

Regeneracion.

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Saturday, May 27, 1911.

Friends and Foes

Special attention is asked for the
manifesto of the International Com-
mittee of the Mexican Liberal Party
Junta, reproduced in another column.
It expresses tersely, but clearly, the
fundamental distinction between Mader-
o and the Liberals. Moreover, it puts
the Mexican question squarely
up to those who, for a generation
past, have been shouting economic
emancipation. The excuse that they
cannot understand the difference be-
tween the Mexican Liberal Party and
Madero is entirely out of date.

"The Madero-Diaz compromise,"
says the San Francisco "Bulletin,"
editorially, "has as its first consid-
eration the politician. The second
compromise, yet to be arranged, must
be based on some plan to give the
poor and wretched peon a chance to
own himself and a home." Excel-
lently, most excellently put! And
the pity of it is that those we cal-
culated on most confidently to help
spread that obvious truth do not care
to see it. As a whole both the So-
cialists and the followers of Henry
George are silent. "The first consid-
eration the politician." Is that their
attitude?

Most gladly do we except from
the foregoing criticism the Socialist
paper, "Revolt," published in San
Francisco. From its first issue it has
stated clearly that this is an economic
revolution, and one of incomparable
importance to the united workers of
the world. Discussing the Diaz-Mad-
ero pact, it says:

"Are the people of Mexico, the
workingmen and workingwomen of
the nation, ready for peace on such
terms? Let the American trust-sub-
sidized newspapers in this country de-
clare it so, since they must, let the
repulsive swine-wolf creatures who
own the "American Interests" in
Mexico gloat over the dread prospect
of such peace, but let the workmen
and workingwomen of this country
pause and consider. And listen! The
sounds from across the border
already indicate that Madero's peace
order is not being obeyed! Hurrah
for the revolution that shall be a rev-
olution!"

Very different is the note struck by
the "Appeal to Reason," which
breaks silence on the Mexican Rev-
olution with a carefully studied ar-
ticle anent the taking of Juarez. The
point emphasized is that it testifies
to "the rising power of democracy in
both Mexico and the United States."
We ourselves considered that it point-
ed to the fighting capacity of a num-
ber of rebels whom Madero could not
control. But we are simple people,
who do not fish for votes. Therefore,
we have no inducement to ring in ful-
some praise of democracy at every
crook and turn.

It has been in the power of the
"Appeal to Reason," which boasts
that it has added 40,000 to its sub-
scription list in Los Angeles County
alone, to do on a large scale the work
we conscientiously endeavor to do
from week to week. Had it chosen
the better part it could have educated
the large following it perpetually ad-
vertises into the profoundly funda-
mental difference between economic
revolution and the empty political as-
pirations which have filled Madero's
head, and for which he is content to
sacrifice his nation. This it could
have done and this it was its duty
to do; for it knows well that the suc-
cess or failure of the economic rev-
olution in Mexico means EVERY-
THING—not only to the workers of
Mexico, but to the workers of the
world. No one, with the experience
these men have had in the social
movement, can doubt that for one
moment.

It is not reason that appeals to the
"Appeal to Reason," but subscrip-
tions and political power; gained by
temporary municipal election vic-
tories which, purchased by uncleanly
alliances and unscrupulous com-
promises, are the most disastrous of de-
feats. Fancy men who proclaim
loyalty, "Workmen of the World,
Unite!" plunging themselves on an in-
creased vote purchased by advocating
the exclusion of the Japanese! The
Chinese yesterday, the Japanese to-
day, the Mexicans tomorrow. No
wonder they are lukewarm and dodge
the greatest struggle since the Civil
War.

The American workingman may
not know it today, but he will dis-
cover tomorrow, that the Mexican
Revolution will affect his future more
profoundly than all the Milwaukee
over dreamed of in the opium den of
politics. For, if it succeeds, it will
launch this and every other country
on the sea of an economic upheaval
compared with which previous rev-
olutions may be as nothing; while, if
it fails, triumphant capitalism will
ride him as he never yet was ridden.

In another column we publish a
review of the fighting in Mexico, as
reported in the last four numbers of
"Regeneracion." This we do because,
while the public has begun to see
through Madero as a mere political
office-hunter, it still supposes that af-
ter the coalition of his forces with
those of Diaz the revolution will cease
"automatically," as the plutocratic
organs smoothly put it. Read the
review and form your own conclu-
sions; remembering that, thanks to
exceedingly limited means, rigorous
censorship and interrupted communi-
cations, only a fraction of the real
news finds its way to this office.

Will there be intervention? Prob-
ably; for the Powers argue that the
lives and property interests of their
respective citizens must be protected
at every cost. As the revolution is
accompanied by bitter fighting, and as
fighting necessarily means loss of
life and property, the Powers might
just as well say at once that they in-
tend to put down the revolution.
This they attempted to do in France,
as you may remember, a century ago.
What will intervention mean? In-
tervention will mean HELL.

Madero! Pooh!

Madero is a humanitarian; Madero
believes in peace; Madero will re-
deem the nation by guaranteeing free
speech and free elections; Madero
confiscates copies of "Regeneracion"
being distributed in Juarez and has
the newsboys driven out of town;
Madero orders his army to advance
on Chihuahua because the legislature
will not select as governor the man
of his choice; Madero instructs Vil-
joen, Villa, Orozco, his own brother,
Gustave, to invade Lower California
and subjugate or annihilate the Mex-
ican Liberal Party; Madero—Oh!
Pshaw!

PRYCE SET FREE

By direct orders from Washington,
Comrade Pryce, in command of the
second division of the rebel forces in
Lower California, and more than
thirty other comrades who had been
held as prisoners by the military au-
thorities, were released last Tues-
day. It is believed that thereby a pre-
cedent has been established which will
save much trouble in the future.

EMMA NOT AFRAID.

Emma Goldman, who exerted herself
so actively and effectively on behalf
of the Mexican Revolution during her
recent visit to Los Angeles, is contin-
uing the good work with unabated
zeal. We have just received a remit-
tance of sixty dollars from her, being
the sum realized by special collections
taken up at three lectures, one in
Fresno and two in San Francisco.
Moreover, she is keeping the subject
alive as she moves North and East,
both from the platform and by the ex-
tensive correspondence she carries on
habitually.

Wm. Thurston Brown, who spoke so
forcibly for Mexico while lecturing in
Los Angeles, is on a tour that will em-
brace the principal Northern cities. He
also has assured us of his constant and
cordial support.

RALLY IN FORCE!

Do not forget the social to be held
by the International Committee of the
Mexican Liberal Party Junta Sunday
evening, June 4, at Italian Hall.

Admission will be 15 cents, and a
good time is promised, arrangements
for short speeches, songs, dancing, etc.,
having been made. Get acquainted and
at the same time help the Mexican
Revolution, to which all the profits of
the evening will go.

Four Weeks of
Revolution

For the benefit of readers who
thought the Mexican Revolution a
small affair, to be settled by prom-
ises of superficial political reforms or
the intervention of a handful of for-
eign troops, we give a summary of
events chronicled by "Regeneracion"
in its four issues from April 29 to
May 20. When it is considered that
"Regeneracion" is miserably poor
and can put no reporters in the field;
that news has been subjected to all
the censorship the government could
exercise; that through the length and
breadth of Mexico communications
have been greatly interrupted and of-
ten severed entirely—when all these
things are considered it will be self-
evident that the events recorded form
but a fraction of the actual volume.

They are sufficient, however, for a
luminous interpretation of what is
now transpiring in Mexico City, and
may serve to show how grossly the
American public has been deceived by
its plutocratic papers, which to the
last moment possible represented the
Mexican upheaval as an affair of bor-
der outposts.

This paper, voicing the convictions
that inspire the Mexican Liberal
Party, has insisted from the first
that the land question—"Land and
Liberty"—is fundamental. In this
connection we invite our readers to
note that, whatever the insurgents
may or may not do when they cap-
ture an important town, they almost
invariably burn the records. So it
was during the French revolution.
It is the instinct of the people trans-
lating itself into action at the earliest
opportunity. Not a Mexican peon but
knows that the land monopolist is
his enemy, who strikes him through
the official and the machinery of law.

The full report will cover twenty-
four states and two territories out of
the total of twenty-nine states and
two territories into which Mexico is
divided. Only one state that is at all
important, viz., Tamaulipas, is omit-
ted.

For reference purposes names have
been arranged alphabetically:

AGUASCALIENTES—In this, the
smallest of all the states, guerrilla
bands have been extremely active.
Under date of May 20 we reported
the formation of three new ones, all
well armed and strong in numbers.

CAMPECHE—With the exception
of Yucatan, this is the southernmost
of all the states. May 20 we reported
uprisings on the plantations as in-
creasing daily.

CHIAPAS—This is one of the far-
thest-south states, being bounded by
Guatemala. Owing to distance and
the severing of all communications,
it has been most difficult to get in-
formation. Pichucalco, a town of
some importance, was captured by
the rebels recently.

CHIHUAHUA—This large, rich
and most important state, has been
the scene of much activity. Apart
from the capture of Juarez we regis-
tered in April the capture of
Casas Grandes, which had been at-
tacked in March.

COAHUILA—There has been con-
stant and heavy fighting in this state,
which borders Chihuahua and Duran-
go on the east. Three hundred reb-
els took Parras de la Fuerte in April
last after a bloody battle. Public
buildings were dynamited, Madero's
cotton factories were destroyed and
all prisoners in the city jails were
set at liberty. May 20 we reported
that 500 Federals, with six machine
guns and other artillery, had at-
tempted to retake the city, but they
were defeated with heavy loss, mil-
lions laid by the rebels proving most de-
structive. Prior to this second at-
tack the rebel forces had withdrawn
from Parras and marched, to the
number of 700, on Viesca and San
Pedro, which they captured. The
federals also were defeated in an at-
tempt to take back the latter place.

Two new rebel bands took Villa de
Cos and burned the public records.
Matamoros was taken by a force of
300 and La Esmeralda by one of 200
rebels. At Agujita the mine work-
ers rose successfully. Many hacien-
das raided. The culmination of a
month's news came with the seizure
of the important city of Torreón, in
which many lives were lost.

DURANGO—Here also the fighting
has been of the bitterest kind. Our
reports begin with the capture of
Cuencame by 300 rebels, who burned
the public buildings and records.
Nine other towns fell that same week.
The ensuing week we reported the
federals as having been badly defeat-
ed at Nazas, after a hot fight, and
also near Gomez Palacio, where there
had been a great concentration of in-

urrecto forces. Next week we stated
that the rebels had taken the im-
portant city of Santiago Papasquilaro,
after a hard struggle, getting 40,000
cartridges, much other ammunition
and money. All the leading city of-
ficials were taken prisoners. On the
other hand, that same week Lerdo,
another valuable center, El Oro and
Canatlan were taken with little dif-
ficulty, the officials fleeing. At the
last-named the records were burned,
while at El Oro large quantities of
ammunition fell into the hands of
the victors. Another important city
in this state, recently captured by the
rebels, is Pachuca.

GUANAJUATO—From this, which
is a small state but within striking
distance of Mexico City, much guer-
rilla activity has been reported, raids
on haciendas being frequent. Mine
owners complained that they were
visited by rebels searching for dynamite.
By the capture of Romita the
rebels acquired many horses and a
plentiful supply of arms. Records
burned.

GUERRERO—Here the fighting
has been constant and fierce. The
entire state has been overrun by
guerrilla bands, some of which had as
many as 800 members. In April we
reported a new insurrectionary party
as having seized a mine from which
they got \$500,000, in addition to
much livestock. That same month
1500 rebels captured Xoehluhuentlan,
and a force of 800 took Ometepe-
c, executing the Jefe Politico. An-
other band took San Marcos. A de-
tachment of thirty federal soldiers en-
route to Mexico City by train was in-
tercepted and all but two were slain.
Tierra Colorada and Taxco are among
the cities noted as having been cap-
tured. In both places the public rec-
ords were burned and jail prisoners
released. Acapulco, a most impor-
tant city, is seriously threatened. In-
dians, from the Sierra Morelos dis-
trict, have been specially active in
this state, being reported as well
armed and organized.

HIDALGO—In this small state,
which borders on the Federal District
of Mexico, we have reported, within
the last four weeks, Cacahuatpec as
being beleaguered by 200 rebels; Tax-
co as having been taken after a fierce
fight, the conquerors subsequently
executing the city officials, and Tico-
man and Tlatizapan as having fallen
to the revolutionists.

JALISCO—San Cristobal de la
Barranca was taken in April without
trouble, the officials fleeing. Guer-
rilla are active and Hostotipaquillo and
Etzelcan have been reported recently
as being threatened by a newly-
formed body of insurgents.

LOWER CALIFORNIA—The cap-
ture of Tijuana, of Alamo and Tecate
have been described at length in the
columns of this paper, and we
have recorded also the taking of San
Quintin, Santo Tomas, San Elmo,
Santa Catarina and two other com-
paratively unimportant points. The
victory won by the rebels at Mexicali
will be fresh in the minds of readers.

MEXICO, FEDERAL DISTRICT—
Here Juchitepec fell to the rebels af-
ter a long siege, the officials fleeing.
At Topilejo stores had been looted
and arms confiscated in April last,
and we also then reported that the
authorities had been powerless to
suppress uprisings in the slums of
Mexico City itself. Even then there
had been much raiding of neighbor-
ing haciendas. Subsequently the
towns of Tipichulco and Amecameca
were captured. Last week we report-
ed federal forces as having been de-
feated signally in a skirmish that
took place on the outskirts of Mex-
ico City. Other points, such as Zo-
quiac and Toluca, had been levied
on for arms and provisions.

MICHOACAN—This state—close
to Mexico City—has shown great ac-
tivity and continuous rebel victories.
May 6 we noted that the officials had
fled from Tacambaro, and that Hue-
tano, Coyuca and Punarabato had
been captured. The story next week
was that a new and large band of in-
surgents had taken La Piedad Caba-
das, where they released all prisoners
and burned the public records. The
following week found Jilotlan besieg-
ed by a force numbering 600. An-
other force of about the same size
captured Yurecuaro and burned the
municipal palace. The town of Au-
gamacutiro had fallen. Three new
guerrilla bands were reported as ac-
tive.

(To Be Continued.)

CROWDED OUT

"The Army of Discontent" is un-
fortunately crowded out this week,
which we regret all the more as the
radical press is showing itself more
sympathetic than ever. We shall give
full space to this department next
week.

Issues Appeal to
World's Workers

The International Committee of the
Mexican Liberal Party Junta has is-
sued the following manifesto, which
will be translated into several lan-
guages and distributed as widely as
possible, the object being to explain
with absolute clearness the party's
position as distinguished from that of
Madero and his followers:

"If the rebels in Lower California,
or other bands hitherto fighting inde-
pendently, do not lay down their
arms, Madero's army will be used to
suppress them."

The foregoing statement, taken
from an Associated Press Dispatch,
dated Juarez, May 18, 1911, and at-
tributed to one of Madero's leaders,
represents exactly the position in
Mexico as it has been known to the
Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party
for many months past. Its knowl-
edge has been based on statements
made by Madero himself.

From the first, Madero's sole aim
has been political; the substitution of
his government for that of Diaz.

From the first, the Mexican Liberal
Party's sole aim has been economic;
the substitution of economic liberty
for slavery.

Madero belongs to one of Mexico's
wealthiest families, which owns ap-
proximately 5,000,000 acres of land.
That very fact constitutes him a
member of the slave-holding class;
for the enslavement of Mexico has
been accomplished by depriving the
people of their land and conferring
it on syndicates and wealthy capi-
talists.

The Mexican Liberal party grasped
this economic fact at its inception
and nine years ago adopted as its
motto, "Land and Liberty."

Madero—allied to the landowners
and the Catholic church—necessarily
opposes the Mexican Liberal Party.
He claims that he will govern Mexico
wisely and humanely, but he has no
conception of making the Mexicans
self-governing by helping them to
economic independence.

There is no guarantee that under
Madero, or any of his supporters, the
people of Mexico will be happier or
more prosperous than they have been
under Diaz. On the contrary, it is
certain that the country would re-
main, as it is today, in the grip of
the money power and be worked sole-
ly with an eye to dividends, regard-
less of the welfare of the people.

Madero has used for his own po-
litical advancement the following of
the Mexican Liberal Party, taking ad-
vantage of the long imprisonment of
its most prominent members at the
behest of Diaz and the money powers.
By lavish use of money, wrung from
helpless tenants and employees, he has
transformed, for the moment, an eco-
nomic revolution into a political, al-
legedly reform crusade.

Much blood has been shed, and will
be shed, in the revolution now con-
vulsing Mexico. Much money has
been spent, and is being spent; im-
mense sacrifices have been made and
are being made. It would be lunacy
to permit them to be wasted on a
mere change of presidents and cabi-
nets.

By what title does Madero, or any
other self-appointed dictator, arro-
gate to himself the right of saying
when and under what conditions the
Mexican nation shall cease its strug-
gle for economic independence?

Throughout the world the masses
are calling for deeds, not words; for
bread in the stomach not talk from
the tribune; for actual well-being,
here and now. With this world-wide
movement the Mexican Liberal Party
is aligned. Events have forced it to
fight in the front rank, and there it
will continue to fight.

Until the natural resources of Mex-
ico have been restored to the people,
for their free and equal use, the Mex-
ican Liberal Party will not lay down
its arms.

We applaud this resolution of the
Mexican Liberal Party and seek to
render it more effective by enlisting
the co-operation of the world-wide
army of revolt. We appeal to the dis-
inherited of every nation and to all
who instinctively rebel against hu-
man slavery.

The Mexican Revolution must go
on until it has won for the people eco-
nomic independence. Its success will
clear the road for the advance of all
nations. Its failure will mean a set-
back full of suffering.

At present the workers of other
nationalities do not grasp the situa-
tion. They must be brought to un-
derstand it; brought to comprehend
clearly that the success of the Mex-
ican Revolution is of the utmost im-
portance to them collectively and in-
dividually; brought to see that it

may prove as vital to their interests
as was the French Revolution.

For this combined work is re-
quired. A vast propaganda must be
set on foot and pushed persistently.
Funds must be secured and secured
in large amounts. The hands of the
Mexican Liberal Party must be up-
held at all and every cost, just as the
capitalists of the world are uphold-
ing Madero's hands.

Accordingly, we have organized in
Los Angeles the "International Com-
mittee of the Mexican Liberal Party
Junta," with the expectation that
similar committees will be organized
in all the principal cities of the
United States and Europe.

We attach ourselves to the Junta
because we are in sympathy with it,
but we reserve to ourselves, individ-
ually and collectively, independence
of action.

All funds collected by or through
us will be turned over to the Junta's
treasurer. We have decided on this
course because of our confidence in
the integrity of said treasurer and
because the Junta knows best when
and where money should be ex-
pended.

The signatures appended vouch for
the international character of the
committee, and the signers have been
selected as being well known to their
respective countrymen. Other names
will be added shortly:
Signed—(Italy)

L. CAMINITA,
VITTORIO CRAVELO,
ANDREA LA MORTICELLA,
(Mexico)

RICARDO FLORES MAGON,
A. L. FIGUEROA,
A. M. OJEDA,
F. VELARDE,
FRANCISCO MARTINEZ,
(United States)

WM. C. OWEN,
(Germany)
RUDOLPH WIRTH,
(Russia)

A. P. CHERBAK,
P. H. LEFFERT,
(Poland)

K. JOZEFOSKI,
W. LAZICKI.

WORTH STUDYING

No papers printed in the English
language have shown such appreci-
ation, and intelligent appreciation, of
the struggle now convulsing Mexico
as have the I. W. W. organs. We re-
turn the compliment by studying the
organization's press constantly and
giving it credit on every possible oc-
casion. The limited space at our
command is necessarily devoted, as a
rule, to the Mexican Revolution ex-
clusively, but, by request we now re-
produce the preamble to the I. W. W.
constitution. For the I. W. W.s are
a fighting force and we ourselves
stand where we can distinguish clear-
ly between those who buck the line and
those who shirk:

I. W. W. Preamble

The working-class and the employ-
ing class have nothing in common.
There can be no peace so long as hu-
nger and want are found among mil-
lions of working people and the few,
who make up the employing class,
have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a strug-
gle must go until the workers of the
world organize as a class, take pos-
session of the earth and the machin-
ery of reproduction, and abolish the
wage system.

We find that the centering of the
management of industries into fewer
and fewer hands makes the trades
unions unable to cope with the ever-
growing power of the employing
class. The trade unions foster a state
of affairs which allows one set of
workers to be pitted against another
set of workers in the same industry,
thereby helping defeat one another
in wage wars. Moreover, the trade
unions aid the employing class to mis-
lead the workers into the belief that
the working class have interests in
common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed
and the interest of the working class
upheld only by an organization
formed in such a way that all its
members in any one industry, or in
all industries if necessary, cease work
whenever a strike or lockout is on in
any department; thereof, thus making
an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto,
"A fair day's wage for a fair day's
work," we must inscribe on our banner
the revolutionary watchword,
"Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the
working class to do away with capi-
talism. The army of production
must be organized, not only for the
every-day struggle with capitalists,
but also to carry on production when
capitalism shall have been over-
thrown. By organizing industrially
we are forming the structure of the
new society within the shell of the
old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an
organization is absolutely necessary
for our emancipation we unite under
the following constitution.

Land Question
Paramount

Not all the influential dailies are
content to fool themselves and their
public with the delusion that Mexico
will rest content with mere electoral
reforms, as may be seen from the fol-
lowing, which we clip from the San
Francisco "Bulletin," being its edi-
torial of May 19:

"Although Dictator Diaz has prom-
ised to resign and the rebellion in
Mexico is at a pause, it is not certain
that peace will follow the carrying
out of the proposed compromise.
Mexico has two revolutions, and the
government has thus far treated only
with the leaders of one.

"Much has been printed about the
Maderists, little about the Mexican
Liberals. The Maderists seek repub-
lican representation and the freedom
of the ballot. The Liberals, who are
in reality Socialists, are fighting for
a redistribution of the land. Mader-
ists are political revolutionists. Lib-
erals are economic revolutionists.

"While the Maderists were dicker-
ing with the Diaz government for cabi-
net positions and governorships the
Liberal party, through its official or-
gan, "Regeneracion," published in
Los Angeles, said to its soldier and
civilian supporters: "The taking
away of the land from the hands of
the rich must be accomplished dur-
ing the present insurrection. The
Liberals will not commit a crime in
giving the land back to the working
people, for theirs it is—the people's—
the land that they live on and the
land they cultivate by the sweat of
their brows, the land which the vul-
tures robbed our Indian fathers of
by force."

"Now the question arises: Can
Francisco Madero, Jr., obtain, by his
compromise, an extension of civil
privileges sufficient to induce the Lib-
erals to lay down their arms and seek
to accomplish their object by the use
of votes instead of bullets? That is
the Mexican problem as it stands to-
day."

The Madero-Diaz compro-
mise has as its first consideration the
politician. The second compromise,
yet to be arranged, must be based on
some plan to give the poor and
wretched peon a chance to own him-
self and a home. With the money
power of the world exercising abso-
lute power over the Diaz government
and great influence with the Mader-
ist leaders, the redistribution of the
million-acre estates, which are the
curse of Mexico, is impossible, but the
new regime can and should make the
monopolization of immense tracts of
land unprofitable. For the good of
the cause of human liberty it is to be
hoped that such a compromise will be
made, for without it there will be
more bloodshed and possibly the
yielding of the American government
to a demand for intervention. And
intervention would insure the perpet-
uation of the great estates and the
continuation of the enslavement of la-
borers by upholding with bayonets a
government thoroughly satisfactory
to William Randolph Hearst and
other foreign investors."

If there did not exist these men who
are ready to discipline or kill any one
at the word of command, (soldiers and
policemen), no one would dare assert
what the non-laboring landlords now
so confidently assert,—that the soil
surrounding the peasants, who die for
lack of land, is the property of a man
who does not work on it."—(Tolstoy).

It is a crime that tens of thousands
of hungry, cold, deeply degraded hu-
man beings are living in Moscow,
while I, with a few thousand others,
have tenderloin and sturgeon for din-
ner, and cover horses and floors with
blankets and carpets."—(Tolstoy).

"The rich will do everything for the
poor, except—get off their backs."—
(Tolstoy).

"For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft is ever won."

—(Byron).

"All governments, the despotic and
the liberal alike, have become in our
time what Herzen has called so aptly
a Jenghis Khan with telegraphs."—
(Tolstoy).

"Without exalting self and debasing
others; without hypocrisy, lying, pri-
sons, fortresses and killing, no power
can arise or hold its own."—(Tolstoy).

"No question is settled until it is set-
tled right," say the reformers. Then
they endorse Madero, who would leave
the Mexican peasant an eternal slave
to the land and money monopolist!