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If any rebels are so foolish as to lay down their arms on promises Diaz makes to them, we are almost tempted to say that they will deserve what they get.

That Portland bride and groom who were arrested in Tia Juana as "spies" by the Mexican government authorities and thrown into jail for innocently taking a snap-shot of the barracks, ought to be good boosters for the revolution now.

Copies of the resolutions of the San Francisco labor council endorsing the Mexican revolution are being sent by that body to revolutionary headquarters in the field, to the President of the United States, to the Mexican consul of San Francisco, to the labor and Socialist papers of the United States and Mexico, and to the local press.

Now is the time to send a Regeneracion subscription to your friends. You can get a four months' subscription for fifty cents; a six months' subscription, with the book "Barbarous Mexico" for \$1.50, the price of the book, or a year's subscription, with the book "Barbarous Mexico," for \$2.00.

Colonel Vega has been deposed by the Diaz government as governor of Lower California, because his attack on the revolutionists at Mexicali resulted in bitter defeat. If the Mexican government goes to deposing all of its officers who are unsuccessful in combat with the revolutionists, it will be kept pretty busy.

Harry C. Dell, the American who was recently arrested at Tia Juana as a "rebel spy," and later taken to Ensenada, is in all likelihood not a revolutionist at all, but simply a tourist who had been drinking too much and took to boasting about what he would do to the Mexican Federals with one hand tied behind him, if he had a chance. Now, as the result of his foolhardiness, his life is in peril.

Colonel Kosterlitzky, chief of rurales in northern Sonora, who has been loudly proclaiming his own glory through the press ever since the revolution started, recently took out a man who had been sentenced to death for the killing of the Jefe politico of Santa Cruz, made him dig his own grave and then made the soldiers shove him so that he fell into it. That's a neat way they have in Diaz's Mexico of imparting a few thrills to the condemned before sending him to the nether world.

Let the people take this matter of the U. S. connivance against Mexican revolutionists into their own hands, as they did in Douglas at the time of the kidnapping of Manuel Sarabia. The people were indignant at the outrage and by their overwhelming protest Sarabia's life was saved. The people still have the power to compel their wishes to be respected, if they would only realize it, but concerted action and fierce determination are absolutely essential.

The greatest claim to fame which Enrique Creel, Mexican minister of foreign relations, possesses is for his extraordinary ability to "deny." As soon as any incident in the least unfavorable to the government peeps above the horizon, Creel, like a Jack-in-the-box when the spring is pressed, leaps up and proceeds loudly to deny. He has denied the existence of the revolution time without number. He has denied every important victory of the insurgents. Columns could be filled with Enrique Creel's denials of the past few months. The two latest denials are, first, that Diaz has made overtures of peace to the revolutionists, and second, that Llanetaour gave that interview favoring radical reforms for Mexico. Deny on, Señor Creel. We need a little amusement now and then, and we thank you for affording it.

SAN DIEGO MASS MEETING.
At a mass meeting held in behalf of the Mexican revolution at San Diego on Sunday night, February 26, over one hundred dollars was collected to help the men in the field. The speakers were Mrs. Emerson, Caspar Bauer, Mr. Menke, and a Mexican the name of whom we are not at

present cognizant of. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the speakers warmly applauded.

FAIRY TALES.

The Imperial Valley Press hands the distributors of Mexican official fairy tales the following prize package:

"These Mexican officials are worthy successors of those Spanish adventurers, who discovered the Seven Cities of Cibola, routed thousands of Indians single handed, leaped unhurt from the seven hundred-foot vertice cliff of the Mesa Encantada and encountered in Arizona tribes of giants, who carried their heads under their left arm. They are the most valiant warriors that ever came over the pike—let them tell it."

PALOMAREZ IS FREED

STORY OF HIS SECRET ARREST GETS OUT TO PUBLIC, AND MEXICAN REVOLUTIONIST IS RELEASED BY FEARFUL AUTHORITIES, BECAUSE "THERE WAS NO GROUND ON WHICH TO HOLD HIM."

After being sweated for nearly a whole day to no avail, Fernando Palomarez, who was arrested in the hospital at Calexico after the battle of Mexicali, was freed on February 24, because, according to the statement of Attorney McCormick himself, there was no ground on which to hold him. It would be interesting to know on what charge they arrested him. Palomarez was never informed as to that. However, it's a safe guess that they would have framed up a case against him had not the friends of Palomarez exerted themselves in his behalf and given to the public the story of how, after being freed at El Centro by order of Captain Babcock, U. S. A., he was taken up here by private detectives, and held in custody by United States District Attorney McCormick. Palomarez spent the night of February 23 in the United States Marshall's office. The conspirators did not take him to jail, as they wished to keep the matter of his being here a secret till they had him securely in their power. But the cat slipped out of the bag, the story got into the Record, and in order to escape an embarrassing situation, the authorities freed Palomarez.

Taft's Brother Has Denounced Barbarous Mexico

Henry W. Taft, brother of William Howard Taft, and chief counsel for the Mexican National Railways, recently said to Joaquin Casasus, Mexican ambassador to the United States, at a dinner given by the Mexico Society of New York to the latter gentleman: "I hope your country has not been disturbed over the publication of 'Barbarous Mexico' stories in American muck-raking magazines. I believe this society can do useful service in counteracting such statements, which I personally know are inaccurate."

Oh, no, the Mexican government was not in the least disturbed by the publication of "Barbarous Mexico." It simply flooded this country with magazine articles, books and pamphlets whose purpose was to counteract the impressions created by that series, merely for the salubrious exercise of spending a little money. The erudite opinions of Henry W. Taft, gained as a benchman of the Diaz-American capitalist ring, will surely be a great addition to the world knowledge about Mexico, almost as valuable to humanity as those of Enrique Creel, who when anything comes up that can in any way be construed as unflattering to his master Diaz, brandishes his fist like an angry school boy, and shouts, "Tain't so!"

SO SAY WE.

The same dispatch which says that Mexican troops found hidden in a house \$1,500,000 of gold for use by the revolutionists, and that the owner of the house was taken out in the yard and shot to death, also says revolutionary sentiment is spreading. We should think it would. Any country where despotism commits unofficial murder like that ought to have a continuous revolution until that despotism is overthrown.—Woman's National Daily.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Eastern newspapers are rasping southwestern nerves by talking about Mexican sentries in the "mosquito bushes." Mesquite, fellers, mesquite! (Pronounced "mesquite.") And it's a "bush" that you cut down, saw and split for firewood. Don't make the war any worse than it is, for heaven's sake!—The Los Angeles Record.

Demand Belligerence For Mexican Revolutionists!

VICTORIES IN SONORA

REVOLT FLAMES THROUGHOUT BORDER STATE. BLANCO, LIBERAL LEADER, OPERATES SUCCESSFULLY THERE. MANY TOWNS ARE TAKEN. CHIHUAHUA AND DURANGO ALSO CONTINUE ACTIVE.

That Sonora is growing rapidly to be a hotbed of revolution is evident from the following dispatch in the Los Angeles Times of March 3:

"Douglas, (Ariz.) March 2.—The force which captured Tigre camp today now develops to be the seasoned army of Gen. Jose la Luze- Blanco, which operated in the State of Chihuahua. It is this force which was expected to come to the relief of Orozco when he was threatening Juarez. Blanco, it is stated, will continue to operate independently in Sonora, although there is the possibility that his army will be augmented with the three bands which captured Fronteras and which are still in Northern Sonora.

"According to reliable information Blanco left Palomas, district of Guadalupe, Chihuahua, more than a week ago, crossed the line and came through the towns of Ojitas, Basercas, and to San Miguel, where he rested his horses for seven days.

"Leaving San Miguel, this army, numbering 303 men, all mounted and thoroughly equipped, marched up Pita Canyon, and appeared suddenly on the heights above Tigre camp. The camp was taken without bloodshed, and Carlos Garcia, comisario, was taken prisoner, and a rebel substituted for the position.

REBELS CAPTURE GUNS.
The rebels captured a large stock of guns and ammunition at Tigre camp, aside from other cargo recently shipped in from Douglas. It is estimated the rebels secured 250 guns and 50,000 rounds of ammunition.

"Blanco's force is considered the best among the rebels. It bore the brunt of the campaign around Guerrero. If the bands commanded by Cabral, Bracamante and Lopez join it, the rebels will have a fighting army big enough to carry things their own way in this section of Mexico, say persons who are familiar with the situation.

"American capitalists with big interests in the State of Sonora held a session here tonight and discussed the situation, which they consider very grave.

"The rebels are tonight reported marching along the stage road to Yzabella on the Nacozari railroad. The Federal troops at Fronteras are reported to have gone into the Ajo Mountains. Fronteras is only thirteen miles from Yzabella, and it is not considered likely that the rebels will permit the Federals to return to Agua Prieta, where preparations have been made to resist a rebel attack. The Federal numbers not quite 200, while the combined rebel strength is 500."

The force of Blanco, which the above dispatch says is the best among the revolutionists, is that of which Praxedes Guerrero and his men were the nucleus.

FIFTEEN-DAY SIEGE.
The Los Angeles Record of Feb. 27 has the following account of a rebel victory in Sonora.
"CHIHUAHUA, Ariz., Feb. 27.—Couriers arriving here Monday brought news of a 15-day siege of Cumuripa, Sonora, in which the eighteenth Mexican infantry, after being driven from the town, secured reinforcements and returned to the attack.

During the fighting it was estimated 20 men had been killed on both sides. Before taking Cumuripa the rebel forces captured Ladara, a small Sonora town ten miles from Cumuripa.

All traffic on the Yaqui river railroad was indefinitely suspended Monday. Not less than 300 revolutionists are in the vicinity of Naco, Sonora, and an attack on that town may be made at any time.

Reports from Cananea say that there are about 600 insurgents hiding in the hills, preparing for a sudden descent upon Cananea and Ronquillo. A recent government expedition sent against them was repulsed in the mountain fastnesses by rebels so strongly placed that an attack upon their position would be suicidal.

REBELS CAPTURE FRONTERAS.
Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 27.—Rebels captured the town of Fronteras, capital of the district immediately south of here, today. They gathered on the heights in a force of 200. Fifteen civilian soldiers attempted to resist and fired on the rebels, five of whom were killed. The rebels refrained from taking vengeance, and after they had captured the town were welcomed by the populace.

The order to surrender came early in the morning, the hour for capitulation being set for 10 o'clock. The rebels were well equipped and mounted. As the town had not formally surrendered at the hour set, the rebels entered the streets from every direction, shooting over head. It was stated that there was an un-

derstanding that the town was to have been captured without bloodshed. If there was an agreement, the civilian police disobeyed orders. The rebels have also captured the Nacozari railroad and hold transportation facilities to Agua Prieta, just across the line from this city. Agua Prieta may be attacked tomorrow.

It was following the capture of Fronteras that the passenger train due here at 1 o'clock arrived. It was surrounded by 150 rebels under command of "Red" Lopez, who is well known in Douglas. When the Americans on the train started to learn about what was going on they were told by Lopez:

"Go back into the cars; there is something too interesting for you going on here."

The train is tonight still being held at Fronteras. It is a mixed train, with ore, freight, and it is reported, one hundred head of cattle.

MANY TOWNS TAKEN.
One of the men killed in the brief skirmish at Fronteras today is Pedro Lopez, a brother of the commander. Another large force of rebels, reported numbering from 200 to 500, appeared yesterday at Campbell's ranch, east of the junction of the Fronteras and Bavispe rivers. They took saddles and guns, but gave American revolvers in return. It is believed this band has crossed over from Chihuahua and it is expected it will participate in the attack at Agua Prieta. It is reported that rebels have taken many important towns in southern Sonora. Some of the towns taken are: Sinoqui, Balamachi, Huepaca, Ranchita, Aconchi, Baviacora, Canadanacha. They also have taken Bavispe and Sarie.

Many Mexicans in this vicinity have flocked over to join the rebels in the Ajos. It is reported that fifty left from Naco today.

SITUATION IN CHIHUAHUA.
The Los Angeles Express of March 2 says:

"Telegrams from Chihuahua say that owing to the railroads being cut north and south, provisions are taking skyward jumps and foreigners and natives alike are suffering on account of the stagnation of business. Troops dare not go outside the town for fear of being trapped by rebels, one band being as close as four miles.

"The dispatch says the town is alarmed by reports that the city's surrender has been demanded. One estimate places the number of insurgents west of the city at 1500, with Madero and his force advancing from the north."

Pascual Orozco, who has not been heard much of lately, is now reported to be in the Casas Grandes district. The Los Angeles Times of March 3 has the following dispatch from El Paso:

"Fighting has been in progress since Saturday between 700 Federal soldiers from Casas Grandes and Pascual Orozco, who led the insurgents to Juarez and back again. The fighting occurred about fifty miles west of the Mexican national line and fifty miles south of Juarez, in the country to the north of Casas Grandes.

"The story of the fighting was brought to El Paso by Capt. Oscar G. Creighton, an American soldier of fortune, who is with Orozco's army and who was detailed to burn the bridges that prevented Navarro's command from getting far enough south to render assistance."

WORKMEN IMPRESSED.

The Los Angeles Times of March 1 says that workmen coming from the railroad construction camps along the Southern Pacific in Arizona and the Santa Fe are returning from Eagle Pass, where they went in the hope of reaching their homes in the interior by way of that port. They say that as soon as they cross the border they are impressed into military service by the Federal officials.

The two boys, Converse and Blatt, recently arrested on the banks of the Rio Grande and taken to Juarez, where they are still held, are now known to have been kidnapped from American soil by Mexican Federal spies. These boys were members of the revolutionary forces. They had pitched camp on the American side of the Rio Grande one night when their capture took place. Serious international complications threaten. It is expected that the Mexican government, to avoid the too great pressure of popular opinion in this country, will set the two young men free.

TORREON AND DURANGO.

The following dispatch printed in the Mexican Herald of February 20 shows rebel activity near Torreon: "Torreon, Feb. 19.—The train on the Mexican International from Durango for Torreon and Ciudad Porfirio Diaz was held up again by a band of insurgents at Pedrecesas. This band has been operating in the vicinity for several days, and the holding up of the train last night

was the second time that this has been done in the last week. About thirty men stopped the train and began to search it for troops and arms, but did not damage. Agents along the International railway between Torreon and Durango have been notified by the rebels to allow no trains to pass their stations after tomorrow, according to information received here today.

"The leader of the rebel band near Pedrecesas claims to have 900 men under his command. This is the same band that cut the telegraph wires between here and Durango and although the regular passenger train left here on time this morning without orders, nothing has been heard of it."

The Los Angeles Express has the following further news of developments in Durango:

El Paso, Tex., March 2.—United States Consul C. G. Carothers of Torreon has received official notice of the capture of the towns of Canales and Sianori, in the district of Tamazula, and that Topia, Durango, is surrounded by rebels.

Expect Fight at Mexicali

That a big battle will occur in a few days in the neighborhood of Mexicali is the confident belief of the insurgents down there. A body of troops has been reported as coming overland from Ensenada to make the attack. The rebels are preparing themselves for battle, and are eagerly awaiting its coming. Nothing would please them better than another engagement with the federals. The scouting parties recently sent out are drawing into Mexicali. Many rumors are received, the latest being that the advance guard of the regulars is at Laguna Salada, twenty miles away.

Aims of the Liberal Party

In order to avoid confusion among Americans we wish to inform our readers that there are two revolutionary parties in the field in Mexico today, the Maderist Party and the Liberal Party. "Regeneracion" is the organ of the Liberal Party.

The Liberal Party is a proletarian organization which has been in the field for many years. For its lofty ideals its leaders have suffered imprisonment and persecution both in Mexico and in the United States. Twice before has it launched, in spite of tremendous odds, a revolution against the Dictator of Mexico, only on both occasions to be betrayed. Now it is again in the field, and its revolutionary groups have been meeting with success. Liberals are operating in Chihuahua, Sonora, Lower California, and in many states throughout the south of Mexico.

The aim of the Liberal party is above all things to labor for the cause of the dispossessed. Its leaders are without personal ambition. It does not work to raise to the office of president any one man. That choice shall remain with the people when the despot is overthrown.

The main object of the Liberal party is to overthrow the tyrannical government, confiscate the enormous estates which have been made up of property stolen from the people, and given to favorites of the Dictator, and divide them among the people. Only thus can the wretched peons of Mexico become really free.

REASONS FOR REVOLT

We reprint below an editorial from the Calexico Daily Chronicle, whose attitude is uniformly favorable to the revolutionists:

"The Imperial Valley Press has a two-column editorial dealing with the Mexican revolution that hits the nail exactly on the head. We wish we had space to reproduce the editorial in full.

"Editor Kelly clearly states the grounds on which these insurgents are fighting and shows in a conclusive argument that they have the right to contend for that which their government denies them in fact and gives them only in theory.

"Chattel slavery, peonage, government solely by appointment, no voice at the polls, no freedom of speech or

of the press, murder, rapine and violence—in instances without number in every case—are not these sufficient to make the people fight?"

"And yet there are those, like the Los Angeles Times, who see absolutely nothing but the temporary disturbance of business and the consequent turmoil. They would rather see the people killed in thousands than to see sacred business disturbed. They worship at the shrine of the dollar and have their hearts hardened to the sufferings of the masses of the people."

BLOW!
By Praxedes G. Guerrero

Translated by Ethel Duffy Turner

"The sheep-like multitudes were muttering like a flock in a corral. Around me were brutality, infamy, adulation, falsehood, vanity, wearing my nerves. I fled from the city, for I felt like a prisoner there, and I came to this solitary cliff, which shall be the mausoleum of my ennui. I am alone at last. The city and its noise are far away. I am free of them. I shall breathe another atmosphere. The murmuring of nature shall be the sweet song which greets my ear."

Standing on the summit of the lofty rock the vagabond smiled.

There came a gentle breeze, and to the lungs of the vagabond there penetrated some asphyxiating element. He seemed to hear, as if in the long locks of his unkempt hair, the moan of a strange voice.

"Whence comest thou, gentle breeze, which produces such uneasiness; whence comest thou, weeping in sorrow?"

"I come from a long pilgrimage. I passed through the huts of the peons and I saw how those slaves were born and raised. With my subtle fingers I touched the naked flesh of the little ones, the dry and withered breasts of the mothers, ugly and bestialized by misery and ill-treatment. I touched the features of Hunger and Ignorance. I passed through palaces and I came upon the growl of envy, the belch of gluttony, the clink of coins counted feebly by misers, the echo of liberty-destroying mandates. I felt with my hand invisible tapestries, marbles, ornaments of gold, and jewels with which were adorned, in order to make them worth something, those who were worth nothing. I passed through factories, through work-shops, through the fields. I saturated myself with the sweat of toil for which there was no recompense. I permitted myself scarcely a peep at the mines and brought away the weary breath of thousands of men. I swept through the naves of sacred shrines and came upon crimes and moral sloth. I bore away from there acrid odors of vile incense. I stole into the jails and caressed infancy prostituted by justice, thought enchained in dungeons, and I saw how myriads of small insects ate the flesh of large insects. I forced my way into barracks, and saw in its quarters humiliation, brutality, intolerable vice—an academy of assassination. I entered the lecture halls of the colleges, and saw science as the bosom friend of error and prejudice, saw young men and women of intelligence in violent combat with each other.

Washington, Feb. 27.—That the president and congress shall "call a halt and take hands off" in the matter of the Mexican revolution, is the "demand" of certain residents of San Antonio, Texas. The demand reached the senate today in a petition bearing fifty signatures. The document was addressed to "The president of the United States and to the speaker of the house of representatives" and read:

"We, the undersigned citizens of San Antonio, Texas, and liberty loving people of the United States, do hereby most earnestly protest against your taking any part in the Mexican revolution, now going on in Mexico. There is not an honest, liberty loving man in this country knowing the cause of this revolution but who is heart and soul in sympathy with those revolutionists; we therefore demand that you call a halt and take hands off of same, and let old despot Diaz and the revolutionists fight it out."

FURNER ON THE REVOLUTION.
That the most conservative of the Mexican revolutionists would abolish slavery, and that many of the others are fighting not only to abolish slavery, but every other form of class oppression, is the statement of John Kenneth Turner in an article on the Mexican revolution to be published in the next issue of the Coming Nation.

This article contains much first-hand information gathered by the writer in his recent trip to Mexicali. It will be illustrated with a large number of photographs taken on the spot.

Miss Margaret Langham
(Mrs. Lewis Stone)
Has Consented to Appear in the Leading Role of Margarita
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in order to gain certificates of exploiters. I saw in these books the iniquitous right which gives the right to destroy every right. I passed through valleys, through mountain ranges; I whistled through the lyre of the tyrants, made from the tautly drawn cords of men hung on the tress of the forest. I bring grief, I bring bitterness; that is why I moan; I bring resignation, I come from the world; that is why I asphixiate."

"But, see, gentle breeze, I wish to be alone."

"The breeze departed, but in the unkempt hair of the vagabond human anguish remained imprisoned.

In strong gusts there came another wind, intense and formidable. "Who art thou? Whence dost thou come?"

"I come from all the corners of the world; I bring the justice of the future; I am the breath of the Revolution."

"Blow, hurricane! Comb my long hair with your terrible fingers. Blow, sea wind! Blow over my lofty cliff; over the valleys, in the abysses, wind through the ravines of the mountains, destroy alike barracks and sanctuaries, wipe away those presidios, drive away that resignation, dissolve those clouds of incense, break the branches of those trees in which have been made the lyres of the oppressors; awaken ignorance, snatch away those ornaments of gold which represent a thousand miseries. Blow, hurricane, whirlwind, north wind, blow! Raise the passive sands which the feet of camels and the bellies of snakes pass over, and make of them burning projectiles. Blow, blow, so that when the breeze returns there will not remain imprisoned in my long hair the horrible anguish of human slavery."

"HANDS OFF OF MEXICO"

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