they numbered nearly half a million souls and spread over a vast extent of country, some of them living as far north as Colorado. Today it is doubtful if 10,000 remain.

The modern Yaquis are a robust, active people, industrious after their fashion and of undoubted bravery. It is evidence of their prowess that since the coming of Cortes they have never yielded sovereignty to any alien, though close to annihilation, they have not yet admitted defeat. They have carried on a fierce resistance against every form of government which has prevailed in Mexico. It is safe to assert that no other instance of internal disorder has given the Diaz government more sleepless nights than these same Yaquis of renewed uprisings. In time of peace they proved at once to be the playmates of the child and the warriors of the adult. They till the soil, restore their depleted herds and repair their falling houses. But it is a deceitful calm. Without preliminary symptoms they go to war again.

The men are of a more robust type than most southern Indians. They resemble the Apaches and Comanches in physique, though they do not partake of the nomadic and predatory nature of those tribes. Their quarrelsome reputation has been thrust upon them by the force of circumstances. They have not made war against their neighbors merely to gratify an inborn necessity of their nature. The necessity has

been forced on them, and their history of constant uprising has been the result of a pernicious education. Originally they were peaceable and inclined to a domestic life.

The Yaqui women are more intelligent and less tolerant of the idea of female inferiority than are most Indian women. They exercise a very potent influence in the tribal councils and do not hesitate to speak if the occasion permits. They are markedly industrious.

Indians of both continents. They became zealous in the exploitation of their newly adopted creed. Everything except the passion for war became subservient to the new fascination. They have clung to this faith, all incoherent and mingled with the rites of sun worship as it is, to the present day. The haste and incompleteness of their conversion have never been remedied. As an instance of the composite nature of their belief the ceremonial known as the matachina may be cited. It is a

symbolic dance of such sanctity that no alien has been permitted to witness it in its fullest development. It is believed to represent the birth of Christ and the army of devils that flocked into the world about that time. It is possibly a conflict between good and its antithesis. It is performed by the stanchest warriors of the tribe, and no one ceases to dance until he falls exhausted. It is continued without intermission for several days, ceasing only

when the able-bodied of the tribe are powerless to dance longer. Each village, of which there used to be a great number scattered along the Yaqui, had its own chief and a well defined form of tribal government. Punishment for crime was differentiated with painstaking minuteness, and the degrees of culpability were made the subject of much tribal deliberation. All this, too, was independent of the judicial oversight exercised by the prevailing government. In their present condition of tribal disruption these pro-

ceedings have been abandoned or at least postponed. The clan system prevails largely, and there are several ceremonial societies or guilds among them. This is the case in all pueblo tribes. It is a great incentive to concentration of effort and singleness of purpose among the members.

The Yaquis have always shown a marked friendship for the people of the United States. On several occasions they have been most hospitable and

obliging to visitors from north of the Rio Grande. It is a matter of fact that their only appeal for foreign aid was made to the government at Washington.

The present condition of the country of the Yaquis, which includes the region now forming the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, is worthy of brief consideration. The recent extension of the railway systems of northwest Mexico, due to Yankee enterprise and capital, will attract attention to this hitherto terra incognita. Many enterprises in-

volving huge outlay are in active contemplation. Now that it may be reached with comparative ease, this interesting country is certain to become the destination of the adventurous of all classes.

Sonora, the most northern and western state of Mexico, has Arizona and New Mexico on the north, Chihuahua on the east, Sinaloa on the south and the gulf of California on the west. It has an area of 78,922 square miles. Its coast line is the low, arid plain common to western Mexico. As one approaches the center of the state the land grows gradually higher and culminates in mountains of considerable height. The Sierra Madre range has its beginning in the eastern part of the state and sends out numerous offshoots enclosing deep valleys. There are no rivers of importance except the Yaqui, which becomes a stream of noble proportions during the rainy season, but shrinks to brook-like dimensions in the mildest periods.

The climate differs greatly in the various portions of the country. Altitude is the modifying factor. Along the coast the temperature is uncomfortably high, but in the high lands of the interior it is agreeably temperate. The rainfall is extremely scanty. Agriculture, owing to the disturbed state of the country, is in a backward condition. It can be carried on only by the employment of irrigation. This necessity, however, would not be difficult to provide. The Yaqui river in the rainy season is so even with its banks that its waters may easily be diverted to the purpose. The productiveness of the irrigated haciendas in the neighborhood of the capital tells the story of what might be accomplished on a much larger scale if the enterprise were sufficient.

The mineral wealth of Sonora has long been known to be exceedingly promising. Although little has been done to develop the industry in a profitable way, enough has been accomplished to prove beyond dispute that the treasure is there and only awaits the coming of the man of resource. Gold, silver, lead, copper, coal, iron and graphite have been located in paying quantities. The Yaquis have carried on mining in a primitive way for centuries, and some of the Sonora metal is shipped regularly to the United States for reduction. It is the policy of the new railroad enterprises to develop the mineral resources of the country to the fullest extent. With the completion of the Kansas City and Orient to Guaymas, the Mexican Central extension to Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National to Salina Cruz the best agricul-

tural portions of the state will be made available to actual settlers, and new fields will be opened for mining projects.

Sonora has few towns of importance. Guaymas, on the gulf of California, is its only seaport. It has become a center of considerable business activity since the completion of the railroad. Hermosillo, the capital, is a place of some importance. It contains a mint, several flouring mills equipped with American roller machinery and a number of distilleries. It is rather progressive for a Mexican town, and its citizens exhibit many evidences of prosperity. Its population is about 14,000.

Sinaloa is much like its northern neighbor. It is much better watered, however, and there are frequent rains in the mountains. Its mines are also most promising. The capital, Culiacan, on a river of the same name, is a depot for merchandise passing between Guaymas and Mazatlan. It has a population of 16,000.

ELBERT O. WOODSON.

MAKING THE DEAF HEAR.

Dr. Marage of Bourg la Reine, France, has made experiments on developing the hearing of deaf mutes, and his results have been communicated to the Academie de Medicine. Twenty-four stone deaf children were divided by lot into two parts, and those of one group were submitted every day to the vibrations of a "vowel siren" which he has invented for this "massage" of the tympanum or drum of the ear. At the end of six weeks all the subjects could hear sounds of musical instruments for the first time, three heard phrases spoken near the ear and two heard conversation carried on over a yard distant in the ordinary voice. The siren also enables the hearing to be measured with precision.

WHERE WIVES ARE PAWNED.

They have a curious way of utilizing wives and daughters in some parts of India. If a man wants money he puts these members of his establishment in pawn, and his creditor detains them until the debt is discharged. The custom varies in different localities. In Nellore the Yeralas pledge their daughters to creditors, who may either marry them or give them away, and a man who has to go to jail deposits his wife with another man of her tribe until his return. In North Arcot unmarried daughters are frequently mortgaged and become the absolute property of the mortgagee until liquidation.



YAQUI WOMEN CARRYING HAY



HABITAT OF THE YAQUIS



A YOUTHFUL YAQUI TRIBAL CHIEF

Scenes In Pingyang, Japan's Military Center In Korea; How the Natives Extract Profit From the Invaders



THE Koreans are said to manifest a curious indifference to the occupation of their soil by a foreign power. It is not improbable that their nonchalance is due to a motive not quite so blameless as lack of patriotism. The opportunity to profit by the misfortunes of others is not being neglected by the slow going Koreans. Even the frugal Japanese must have fuel, and the fortunate peasants have it for sale. As may be seen, also, they have the means of transporting it, slowly, indeed, but surely.

LIKE most oriental cities, the water supply of Pingyang is from without, being brought in and distributed by carriers, who form a distinct class and are said to be endowed with more wit than the average Korean can muster. They are sturdy fellows and carry huge buckets at the ends of a pole suspended by straps from the shoulders. This pole is carried "athwart ships" and not, as in China, fore and aft. The water is brought from wells, sometimes a great distance.

DURING the Japanese occupation Pingyang has assumed an air of commercialism which must have astonished even "the oldest inhabitant." An hour after the entry of the Japanese troops those greatly berated but necessary factors, the sutlers, had established themselves on both sides of the main street and were ready for business. It must have been a shock to the sleepy Pingyangers. The wares seem to have been dumped with little regard for orderly arrangement.

THESE immense back loads of sandals seem much heavier than they actually are, for they are made of straw, and light straw at that. The Japanese have satisfied themselves by many trials that this straw foot-crossing had been removed. This wear is far superior to boots and that soldiers can march stream must be passed in order to reach better in it. Travelers also are loud in their praises of Pingyang. There was no material for these not too attractive sandals. The Abbe Huc, who lived the many years in Korea, liked them so well that he wore shows how the Japs spanned the river with a temporary bridge.

WHEN the Japanese cavalry reached the Taikong river it was found that all means of crossing had been removed. This wear is far superior to boots and that soldiers can march stream must be passed in order to reach better in it. Travelers also are loud in their praises of Pingyang. There was no material for these not too attractive sandals. The Abbe Huc, who lived the many years in Korea, liked them so well that he wore shows how the Japs spanned the river with a temporary bridge.

Ancient Mukden, the Present Japanese Objective; The Mantchoo Capital Where No Mantchoo Is Spoken

DURING the retreat of an army and the corresponding advance of the pursuing force it is evident that the center of interest is subject to frequent substitution. What was a point of vital interest yesterday, when it was occupied by a retreating army and was being approached by the pursuers, becomes a spot of no especial importance tomorrow, when it has been deserted by both pursued and pursuer. The center of interest is not separable from the movements of the armies that are furnishing the spectacle.

Owing to the rapidity of the Japanese had campaign this center has been shifted with almost daily regularity since the crossing of the Yalu. From Japanese indications the advance of the army toward the railroad will be likely to bring the armies into active contact at Mukden. For that reason this ancient Manchurian city has assumed an increased importance, and anything that will dispel a little of the darkness which hitherto has obscured that section of the war map should be both interesting and profitable.

Mukden, the capital of Manchuria and of the province of Shantung, is situated in a fertile region near the Huno river, 119 miles northeast of Newchwang, which is its port. Mukden is a Mantchoo for prosperity, and the city has had seasons of great commercial activity. It is a double walled town and is modeled after Peking. Its population is not far from 250,000.

It was from Mukden in 1644 that the Mantchoo princes, grown arrogant with repeated successes over neighboring tribes, descended with their victorious power of the famous Ming dynasty, which had held imperial sway in China from time immemorial. At that time Mukden was a small and unimportant station to the supreme power made it the capital, and it began to take on the air of a metropolis. The advantages of Peking, however, were too ap-

parent to relegate it to obscurity. The new dynasty soon removed to the former capital, but the victors showed their attachment for their native city by making it the burial place of all the Mantchoo sovereigns. These defunct worthies are entombed in structures which are splendid from an oriental point of view and most curious to the western eye. Little is actually known of them, for they are guarded with the most diligent care from the intrusions of foreigners. They are the scene of numerous religious functions and the Mecca of ancestor worshippers in the Celestial Kingdom. They are not within the walled city, but are at several suburban villages to the north and east.

The Mukden of the present day is a rather imposing city. Like all eastern towns, it is most impressive when viewed from a distance. A closer acquaintance reveals the presence of most of those oriental disadvantages which are so distasteful to western nostrils. It is fairly well planned and has fewer maze-like passages than are to be found in most eastern cities. The inner walls, which enclose the old imperial palace and most of the temples, are crumbling and time worn. The outer city is the seat of great commercial activity. This, too, is surrounded by a wall, which is about eleven miles in circumference. The new wall is of brick and is a creditable example of modern masonry. It is about sixty feet in height and rests on stone, beneath which is spread a deep concrete foundation. There are eight fine gateways. These are provided with huge bastions pierced by two gateways at right angles to the others. These are surrounded by lofty watch-towers and formidable batteries, giving the place an appearance of great security.

A curious feature of Mukden is that it has no water gate or exit for water. Whether or not this was an oversight of the engineer who planned the town is not known, but it is a matter of record that he was punished severely for the omission, as it was then considered, but in after ages it was attributed to his foresight, and a temple was erected to propitiate his offended memory. Since

the town has no provision for sewerage, it is likely that the comparative freedom from epidemics is due to the porosity of the soil. This immunity is even more remarkable when it is considered that all the water for domestic use is furnished by wells within the city walls.

Another peculiarity of this curious city is that it is a difficult matter to find in it any one who either speaks or understands the Mantchoo language. Even those who are of pure Mantchoo

blood do not make use of their mother tongue. Chinese only is spoken in all circles. To hear Mantchoo in its original purity one must have the entire to the exclusive court circles of Peking. It is a fact that four-fifths of the population are Chinese, and Chinese customs prevail largely. In one way, however, the women of the city show their independence—they do not dress their hair or compress their feet, as is the mode at Peking. Because Mukden is the very headquarters of China's reli-

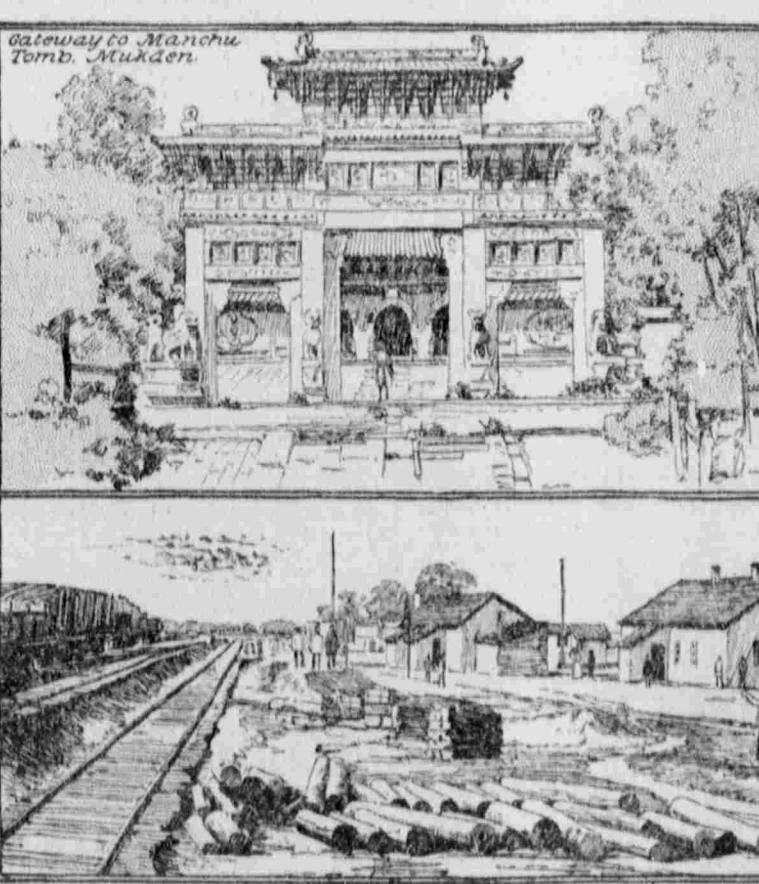
gious system it is apparent that its temples are devoted to the exposition of Confucianism in its various manifestations. Though the Scotch Presbyterians have maintained an establishment for upward of a quarter of a century, they cannot be said to have secured an assured foothold. Their best success has come from their medical mission, which is held in high esteem by all classes. There are at least 20,000 Mohammedans in the neighborhood. They are the descendants of Ottoman

rebels who were transported and compelled to settle in Manchuria. They are obliged to occupy a quarter by themselves a mile outside the city walls. They are not regarded by the citizens of Mukden as a desirable acquisition to the community. They are soldiers, peddlers, cattlemen or robbers, as the occasion demands.

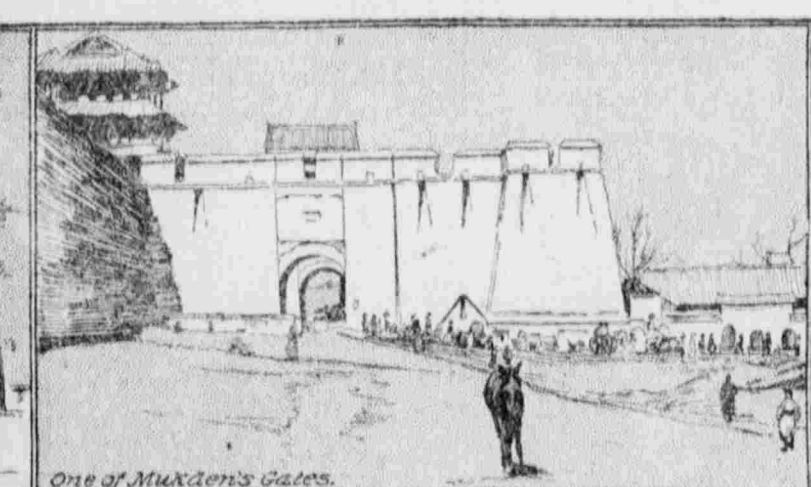
Mukden has profited largely by the Russian occupation. It is quite as likely to thrive commercially if the Japanese, having expelled the Muscovites, should make that city a point of concentration. The Mantchoo has produced to barter, and the money of the mikado is as much to his taste as that of the czar. If the season should be propitious, agriculture will be stimulated by the demand of this excellent market thrust thus unbidden into his very hand. It will afford him a noble opportunity to wake from his apathy and make hay while the sun shines. And that is precisely the conduct that would make for his benefit. The Manchurian hillsides can be devoted to no crop that is more profitable. It is always one of the chief factors in the Mukden market, and the presence of an army cannot fail to give additional importance to the fleets of hay laden sampans which slowly make their way to the Mukden market.

This roseate expectation is, of course, subject to the accidents of war. A hostile meeting of the armies at the capital would be likely to furnish its inhabitants with distractions more engrossing than the acquisition of riches.

THOMAS J. BROWNE.



Gateway to Manchuria, Tomb of Mukden.



One of Mukden's Gates.



General Kuropatkin's Headquarters outside Mukden.

VIEWS IN MUKDEN, MANCHURIA.



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