

and above all to work for recognition for the revolutionary government. To assist him in this work agents were appointed in France, England, and most of the Hispanic-American nations, as well as in Washington, Jacksonville, Key West, and Tampa. The volume under review contains the letters of Estrada Palma to those agents and to other persons interested in the Cuban revolution for the period from November 12, 1895, to March 4, 1898. The two hundred and four letters and documents printed in this volume are invaluable for the student of Cuba's final war for independence. Most interesting is the light they shed on the relations of the United States to that revolution.

There is an historical introduction by Captain Joaquín Llaverías, director of the Archivo Nacional de Cuba, and a preface by Dr. José Agustín Martínez, ex-minister of state of Cuba who helped to make possible the publication of the volume. The index and editorial notes are excellent.

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*La Nueva Era*, 1846. Reproducción facsimilar. [Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la Historia, Vol. XXI.] (Buenos Aires: Peuser Lda., 1943. Pp. 29; 10; 11; 8.)

This publication is a tribute by the Academia Nacional de la Historia to the centennial anniversary of the Instituto Histórico y Geográfico del Uruguay. It is the seventh in a series of facsimile editions. The previous six, however, relate to journalistic enterprises which have left an indelible imprint upon the history of the Argentine nation.

*La Nueva Era* was founded and edited by Andrés Lamas, the distinguished Uruguayan historian and publicist, who likewise presided over La Sociedad Nacional, a secret political organization. The secretary of that society was Bartolomé Mitre, an Argentine émigré and a major contributor to the short-lived *La Nueva Era*. The year 1846 was one of the most critical during the eight-year siege of Montevideo. Lamas had three objectives in view: to counsel the government; to prepare the populace for a free election; and to frustrate the aspirations of General Fructuoso Rivera. His plans went awry, however, when, on April 1, 1846, General Rivera staged a successful revolt. Subsequently, publication of *La Nueva Era* was terminated on the eve of its fourth issue: No. 1 had appeared on February 11; No. 2, February 26; and No. 3, March 8.

This facsimile edition was presumably reproduced from copies of Nos. 1 and 3 in the possession of Ricardo Levene, president of the Academia Nacional de la Historia, who wrote the introductory historical essay. Ariosto Domingo González, the eminent Uruguayan publicist, contributed a facsimile copy of No. 2. The initial issue of *La Nueva Era* contained an editorial by Lamas which furnishes a clue to his selection of the title. He envisaged the siege of Montevideo as the beginning of a "new era" in the history of the republic. To the military column of this issue, Mitre contributed an unsigned article entitled: "La montonera y la guerra regular." The issue of February 26 was devoted primarily to the texts of important contemporary public documents: the proclamation establishing the Assembly of Notables; documents relating to the installation of the Council of State; and the speech of President Joaquín Suárez before the opening session of the Assembly of Notables. Mitre filled the military column with another article: "Necesidad de la disciplina en las Repúblicas." Extracts from the proceedings of the Assembly of Notables and Council of State dominated the entire third and probably final issue of March 8.

For giving wider circulation to hitherto elusive Uruguayan public documents, students of Hispanic America are again deeply indebted to the Academia Nacional de la Historia for sponsoring this publication. And, in the last sentence of the historical essay, Dr. Levene sums up the argument for this choice: "*La Nueva Era* has documentary significance if it is recalled that in its pages are recorded the extraordinary events which preceded the revolt led by General Rivera; and that therein is revealed the political and historical thought of young men, representative of the River Plate region, who were fighting for freedom."

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*Men of Mexico.* By JAMES A. MAGNER. (Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Company, 1942. Pp. x, 614. \$4.00.)

Some historians believe that history is largely the biography of great leaders in whose lives and work the aspirations and desires of their contemporaries find expression and fruition. Regardless of the shortcomings of this point of view, it comes nearer being true in the case of Mexico than in that of any other country. No one can deny that men like Jefferson and Jackson left an indelible stamp on American democracy and that their lives are an integral part of its development. In like manner Cortés, Las Casas, Zumárraga, Quiroga,