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Saturday, March 11, 1911.

Rouse ye, Americans! The yoke of despotism is descending on your own necks.

A newspaper correspondent at Juarez, recently captured by Mexican federalists in the nearby mountains while out on a search for news, had an experience with the upholders of Diaz which ought to make him a staunch friend of the revolution.

Though it has been proven that Blatt and Converse, the two young revolutionist Americans, who are now in jail at Juarez, were kidnapped while on American soil, they have not been released, and no "international complications" have as yet resulted. Well, Morgan doesn't care what happens to them.

Oscar Lawler, notorious as a hireling of Diaz and persecutor of Mexican refugees, and author of the Taft letter exonerating the infamous Secretary Ballinger, is reported to have "resigned" as assistant attorney of the Interior Department. It is said that he will return to Los Angeles to resume his law practice here. We recommend instead that he be sent to a desert isle in the South Pacific in company with Ballinger, Roosevelt, and a few other undesirables.

If you want to know why the Mexican people are in revolt against Diaz and what connection Morgan and the rest of the United States capitalists have with his way of blood and misery, subscribe to "Regeneracion" for six months and get the paper and "Barbarous Mexico" for \$1.50, the price of the book. Or subscribe for a year for \$2.00 and get "Barbarous Mexico" in addition to the paper. Or we will send you the paper alone for four months for fifty cents.

The Los Angeles Record published a masterful cartoon on the front page of its issue of March 8. The picture represents Diaz in a posture of terror hard against a stone wall, a sword dripping blood in his hand, around him a rain of bullets, and at his back the menacing tips of revolutionist bayonets. But at the top of the wall, and this is the point of the cartoon, comes Morgan and Aldrich with the United States Army at their backs, pointing their deadly cannon at the army of Mexican freedom, bringing to the blood-stained Nero the aid of the sons of the "glorious land of liberty." And the face of Diaz himself could be no more pitiless, no more ruthless, than that of J. Pierpont Morgan and his valet, Senator Aldrich.

Government of Wall street, by Wall street, and for Wall street, sounds mighty good—to the interests.—Los Angeles Record.

When dollars call, Uncle Sam can get his army and navy in action mighty quick.—Los Angeles Record.

Of course the property of "big business" in Mexico must be protected, no matter if everything the United States is supposed to stand for is overthrown.—Los Angeles Record.

Report Death of Diaz

Diaz is reported dead. It may be the truth this time. Of course, Croel and de la Barra have denied it most strenuously but that is what we have to expect. A dispatch received at San Francisco over broker's wires repeats the news of the death of Mexico's despot. He has been seriously ill for weeks. It is a significant thing that all press dispatches were forbidden to be sent from Mexico City Wednesday night.

Whether alive or dead, the revolutionists are not going to lay down their arms till they accomplish what they are aiming for. They do not want another despot in his place.

Not War Game, But War!

Thirty thousand United States troops are mobilizing on the Mexican border. Twenty thousand are being rushed over land and sea to border points as fast as transportation service can carry them, twenty thousand men armed and supplied with munitions of war for a prolonged campaign, carrying 200 rounds of ball cartridges each; in short, making just such preparations for activity as were made on the eve of the war with Spain. Everything is being done with the greatest of rush and haste. Over four thousand and marines are cruising to Mexican ports. And all this for "maneuvers!"

What does this hypocrisy of the United States Government mean? Let us see. The Mexican Government is tottering. The revolutionists have been gaining control on every hand. Diaz has been reported as dead. The upholders of his regime are in mortal terror. Like condemned men awaiting the execution of their sentences they see the end approaching nearer every day. They are desperate.

But slavery and tyranny have one true friend, and that is capital. And the slavery and tyranny of Mexico have no truer friends than the capitalists of the United States.

Wilson, ambassador to Mexico, recently rushed to Washington and went into close conference with high officials. Otis got busy pulling wires. Then came the secret news of Diaz's death or near-death, as the case may be, almost forty-eight hours before the report reached the public. Action was immediate. The excuse was that the mobilization was for the execution of military maneuvers, or a "war game," as it is called. The excuse is of the flimsiest and baldest kind, and does not bear a second scrutiny. But let us examine it.

Military maneuvers, "long since planned," would not be undertaken in such frantic haste. Orders would not be received with surprise and unpreparedness by army and navy officers, as has been the case. Ships half painted and repaired would not be ordered out of dock, as with the Yorktown.

Trains had not been made ready to transport troops. No empire has been selected, as is customary in "war games." The mobilization of 30,000 men to prevent four cruisers getting into Galveston, as it is declared the game will be, is absurd.

The movement of the Pacific fleet on the west coast could have no connection with a war game in the Gulf of Mexico, 800 miles away.

The war department would not be rushing materials for the construction of pontoon bridges, as it is doing with the evident purpose of using them to cross the Rio Grande, if this were merely a war game.

The provisional regiments of coast artillery under General Grant, commander of the department of the East, would not have been hurriedly organized to act as infantry.

Military maneuvers would not be undertaken when there is scarcely a dollar in the treasury. President Taft recently refused to give money to the army for improvements, on the plea of poverty, and he would not dare to go to this enormous expense for simple "maneuvers."

The whole thing is for one purpose, no other. It is for armed intervention by the United States to crush the revolution and to perpetuate the despotism of Mexico.

Fellow countrymen, I implore you to try and understand what this means before it is too late. Don't you know what sort of pressure is being brought to bear upon the United States government that it should undertake such an amazing course of action? Don't you know that Harrison Gray Otis, the most violent enemy of progress and democracy in this country, has been begging for just this thing ever since Lower California was attacked?

Don't you know that Morgan is immensely interested in keeping Mexico under despotic rule?

Don't you know that this move of sending troops to the border is the direct result of their plotting, and the plotting of others like them to crush

the Mexican revolt? And above all, don't you know what the Mexicans are fighting for? Have you not read the heart-rending stories of slavery practiced in Diaz's Mexico, slavery so inhuman that it has earned for that country the title of "Barbarous Mexico!"

Don't you know that massacre, starvation of the people, the suppression of every right which man must have to raise himself above the beasts, has been the practice of the tyrant in Mexico?

It is these things which the U. S. soldiers are at the border to perpetuate. It is these things against which the Mexican people are in revolt.

Are you going to let this revolution be crushed by the butchering kings of capital? Or—are you simply helpless, soulless clay in their hands?

But mark you, if you don't prevent it the despot of capital will seize their chance, and "Barbarous Mexico" will be the model from which will be fashioned "Barbarous United States."

ETHEL D. TURNER.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLT

ONE BIG REBEL VICTORY HAS OCCURRED IN SONORA, AND ONE IN CHIHUAHUA. THE REVOLUTIONISTS COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED RAILROAD SERVICE FOR OVER ONE THOUSAND MILES.

Word has just come of the capture of Tecate in Lower California by a band of armed liberals under Salinas and Rodriguez. This seems to be preliminary to a move on Tia Juana.

During the past week there has occurred a fierce battle between insurgents and Federals at Cananea, the famous copper mining camp of Mexico. Passengers arriving at Naco, Arizona, report that wagon loads of wounded Federals had been brought into Cananea. These same passengers report having seen Federal cavalry in flight. These indications are taken as decisive proof of a big rebel victory. It is thought that the revolutionists were under the lead of "Red" Lopez.

The correspondent of the Los Angeles Times can not but see that the insurgents of Sonora are using commendable strategy in their campaign. He says:

"There seems a probability that there is some controlling force handling the Mexican revolution in Sonora. The descent upon Fronteras had the desired effect of hurrying to that point a couple of hundred Mexican regulars, just at a time that the regulars were particularly needed to defend Naco, a much more important point, from a threatened attack from the southward, probably from the same large band of insurgents reported to have been holding a strong position in the Cananea Mountains."

URGENT SOLDIERS TO DESERT

The correspondent says further in regard to conditions in Sonora: "The main force is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Altar and is said to number 500 men, all mounted and well equipped. The largest command of Federals is at Nogales, about 250 men being held in readiness for an expected attack from the direction of Altar."

"Attempts have been made in all the encampments of Mexican soldiery to provoke desertion, and posters have been stuck up around Nogales calling upon the regulars to lay aside the 'uniform of oppression.' Numbers of Mexican laborers are being impressed into the army all along the border, according to reports, a fact which is stimulating immigration into the United States. About all the valuables of the cities of Sonora are now concentrated in Douglas, Naco and Nogales. Nogales especially has gained in population through the addition of the families of prominent Federalists of the Sonora towns who seem to be fearful of the final result of the revolution."

From the Pen of Praxedis

Discontent is the nerve force of progress.

If by walking you can't overtake liberty, then run.

Create an idol, and you place on your necks a yoke.

A meek individual may be a martyr, but never a liberator.

Sacred customs of yesterday are the crimes or the puerile idiocies of today.

You may have water without fish and people without tyrants, but you can't have fish without water and tyrants without people.

If a custom is a yoke, let us break the custom; however sacred it may appear to be. By offending customs civilization advances.

ACTIVITY OF BLANCO.

Gen. Jose la Luz Blanco, the rebel leader from the state of Chihuahua, has abandoned the captured town of Tigre, and after augmenting his force to a total of 470 men, has moved to a total of 470 men, moved a few miles distant, evidently awaiting an attack by the regular troops from Saluapita and Mochizuma.

When General Blanco entered Tigre he had with him 383 men. While there 127 others voluntarily joined him, increasing his force to nearly 500 men. Of this force all are armed with rifles excepting nine, and all are mounted but forty.

The latest reports say that Blanco is about 12 miles from Douglas, Ariz. BIG REBEL VICTORY.

Couriers coming to El Paso on March 7 report that Madero has won a big battle 15 miles west of Mochizuma, killing and wounding 250 Federals, capturing a large quantity of ammunition and field pieces and possibly having taken prisoner the whole force of his opponents. The Federals were under the command of Col. Escudero. The rebels ambushed the government troops in a deep ravine, pouring a withering fire into their ranks and mowing them down.

In regard to the conditions about Chihuahua an Associated Press report says:

"El Paso, March 5.—Despite the assertion by Federal officials that the city of Chihuahua has provisions sufficient for two months, El Paso merchants in close touch with the market conditions of the Mexican city assert that the food situation of Chihuahua is rapidly becoming serious."

"El Paso is the base of supplies for all imports to Chihuahua and merchants here are informed that coffee is selling in Chihuahua at \$4 a pound and sugar at \$1 a pound, with other staples in proportion."

"The Mexican Central railroad apparently is in complete control of the insurgents both north and south of Chihuahua, and no supplies have passed the blockade since the latter part of February. Passenger traffic is at a standstill from Juarez south, and the Wells Fargo Express Company has instructed its agent at Juarez to receive no shipments for points between Ciudad Juarez and Zacatecas, a distance of nearly a thousand miles."

OTHER PARTS OF MEXICO.

The following dispatch shows conditions in Torreon:

Torreón, March 2.—Matamorán, a small town near this city, was looted by the revolutionists, according to advices that have been received here.

Communication is interrupted completely between Torreon and Chihuahua. Passenger train No. 7, which left here for Chihuahua yesterday morning returned here today. It went no farther north than Jimenez. Passengers report that word was received at Jimenez to the effect that it would be dangerous to proceed farther north on the Central.

This news has already had the effect of sending certain vegetables and commodities sky high. Some produce has advanced 100 per cent in a day.

The state of Morelos is now among those in which bands of revolutionists are operating.

The following dispatch was printed in the Mexican Herald of March 3:

Cuernavaca, March 2.—An encounter between a Federal force and a considerable number of insurgents is reported to have occurred yesterday near Iguala, in the state of Guerrero. Several casualties, on each side are alleged. The rebels are said to have attacked an Indian village two hours' march from Iguala.

Turner Writes On Revolution

A full page of photographs of gripping interest, with the full-length portrait of Berthold in the center, with pictures of the soldier dead, insurgents in the trenches, and several clear and distinct group pictures of the boys of Mexicali, is a feature of the article entitled "Revolution in Mexico," by John Kenneth Turner in the current issue of The Coming Nation, dated March 11.

This article, which deals in the main with the situation in Lower California, is a strong and convincing presentation of the facts which have aroused the interest of the country since the faint light of dawn stole upon boys from Holtville marching into the sleeping town of Mexicali on the 27th of January. The author wrote the story on the ground where these incidents took place, just after the victorious battle. His impressions are thus expressed in the opening paragraph:

"Two and one-half years ago I looked

upon the most melancholy sight that I have ever seen or expect to see. Today—and yesterday and the day before that—I have been looking upon the most inspiring sight that I have ever seen or can expect to see. The thing that I saw two and one-half years ago was slavery of human beings such as could never have been surpassed in its harrowing details in any age. The thing that I saw was an army of earnest men with rifles bent upon abolishing that slavery."

At close of the article Mr. Turner reveals the methods the United States government, at the behest of Otis, the Southern Pacific and Wall Street, has employed in its effort to choke the growing revolution. Here is made clear the early steps in the conspiracy, whose culmination has come in the past few days in the wholesale dispatching of troops to the border for the purpose of killing the movement for Mexico's freedom.

"Are the American people going to stand for the crushing the Mexican revolution?" asks Mr. Turner. "Is there such a thing as the American people, anyway?"

PEOPLE OF AMERICA

Your silence at the present moment is a crime, because it is a crime to remain indifferent when you know that an outrageous act is going to be committed. Your Government, obeying the perfidious insinuations of your executioners, the capitalists, is giving its hand to aid the bloody tyrant of the southern republic in order to save him from certain destruction. You have nothing to gain in this crazy enterprise; you are not going to be happier because thousands of good Mexicans perish, mowed down by your soldiers. Crime can never be a source of happiness.

Raise your hand to your heart, blind people; consult your conscience, people drugged by the dollar and by business; stop thinking of the false tranquility that you are going to get by saving; throw away the idea of making millions, since only by means of crime can anyone become a millionaire.

Think of your future. All the world is throwing in your face the outrageous acts of your government. The Filipinos believe that you are their executioner. The Porto Ricans curse the hour that Americans planted their feet on their soil; the Columbians stoned your citizens in the streets of Bogota; the Turks insulted your consuls; in the entire world you are noted as covetous, cruel, as an abuser of your strength. Your masters are the ones who abuse and you are the ones who suffer the contempt, the hatred, the universal aversion. Central America detests you cordially, South America repels you, all on account of the leeches who drink your blood, of the vampires who work you to death in the factories, the shops, the mines the workers of the whole world. And the fields, and who wish to exploit the workers of the whole world.

What Are You Going to Do Now? The soldiers of your masters march in great haste to the Mexican border. The war ships are sailing fully equipped to the waters of Mexico. The money that they have extracted from your pockets by means of taxes they are employing to buy war supplies to kill the majority of the people of my race, to kill my brothers who never have harmed you, whom you do not even know, against whom you can't feel hatred because they have never tried to enslave you; on the other hand they are revolutionists, fighting as you haven't realized, to solve the same problem that you have not yet succeeded in solving. My brothers are giving the example of what ought to be done to assure economic liberty, the base of all liberties, the base of fraternity, the base of equality.

You Can't Plead Ignorance. The existing conditions in Mexico are well known to you. You know well that the people there are victims of all kinds of infamy; you know well that slavery in its most hideous form is the rule in the case of work done in the field; you know well that the Mexican worker only earns a few cents daily for working from sun to sun; you have seen in the magazines, in books, in daily papers photographs which can't leave any doubt in your minds in

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Taft sends Troops to Crush Revolt

The mask is off, and the shallow pretense of "maneuvers" is being swept away. It is practically admitted now by Taft and the rest that the move of troops to the border is to crush the Mexican revolution.

A United Press dispatch of March 10, sent from aboard President Taft's private car, Mr. Aafy, Ga., says:

"The army will not hesitate to invade Mexico if it be deemed necessary to maintain the Diaz regime."

Read also this Associated Press dispatch printed in the morning papers of March 10, and which we quote in part below:

Washington, March 9.—That the administration has decided to dissemble no longer its reasons for the sudden and unprecedented movement of troops to the Mexican border is indicated by the following dispatch received tonight from the staff correspondent of the Associated Press who is accompanying President Taft on his journey to Atlanta. The dispatch, dated Charlottesville, Va., through which place the President's train passed at 7:10 tonight, is as follows:

"All doubt as to the purpose of the government in sending 20,000 troops to the Mexican border has at last been swept away. The United States has determined that the revolution in the republic to the south must end. The American troops have been sent to form a solid military wall along the Rio Grande to stop filibustering, and to see that there is no further smuggling of arms and men across the international boundary."

regard to the misery and the tyranny which weigh upon the necks of the unfortunate Mexican race. You have seen all that, and for that reason you can't say that you are ignorant of what happens in Mexico, you can't lend your aid to the conspiracy of the capitalists to crush a movement so noble as the one which the Mexican people have undertaken against their oppressors of wealth and of government.

You Ought to Protest. As civilized people, as you call yourselves, you ought to protest against the intervention of your government in Mexican affairs. You should refuse to give a single cent for the war. But if you remain indifferent, soon you will suffer the consequences, because Japan is spying on the movements of your government, and when you have started out to conquer us, the yellow race will make you slaves. You will be the ones who will lose in this game of finance which is nothing more nor less than a move for conquest.

RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

Across the Border.

Rehearsals for "Across the Border," the Mexican revolutionary drama by Ethel Mowbray Dolsen, are being held daily at the Gamut Club Auditorium, 1044 South Hope street, where the performance is to be given Saturday afternoon and evening. Miss Ethel Mowbray Dolsen, under whose direction the play is being staged, has gathered a very capable company about her, every member of which is working hard to make the play a success. Miss Josephine Dillon, an actress of considerable professional experience, who recently returned from Chicago where she filled a long engagement with a theatrical company, will take the leading role of Margarita, the girl revolutionist. This Mexican girl is not the type so many American writers have described in attempting to delineate Mexican character, jealous, passionate and revengeful, but a girl of high ideals, broad-minded and tender-hearted who has dedicated her life to the work of helping the revolution. Her participation in the plan to bring about an uprising in Mexico City, where part of the scenes are laid, the failure of that plan; her escape from her uncle's home in the northern part of Chihuahua, where she has fled; her capture by rurales, form the basis of the plot of the drama.

With the exception of two Americans, one a newspaper woman correspondent and the other a mining engineer, all the characters in the play

ternational boundary. "President Taft, on his way to Atlanta and Augusta, for a ten days vacation, passed through here at 7:10 o'clock tonight. He appeared satisfied with the situation."

"There was little doubt in the minds of officials that the true meaning of the 'maneuvers' soon would be known, and the logical interpretation so quickly put upon the movement of the troops unquestionably disconcerted the administration officials, from President Taft down."

"Whatever the inner and diplomatic moves may have been, there no longer is any purpose on the part of the administration to cloak the movement of troops with mystery."

"The Mexican government, whether it asked help of this government or not, has been given the greatest assistance it could possibly have desired. There is no telling how long the big army sent to the Mexican frontier will have to remain there. It will not be withdrawn until conditions in Mexico are much more stable than they are now believed to be."

"The situation in Lower California is said to have caused more concern to the United States than at any other point. It was reported that the revolutionists were exceptionally strong there and threatened to set up a government of their own. The line between the United States and Lower California is but an imaginary one and the revolutionary government there would be a source of constant worry."

are Mexicans. The first scene shows the interior of the newspaper office of Jose Calderon, editor of the "The Voice of the People," a revolutionary newspaper in Mexico City. The second, the study of Capt. Alfonso Figueroa, in whose home a ball is being given. The third act shows the patio of the residence of Don Pedro Roman in the northern part of Chihuahua, where a party is in progress to celebrate the birthday of his niece, Margarita, which is interrupted by the entrance of rurales who come to arrest her and Jose Calderon. A bit of open country, with an adobe ruin in the foreground, is the scene of the fourth act.

Mexican dances will be introduced in the third act as a part of the merry-making of Don Pedro's friends. The costumes will be as correct as is possible to have them and the orchestra will play only Mexican music.

To March on Ensenada.

Berthold and Leyva are going to march on Ensenada. All is harmony in the ranks and the men are ready to fight together till they win or die. We have direct information that the clashing and quarrelling which the correspondents are making so much of does not prevail. Any element which may have caused lack of co-operation has been eliminated. The men stand together and they are determined to win. On to Ensenada, compañeros, and may fortune go with you!

IMPORTANT

The correspondents at Calexico, especially that of the Associated Press, have been out-doing Munchausen in the stories made out of whole cloth which they have been sending from Mexicali. The Associated Press story about John Kenneth Turner sent out on March 9 saying he called the revolutionists outlaws and so forth is entirely untrue. It is also absolutely false that Berthold and Leyva refused to recognize the will of the majority or the will of the Junta. At no time have they refused to recognize either.

Demand Belligerence For Mexican Revolutionists!

THE PEOPLES PAPER

(Established 1899)

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