

Regeneracion.

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fice at Los Angeles, California, under
the Act of March 3, 1879."
No. 23.

Saturday, February 4, 1911.

The revolution cannot die.

Remember, it is no crime to give
guns.

Turn to the photos of Leyva and
Berthold on another page. Really,
now, do these men look like bandits?

We note that the Scripps papers
have at last waked up to the fact
that there's a revolution in Mexico.

Even the proprietor of the Los
Angeles Express has interests in Mex-
ico—and thinks he needs Butcher
Diaz to protect them.

Have you seen how Colonel Ra-
bago, after a series of "brilliant vic-
tories" over the wicked rebels, has
finally got back to cover with 150 of
the 500 soldiers with whom he started
out to end the revolution around
Galeana?

There will be a big mass meeting
in Labor Temple Auditorium Sunday
night, Feb. 5, to protest against the
illegal action of U. S. officials against
Mexican revolutionists and to de-
mand rights of belligerence. Good
speakers. Don't fail to come.

The Los Angeles Herald, which
Harrison Gray Otis owns and operates
with Machiavellian shrewdness as the
seeming opponent of his notorious
Times, has again shown its true char-
acter by its bitter and unfair distor-
tion of the news from Lower Califor-
nia.

A dispatch from Washington, D.
C., dated January 29, says that Juan
Sanchez Azcona, the political refugee
who was imprisoned for fifty days on
request of the Mexican govern-
ment in our national capital, has been
released, as there appeared to be no
reason why he should be held.

Last Saturday, according to a
United Press dispatch, Representative
Wilson of Pennsylvania, who, a year
ago, instituted the proceedings which
resulted in a five days hearing of the
refugee prosecutions before the
House Rules Committee, again
brought the matter of a general in-
vestigation of these persecutions be-
fore Congress.

The Mexican Herald gravely an-
nounces that Limantour will remain
in Europe until he has succeeded in
negotiating that loan—which it ad-
mits will probably not be negotiated
until the "exaggerated reports" sent
out about the revolution are proved
to be untrue. In that case we say,
Poor Limantour! He will never see
his happy home again!

If U. S. Senator-elect John D.
Works is really a friend of progress
and democracy he will exert his in-
fluence to prevent the undue inter-
ference of officials of this state with
Mexican patriots on their way home
to fight for the liberty of their coun-
try. Read John Kenneth Turner's
letter to Judge Works in another col-
umn of this page.

One thing we would like to know
is whether Sheriff Meadows of Im-
perial county is receiving more money
for executing the laws of the State
of California or for violating those
laws in order to play into the hands
of tyrant and slave-driver Diaz. We
hope that the decent people of Im-
perial county will propound this ques-
tion to Sheriff Meadows in a very en-
ergetic way.

How many friends have you whom
you think ought to know the truth
about Mexico and the news about its
revolution? We respectfully suggest
that you send each of them a sub-
scription to Regeneracion. Three
months on trial, fifty cents. Six
months, with the \$1.50 book, "Bar-
barous Mexico," \$2. One year
with "Barbarous Mexico," \$4. If de-
sired, the book and the paper may be
sent to different addresses.

A United Press dispatch of Febru-

ary 1, says that the revolution has
spread to the towns of Tuztepec, El
Hule, Chiltepec and Ojitlan, in
Northern Oaxaca. These towns are
all in the region of Valle Nacional,
the terrible slavery of which Mr.
Turner describes in detail in "Bar-
barous Mexico." Tuztepec is the
chief town of the district and Chil-
tepec is on the very edge of the to-
bacco district, where the worst con-
ditions exist. El Hule is the railroad
station which Mr. Turner mentions
as the Gateway to the outer world.
Evidently the slaves themselves are
rising.

LISTEN!

By Praxedis G. Guerrero

Translated by E. D. T.

Do you hear it? It is the wind
shaking the leaves of the mysterious
woodland! It is the gale of the fu-
ture, awakening the quiet and som-
nolent underbrush; it is the first
sigh of the virgin forest as she re-
ceives on her pensive forehead the
kiss of the impetuous Aeolus.

Do you hear it? It is the wind
rending to bits an invisible mantle
in the canyons of the sleeping moun-
tain, the breath of the Idea blowing
in gusts through the thickly cluster-
ing branches of a vast nation, a wil-
derness of souls; it is the first blast
that shakes the oak trees; it is the
unveiling of the hurricane, sweeping
away, through the ravines and upon
the peaks, the dim haze of sterile
resignation.

Warm and fruitful breeze, pass
through the forest. Each leaf that
you touch is a voice newly born;
each branch that you stir is an arm
that takes up a weapon—a voice that
shall join the heroic concert to sa-
lute the morn of redemption, an arm
that shall stretch itself forth to find
the breast of a tyrant.

It is the breath of the revolution!
Do you feel it? It is the upheav-
ing of granite which is cracking to
pieces, beaten by the iron fists of
Pluto; it is the heart of the world
palpitating beneath its enormous
chest; it is the fiery spirit of a giant
who breaks from his prison and hurls
into space the words of flame.

It is an earthquake announcing
the bursting forth of a crater.

Do you feel it? It is the vibra-
tion made by the hammers of the
gods striking at the bottom of the
abyss. It is life that is being born
in the black whirlpool, life that cre-
ates a shudder in the asylum of death
where reign the gloomy vampires.
It is the revolution which is ad-
vancing!

WHAT A STRANGE DIFFERENCE!

We learn in an Associated Press
dispatch of January 28 from New
Orleans that "machine guns, rifles
and ammunition are being shipped in
large quantities from New Orleans
and other gulf ports to the Bonilla
revolutionists in Honduras. Ameri-
can machine gunners and sharpshoot-
ers, nearly all of them former sol-
diers in the United States army, are
going to Honduras in small parties
on every steamer."

That is all very well. There
is nothing illegal about that. No
one has a right to stop them and no
one is stopping them.

But when it comes to Mexicans,
what a strange difference! They are
being stopped at the Mexican border,
their guns are confiscated, and they
are thrown into jail. U. S. troops
pace the principal points of entry,
"strictly enforcing the neutrality
laws," or in other words breaking
laws to aid the tyrant Diaz.

The Los Angeles Record of Feb-
ruary 1 has a dispatch from Doug-
las, Ariz., saying that "the federal
government is shipping in plenty of
ammunition by express. It is said
that 500 rifles went through Doug-
las, Ariz., for the Mexican troops.
Ammunition for the rebels, however,
would be held up promptly."

A dispatch from Galveston, Tex., on
Jan. 26 says that in a cellar of an
abandoned house on the Mexican
border near Eagle Pass soldiers
discovered about seven hundred
guns and ammunition packed in
barrels. The U. S. troops proceeded
to confiscate their find. This they
had no right to do, but since the guns
were undoubtedly for the use of Mexi-
can rebels across the line, what did
a question of right or legality matter?

A young woman named Josephina
Loyo has been turned over to the dis-
trict judge at Chihuahua on the
charge of having prevented the cap-
ture of her brother who has been ac-
tive against the government and is
still a member of the armed band.
That is the way the government au-
thorities do in Mexico. When the
men they want elude them they "get
even" by arresting the women.

Juarez Falls to Rebels

Liberals Carry War into Lower California--Federal Troops
Trapped and Nearly Annihilated at Sahuaripa--
Another Victory near Ojinaga--Revo-
lution Gaining Everywhere

ASSAULT ON BORDER CITY

As this paper goes to press the
news comes from El Paso that
1,000 rebels, under General Pas-
cual Orozco, have begun their at-
tack on Juarez, the border city just
across the line. All dispatches
agree that the city must fall, as
Colonel Rabago is having troubles
of his own at Casas Grandes and
the rebels, by tearing up the Mexi-
can Central tracks, have precluded
the possibility of reinforcements
being sent from the city of Chi-
huahua. Juarez is defended by 300
regular troops, 300 citizens hur-
riedly forced into service and a few
rurales and police. In blowing up
the powder storehouse just outside
the city the federals have practi-
cally admitted that they are
doomed.

Once in the hands of the rebels,
Juarez will be used as the center of
revolutionist operations. If, in
justice to the gaining cause, the
U. S. government recognizes the
belligerent rights of the revolu-
tionists, tens of thousands of men
can be recruited at Juarez and the
city will be used as a port of entry
for arms and ammunition, and it
will then be possible for the revolu-
tion to equip itself with the latest
machine guns and general equip-
ment. The capture of Juarez
marks the beginning of the end.
The days of Diaz as ruler of Mexi-
co are numbered.

SITUATION ON CALIFORNIA
BORDER.

The revolution has spread to the
territory of Lower California. Sun-
day morning, January 29, two parties
of Liberals, one under Jose Leyva,
who had been secretly recruiting a
force on Mexican soil for some days,
and another under Simon Berthold,
converged upon the town of Mexicali
and captured it with the firing of only
one shot. The attack was a complete
surprise, and that considerable gen-
eralship was required to accomplish
the capture without a battle may be
guessed by the fact that Mexicali is
a town of about 1,000 inhabitants,
the sub-prefect of which is always
provided with a number of regular
soldiers, rurales and policemen.

The only resistance met with was
offered by the custodian of the local
jail, in which were confined eleven
political prisoners, brother patriots
of the attacking parties. When the
jailer showed fight he was promptly
shot down and killed, the prisoners
were released, and they at once en-
listed under the banner of the revolu-
tion.

EVERYTHING DONE IN
PERFECT ORDER.

After releasing the prisoners, the
party under Berthold proceeded to
the army barracks, where they sur-
prised and captured the soldiers
quartered there. How many of these
soldiers there were none of the re-
ports have yet stated. From the bar-
racks the patriots marched upon the
custom-house, which they captured,
taking into custody the political head
of the town, Gustavo Terrazas.

During the night the Berthold party
had smuggled some sixty rifles and
9000 rounds of ammunition across
the line, and when morning dawned
these were distributed among Mexi-
cans who came flocking to the Liberal
standard. "Everything was done in
perfect order. The Liberal manifesto
was promulgated, the town was de-
clared a free port of entry for cus-
toms, foreigners were assured that
they could go ahead with their busi-
ness without fear of molestation, and
what little private property was seized
from Mexicans was receipted for with
promises to pay for the same upon
the triumph of the revolution.

STATE OFFICIALS PLAY
PART OF CRIMINALS.

The first lawless acts connected
with the affair, strange to say, were
perpetrated by American officials at
the town of Calexico, just across the
boundary line in California. One rea-
son for the capture of Mexicali was
that the Liberals wished to hold a
port of entry so that political refu-
gees, driven out of Mexico by the des-
potism, might return without fear of
arrest as they crossed, might bring
arms with them, if they possessed
such, and so swell the ranks of the
patriotic army.

This thing they had a perfect right
to do. It is not against any American
law for a Mexican to take a gun and
go home to join the revolution. It
is not against any American law for
any person or persons to smuggle
arms and ammunition into Mexico.

Nevertheless, sworn officials of Im-
perial county took it upon themselves to
meddle in the affairs of Mexico, to
put their sacred offices into the ser-
vices of the Mexican despotism, and,
in doing so, to violate the very laws
which they are sworn to uphold.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
EXCEEDS AUTHORITY.

"Under the direction of District
Attorney Swing," says the Associated
Press report, "Sheriff Meadows is-
sued orders closing the port of en-
try at Calexico from Mexicali and
the sheriff and numerous deputies
are now on guard at the lines."

A special to the Los Angeles
Times of the same date, January 29,
says:

"Sheriff Meadows of Imperial
county, under instructions from Dis-
trict Attorney Swing, forbade the
passage of Americans from Calexico
to Mexicali."

The same dispatch says:

"Several arrests have been made
on this side of the line in cases where
turbulent sentiments were ex-
pressed."

OUTRAGEOUS DISCRIMINATION.

The following day it was reported
that Sheriff Meadows had over fifty
deputies patrolling the line, that he
had arrested a large number of Mexi-
cans who sought to cross to join the
revolution, that he had placed many
of these in jail, and that, all told, he
had seized more than forty guns be-
longing to would-be revolutionists.
Mexicans loyal to the government
were allowed to pass back and forth
between Mexicali and Calexico and
attend to their business, but two
members of the revolutionary party
who crossed the line with money
with which to purchase provisions for
the revolutionists were promptly
arrested and thrown in jail on
charges of vagrancy.

These outrageous and criminal
acts of liberty-joying and king-hating
Americans naturally interfered with
the plans of the revolutionists. The
attacking party originally, according
to most of the dispatches, totaled
only twenty-two men, although some
of the reports place it as high as
100 men. Inside of forty-eight hours
Leyva and Berthold expected that
this number would be swelled to
two or three hundred.

LIBERALS THROWN IN
AMERICAN JAILS.

But the recruits that they were
counting upon were, many of them,
in American jails, while many others
who would have joined were un-
doubtedly deterred by seeing what
happened to their comrades. Mean-
while, there were 230 regular troops,
some 50 rurales and a large number
of "volunteer" troops supposed to
be preparing to come and crush the
revolutionary party. On this side of
the line Thug Meadows was rein-
forced by U. S. troops, who are at
this writing patrolling the border "to
enforce the neutrality laws."

But despite this situation, the lat-
est reports are that the rebel army
is growing rapidly. Dispatches
printed in Los Angeles Thursday say
that the number has swelled to 200.
If this is true, and if all these men
have arms, the revolution in Lower
California has reached a point where
it can hardly be crushed in a day.

MOVING UPON ENSENADA.

Thursday the rebel army was re-
ported as moving southwest. This
is the route around the mountains
toward Ensenada. As they go, Ley-
va and Berthold will recruit the small
farmers of the hill regions. Their
plan, as expressed to the Liberal
Junta here, is to march upon Ense-
nada.

If they succeed in taking Ensenada
they will be in control of all the
northern half of Lower California,
they will have the income from the
Ensenada custom-house, and will
have the time and the means to raise
a formidable force before it would
be possible for Diaz to put reinforc-
ments into the territory.

It is doubtful, however, if there
would ever be any attempt to re-take
the territory, as soldiers can hardly
be spared from other points. The
revolution is growing, growing—win-
ning!

FEDERAL LOSS HEAVY AT
SAHUARIPA.

One decisive engagement, in which
the federals were nearly annihilated,
the capture of several important
towns, and a steady increase in the
number of recruits is the showing
that the state of Sonora has to make
this week for the advancement of the
revolutionary cause.

The engagement took place at Sa-
huaripa, the town recently captured
by the rebels. According to a dis-
patch from Douglas, Arizona, printed
in the Los Angeles Herald of Jan.
31, mining men coming over from
the scene of conflict to Douglas, say
that the government troops were
practically annihilated and Col. Oji-
da, commander of the combined
forces, was fleeing for his life.

FEDERALS LURED TO AMBUSH.

These mining men say that Ojida
and Chlapas dispatched scouts to
Sahuaripa, and these, finding the
town apparently deserted, caused the
government troops to march into a
trap. The Herald says:

"When the federals entered the
apparently deserted town, every win-
dow and every roof spat forth bul-
lets fired by hidden rebels, and the
hapless federals were slaughtered.
Chlapas' horse was shot dead, and it
is not known whether he was cap-
tured, killed or is hiding. Ojida's
horse bolted and, unchecked, fled
with him out of the shower of death-
dealing lead."

REBELS CAPTURE MANY TOWNS.

The story of the rebel capture of
other Sonora towns is told thus by
a dispatch in the El Paso Herald of
Jan. 26:

"La Trinidad, Sonora, Mexico,
Jan. 26.—On their way to Sahuaripa
the revolutionists took the several
towns along the Sahuaripa river,
from El Valle down, and picked up
men along the road. They started
with 150 men, but when they arrived
at Sahuaripa on the 12th inst, they
had 400 men and took the town with-
out a fight. The officials ran away.
The insurgents obtained a great
many guns and much ammunition
and changed all the officials, putting
in revolutionists."

"The revolutionists are now at Sa-
huaripa and are organizing to go and
take Moctezuma. There are a num-
ber of small war parties around the
country here that are hurrying to-
ward Sahuaripa to join the main
band, coming from everywhere.
There are 300 insurgents at Mores
yet. It is also reported that a lot of
them are coming over from Sinaloa."

OVERRUNNING ALL SONORA.

"Revolutionists are marching to-
ward Tonichi to see if they can get
the 100 federal troops that were here.
The whole Sahuaripa district is in
the hands of the revolutionists with-
out a fight. Americans do not look
for any trouble or molestation from
the revolutionists, as they have kept
good order so far."

A dispatch in the San Francisco
all of Jan. 24 says that Alamos, one
of the principal towns in the state of
Sonora is in the hands of Colonel Se-
veriano Talamantes, a former gov-
ernment commander who turned in-
surrecto.

There is a late report also that
Moctezuma is taken.

The El Paso Herald of the same
date has another story saying that
the revolutionists plan to make So-
nora the center of active warfare. The
dispatch also says that the rebel
forces in the Sahuaripa district now
number a thousand well equipped
men. Their next object is to capture
Ures, then combine all and march on
Hermosillo.

SITUATION IN CHIHUAHUA.

There has been continued activity
during the week in Chihuahua and
the revolutionists have been gaining
at every turn. The Los Angeles Rec-
ord of January 28 tells of another
fight near Ojinaga, in which the in-
surrectos were victorious. It says:

"Shafter, Tex., Jan. 28.—Follow-
ing reports Friday of a rebel victory
near Ojinaga, news reached here Sat-
urday of a second engagement be-
tween a large force of revolutionists
and 150 federal troops, in which the
government troops were again routed."

"The main body of the federal
troops are reported surrounded by
revolutionists in the mountains 20
miles from Ojinaga."

RABAGO TAKES REFUGE IN
CASAS GRANDES.

That the loss which was inflicted
on Colonel Rabago in the battle of
Galeana was very heavy is shown by
the following dispatch in the Los An-
geles Times of Feb. 1:

"El Paso, Tex., Jan. 31.—Galeana
and San Buena Ventura are held by
the insurgents, according to dis-
patches from Casas Grandes tonight.
Col. Rabago reached Casas Grandes
early today with 150 of the 500 men
with whom he entered upon his cam-

paign January 6. Four battles have
been fought, in three of which the
insurrectos were successful. Col.
Rabago lost the two rapid-fire guns
and four pieces of light artillery, with
which he invaded the Galeana dis-
trict.

"San Buena Ventura was aban-
doned to the insurgents on Monday
and Galeana was deserted last night.
Today federal officials were busy
preparing Casas Grandes for a long
siege, gathering provisions and forti-
fying the town."

LUQUE AGAIN IN
BAD STRAITS.

General Luque has been in wretch-
ed straits since the battle of Ojinaga.
The Los Angeles Express of Jan. 31
says:

"Presidio, Tex., Jan. 31.—Outgen-
eralled and defeated with a loss of
more than 100 soldiers killed, the
federal forces of General Luque are
divided and cooped up in the towns
of Ojinaga and Cuchillo Parrado."

General Luque, with fewer than
100 men, occupies Ojinaga, and Col-
onel Dorante, with about 200 cavalry,
is at Cuchillo Parrado. The insur-
gents occupy every road leading into
both towns, and will not permit pro-
visions or forage to be carried in.

ALANIS MEETING WITH SUCCESS.

In a letter to Regeneracion from
Alanis, who went from El Paso with
a band of Liberals on January 19, and
who afterwards captured San Igna-
cio, he says:

"In the capture of San Ignacio we
took from the enemy all the arms
that they had, including six bombs
and a good quantity of ammunition.
In San Ignacio for two days the ban-
ner of the Liberal Party floated above
the town, and we abandoned the
place only because it was of very lit-
tle importance to hold it. From San
Ignacio we went to the Rancho of
Las Banderas where there was a de-
tachment of federals who fled when
they saw us coming. I am going to
the Mexican Central railway to cut
off communications. All of us are
well mounted and have enough of the
elements of war for a prolonged cam-
paign."

Gustavo Madero, brother of the
anti-re-electionist leader, says that
within the last month the army of in-
surrectos has increased from 5000
to 12,000 men.

INSURGENT VICTORIES IN
VERA CRUZ.

After a hard fought battle between
400 revolutionists and federal forces
near Coatzacoalcas the rebels were
victorious. Following an engagement
at a distance of twelve kilometers
from the town of Sayula, in Vera
Cruz, the rebels took possession of
that town.

Rebels are active near Torreon,
Coahuila. They obtained a number
of horses from a ranch called El
Guaje, issuing a receipt for the same.

Demand that the U. S. Government
grant the rights of belligerents to the
Mexican revolutionists.

Is Judge Works
a Friend Indeed?

A WORD FROM CALIFORNIA'S
NEW SENATOR WOULD PUT A
STOP TO SUCH OUTRAGES
AGAINST LIBERTY AS THOSE
PERPETRATED BY SHERIFF
MEADOWS OF IMPERIAL COUNTY--
SENATOR-ELECT HAS DE-
NOUNCED SUCH THINGS IN THE
PAST.

At this writing the revolutionary
crisis in Lower California is critical.
A small band of Liberal patriots cap-
tured Mexicali, a border-point, expect-
ing that they would at once be joined
by hundreds of others from Califor-
nia, after which they would be in a
position to march upon Ensenada, the
chief city of the peninsula.

This program would have been
very easy to carry out had it not been
for the action of Sheriff Meadows of
Imperial county, who swore in fifty
or more special deputies, picketed
the border, forbade anyone crossing,
seized guns and ammunition in pos-
session of Mexicans on their way to
join their friends, and placed many
of them in jail.

Of course Sheriff Meadows had no
right to do these things. As sher-
iffs of counties are subordinate offi-
cers of the governor, it is the duty
of the governor to order Meadows to at-
tend to his own business. Perhaps
Governor Johnson would be willing
to do this, were the matter called to
his attention in the right way. John
D. Works, senator elect, being a per-
sonal friend as well as a political
friend of the governor, is just the man
to call the matter to his attention.
He has been asked to do this, but
whether or not he has done it we
have not been informed. Judge
Works in the past has spoken some
strong words against just such out-
rages as Sheriff Meadows is guilty of.

Now, when a word from him would
really count, it remains to be seen
whether or not he is willing to speak
that word. A letter which John Ken-
neth Turner has addressed to Senator-
elect Works reads as follows:

1931 Darien Place,
Los Angeles, Calif.,
Jan. 31, 1911.

Mr. John D. Works,
821 H. W. Hellman Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday I suggested that you
bring to the attention of Governor
Johnson the acts of Sheriff Meadows
of Imperial county, who has been
using his office in the service of the
Mexican Government—illegally and
criminally, I believe, by forbidding
persons from passing peaceably from
Imperial county across the interna-
tional boundary line into Lower Cal-
ifornia, and arresting persons who ex-
pressed sentiments favorable to the
party of revolutionists who captured
Mexicali.

To my suggestion you replied that
you would not wish to pass judgment
or take action without further evi-
dence of the situation. The further
evidence, I think, you will find in the
morning's dispatches from the scene
of the disturbance, which, among
other things, contains the informa-
tion that within the space of twenty-
four hours or thereabouts, Sheriff
Meadows has seized more than forty
guns belonging to men who were on
their way to join the revolutionists
across the line, that during that time
he has arrested a considerable num-
ber of men who are thought to be in
sympathy with the revolution, and
that two emissaries of the revolution-
ary party who were sent to the
American side to purchase supplies
were arrested and thrown in jail on
charges of vagrancy.

Now I do not think it necessary to
repeat that many of these acts of
Sheriff Meadows, at least, were quite
beyond his authority. It is not a
crime against the United States or
the State of California for a Mexican
to buy a gun and go home to fight
in the revolution. To prove which I
have only to quote an opinion of U.
S. Judge Maxey of Texas, who, was
recently quoted as follows:

"If Jose M. Rangel, the defen-
dant, merely went across the river and
joined in the fight, he had every right
to do so, and I shall so tell the jury in
my charge."

The Mexican Herald, a daily paper
of Mexico City, itself has recently ad-
mitted editorially that shipments of
arms to Mexico for the revolution—the
smuggling of arms, even—can-
not be legally stopped by the authori-
ties of the United States. Under
what right and by what authority,
then, has Sheriff Meadows acted? Is
he employed to execute the laws of
California, or to serve the Mexican
government? His acts undoubtedly
are seriously injuring the revolution-
ary cause and if he is permitted to
continue in such a policy, it will natu-
rally encourage others who, for one
reason or another, may incline to
subservency to the cause of the Mexi-
can despotism.

Such action on the part of the
worn officials of California may de-
cide the scale in Lower California
against the forces of the revolution.
That no men ever fought in a more
worthy cause than these same Mexican
revolutionists cannot be doubted by
anyone who knows the smallest part
about the conditions which they are
struggling to abolish. I ask you
again, as a decent private citizen,
as a friend of the Governor, and as
one who has been selected to repre-
sent the progressive people of Cal-
ifornia in the U. S. Senate, to bring
this matter to the attention of Gov-