

Regeneracion.

Published every Saturday at 519 1/2
E. 4th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Telephone: Home A 1360.
Subscription rates:
Per annum\$2.00
Per six months..... 1.10
Per three months..... .60

BUNDLE ORDERS.

100 copies\$ 3.00
500 copies12.50
1000 copies20.00

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"Watered as second-class matter
September 12, 1910, at the post of-
fice at Los Angeles, California, under
the Act of March 3, 1879."

No. 40.

Saturday, June 3, 1911.

Worse
than Diaz.

Diaz has fled, and Europe has an-
other addition to its colony of deposed
but by no means down-and-outs. For,
all these distinguished gentlemen have
ample funds. He had been reported
as dying, a prey to the hideous dis-
ease known as elephantiasis, from
which ingenious correspondents man-
ufactured much maudlin sympathy.
When he reached the depot he fairly
leaped into his private car.

Diaz has a thousand murders on his
soul, but Madero's troops saved his
life. Navarro bayoneted wounded
insurrectos by the score, and Madero
saved his life. Madero is a humani-
tarian, you understand. That is why
Madero has ordered Viljoen to subju-
gate, or "annihilate" the forces of the
Mexican Liberal Party, now operating
in Lower California.

Madero knows well that the Mexi-
can peas must have access to the land
before he can rise from slavery. He
knows well that his people desire eco-
nomic freedom so ardently that they
lay down their lives gladly in the
struggle to attain it. He knows well
that, sooner or later, the people will
realize their heart's desire; that if he
cheats them today there will be an
even heavier reckoning tomorrow. He
knows that in bamboozling the ignor-
ant peon he is planting in his inmost
soul a seed of hatred from which, by
the eternal logic of the universe, there
will spring a harvest of bloody retri-
bution. This, the most monstrous of
all crimes be, a man of allegedly lib-
eral thought, deliberately commits.

Observe how this man, originally
superior to his class, degenerates when
the passion for rule winds its tenta-
cles around him. Yesterday he was
much of a free-thinker. Today he
courts the Roman Catholic church.
Yesterday he was all for free speech;
and indeed, understanding that free
speech is popular, he still announces
flamboyantly that under his regime it
shall be untrammelled. In his heart
he knows that it is the cruelest of
ironies to talk of free speech for the
economically dependent serf, and per-
sonally he is so much afraid of cen-
sure that he orders "Regeneracion"
confiscated and its newsworthy driven
from the city. Before us is the list
of "Regeneracion's" subscribers. Just
prior to Magon's last term of impris-
onment it contains the names of
Francisco I. Madero, San Pedro, Coa-
huila, and Gustavo A. Madero, Parra-
s, Coahuila. This last is the brother
Madero talks of sending to Lower Cal-
ifornia against the Liberal forces.

Madero knows full well for what the
Liberal party stands, and has stood
from the first. He knows full well
that its demands represent the true
aspirations of the people, who recog-
nize restoration of their stolen lands
as the initial step to redemption from
slavery. He knows full well that
merely to substitute his rule for that
of Diaz is to add another to the long
list of barren revolutions that have
torn his race asunder. Were he an
honest man he would acknowledge
frankly that without, at least, some
measure of economic freedom the con-
dition of his fellow-countrymen must
remain as hopeless as it is at pre-
sent. But, whatever he may have been
when he supported "Regeneracion,"
Madero today is not an honest man.
Political ambition, the most venom-
ous of all poisons, has rotted him
to the very marrow of his bones.

Who can measure the crime of which
this man is guilty? It is the crime of
crimes, the betrayal of the most sac-
red of all trusts—a nation's confi-
dence. It is the crime of deceiving

the "little ones," the crime that the
Christ singled out for special denun-
ciation, declaring that for him who
should be guilty of such infamy "it
were better that a millstone should be
cast about his neck and he be thrown
into the sea."

There are others. What must honest
men and women, those with red
blood in their veins and not water-
ed by scheming political calculations,
think of the "Appeal to Reason?"
What MUST they think of the article,
"Diaz has resigned," which appeared in
its issue of May 27? That article be-
gins: "The Mexican revolution is at
an end," and continues with the bom-
bastic and lying statement that "thus
ends a remarkable historical event
that was practically inaugurated by
the Appeal to Reason." Furthermore
it says: "It is the most notable case
in history of a newspaper, by its ex-
posure, overthrowing one who had for
more than twenty-five years held dic-
tatorial powers and whose reign was
buttressed by the flattery of thousands
of beneficiaries of his tyranny in
America. The Appeal Army really did
more than Madero's army."

Surely treason never made itself
more ridiculous; but with all of us
there is a deeply implanted conviction
that treason is the one thing too seri-
ous for jest. And treason knows this,
for which reason it never ventures to
laugh off its guilt but seeks to hide it
under specious argument. This is the
course the "Appeal to Reason" natu-
rally follows. It has recourse to the
evolutionary argument; declares "that
capitalism will now begin to work out
its destiny in Mexico; that henceforth
the Morgan crowd will use Mexico as
an ally in waging the battle against
unionism in the United States, at Tam-
pa, in Westmoreland county, Pa., and
at Los Angeles;" at the same time tick-
ling its readers with the promise that
"Socialists also will now begin to make
Socialism in Mexico," and the hopeful
statement that "the Socialist innings
come later."

What will the men who have gone
into Mexico, risked and laid down
their lives for economic freedom, think
of the "Appeal to Reason's" statement
that "the handful of Socialists who are
conducting an independent revolution
in Lower California will be crushed
now?" These men know that they
have jeopardized their all, not to start
an independent revolution but to help
along a vast national upheaval;
extending, as our own columns amply
prove, from boundary to boundary of
Mexico; one to which capitalism itself
has given birth; one that is actually
the breath of a nation's life, "that
pant and struggles for relief." What
will these men think of the "Appeal
to Reason's" belittling misrepresenta-
tion of the vast movement to which
they have dedicated themselves? Will
they regard it as a warning to Social-
ists to leave their comrades in the
lurch? Will they construe it as an in-
vitation to the money power to wipe
these agitators out; coupled with the
assurance that, so far as the "Appeal
to Reason" has influence, plutocracy
will have the backing of the Socialists?
Is not this the natural construction to
be placed on such utterances? If you
yourself were in arms across the bor-
der would you, COULD you, make any-
thing else out of such an article?

To add the sting of brutal insult to
its heinous outrage the "Appeal to Rea-
son," which bids its followers wait,
since evolution will work the problem
out and their turn is yet to come,—this
apologist for indefinite delay has the
audacity to twit the Mexicans with
fondness for procrastination, solemnly
remarking that "the Mexican method,
with its everlasting mañana and peri-
odical revolution and presidential dic-
tatorship, will give place to modern
push and nominal republican forms." Could the blindness of self-conceit be
illustrated better?

Plutocracy can well afford to pay
generously for the crushing of the
Mexican Revolution, since it has fully
two billion dollars most seriously
jeopardized, to say nothing of future
loot. The first step in the crushing
program is to alienate sympathy by
pooh-poohing the uprising as an in-
significant affair of scattered, lawless
brigands, with whom no right-thinking
persons can ally themselves. This is
the more imperative because of the
ever-present danger that the conflag-
ration started in Mexico may spread
and involve in universal ruin the
capitalistic system of the world. To
alienate sympathy is, therefore, the
first step. Read the passages quoted
from the "Appeal to Reason's" article,
and ask yourself if it is not de-
liberately playing capitalism's game.

In the Mexican Revolution Ameri-
can labor is offered an unparalleled
opportunity of displaying that inter-
national solidarity of which it has
talked for years. The Latin races are
rising magnificently to the oppor-
tunity. Will the Anglo-Saxons, mired
in politics and money-making, re-
main shamelessly inert, shrugging
their shoulders carelessly, like the
"Appeal to Reason," at the life-and-
death struggle of fifteen millions of
their neighboring fellow-workers?

Four Weeks
of Revolution.

(Continued from last week)

MORELOS is a small state, which
runs like a dagger into the heart of
the Federal District of Mexico. The
investment of Cuernavaca has been
widely noticed by the daily papers.
Yautepac was reported, May 6, as
having fallen after fierce fighting. As
usual, all prisoners were set free and
the public records burned. Bands
of revolutionists were said to be ro-
ving at will throughout the state. On
the Hacienda San Vicente the peons
rose. The insurgent chief, Emilio
Zapata, is at the head of a powerful
force in this state. He is a veteran
fighter in the revolutionary cause,
and when he heard of Madero's peace
overtures he immediately blew up a
bridge, thus severing all connections
with the capital. In this state the
city of Jonacatepec was captured re-
cently after a bloody fight, only thirty-
two federal soldiers escaping with
their lives.

OAXACA—This state lies far to the
south and it has been hard to get in-
formation. April 29 we reported that
Teposcolula had fallen to a body of
300 rebels after several days of
siege. Next week we learned that
Ana Rayon and Cieneguillas had
been taken and that Teotitlan del Cam-
ino was being besieged by a force
numbering 400. Juquila and the rich
district of Jamiltepec were said to
be overrun by guerrilla bands. The
next town to succumb was Jamilte-
pec, a place of considerable impor-
tance, situated in a wealthy district.
Etias also was taken, the officials
fleeing.

Puebla.—There has been hard and
constant fighting in this state, which
touches the Federal District of Mex-
ico. In April we noted that the im-
portant town of Matamoros had been
captured, the rebels emptying the
jails, burning the public records and
taking all the funds. The following
week we reported guerrilla bands as
exceedingly active. Atlixco, Chiantla
and Jalatlax had been captured, to-
gether with many smaller towns, and
numerous ranches had been raided.
The train service was entirely in the
hands of the revolutionists. Subse-
quently Tecamachalco and Tepeaca,
both important points, were captured,
as were also Santa Cruz, Tepexahual-
co and Acatingo. The mounted
police of the City of Puebla deserted
to the rebels, taking rifles, cartridges,
horses, etc. On the capture of a
town in this State it has been the al-
most invariable rule to burn the pub-
lic records. Our report of May 20
stated that there had been a bloody
encounter at Nexaca, that three other
towns had been taken and that the
rebel arms were victorious through-
out the State.

Quintana Roo Territory.—This is the
southernmost point of Mexico and
adjoins the highly disaffected State
of Yucatan. It has been most diffi-
cult to get news, but as far back as
April last we reported that the Maya
Indians, of whom Turner had so much
to say in "Barbarous Mexico," were
in full revolt.

San Luis Potosi.—In April the reb-
els blew up nine bridges on the Na-
tional line of Mexico, between San Luis
Potosi and Saltillo, thus severing con-
nection between the City of Mexico
and the United States. Under date
of May 6 we reported that 25 more
bridges on the same line had been
destroyed. We subsequently re-
corded the capture of the State cap-
ital, the municipal president being
executed, and the taking of Xilitla
and Salinas, which latter was aban-
doned by the authorities. The rec-
ords and public buildings were burned.
The Federals had been defeated
with heavy loss near Cardenas, and
a train carrying large quantities of
government war supplies had been
seized. Throughout the State, which
is situated in Central Mexico, guerrilla
bands were extraordinarily active.

Sinaloa.—In this State, which
faces the Gulf of California and lies
directly south of Sonora, revolution
has been busily at work. April 29
we reported that the important town
of El Fuerte had been captured, the
Jefe Politico advising the national
guard to join the rebels. All tele-
graph and telephone lines within the
state were then reported as having
been destroyed, and electricians, be-
ing in sympathy with the revolution,
had refused to repair them. The next
week we learned that 700 rebels had
taken Chinabampo; that the Admin-
istrator of Correos de Los Mochis had
gone over to the insurrectos, taking
with him \$5000 of the public funds;
that Concordia had fallen, and that
the valuable port of Mazatlan was
besieged. Later the rebels captured
another port, Topolobampo, and we
noted seven other towns added to the

list. It has been the invariable rule
in this state, when a town is taken, to
release all prisoners and burn the
public records.

Sonora.—This large and important
state, in which so much foreign cap-
ital is invested, has been the scene
of constant fighting, both for the pos-
session of border ports of entry and
of interior towns. April 29 we re-
ported that Ures had been recaptured
after a stiff fight; that Caborca had
fallen into the rebels' hands, the Al-
calde fleeing; that Bavispe had been
garrisoned by 150 and Iztabel by 400
rebels; and that Altar, capital of the
district of that name—the most im-
portant in the state—had fallen.
Pitiquito and several other smaller
towns also had been occupied. The
following week Sinaloa was reported
as having fallen, the rebels exe-
cuting four officials and burning the
records. Another misfortune that
befell the federal forces was the loss
of Chinapa, where sixty-two members
of the garrison were killed to thirty-
nine lost by the rebels. There also
officials were executed. The widow
Talamantes had gathered round her
500 Indians and had set out on her
mission of vengeance which, as is well
known, proved successful. We sub-
sequently noted that Nacoziari had
been taken, the federal forces hav-
ing been ambushed and having lost
large quantities of ammunition which
fell into the rebels' hands.

Tabasco.—This is a small and far-
South State, facing the Gulf of Mexi-
co. April 29 we recorded the seizure
of Cunduacan and Jalpa, both re-
sulting in the acquisition by the re-
bels of much money and ammunition.
The public records had been burned.
Subsequently Pichucalco was taken,
the public funds being confiscated.

Tepic Territory.—Lying immedi-
ately South of Sinaloa this Territory has
been the scene of much guerrilla ac-
tivity. May 13 we noted that a large
band, headed by Romero, had taken
Amatlan de las Palmas. The officials
were made prisoners and the public
records burned. The following week
we reported the formation of two
new guerrilla bands, said to be large
and well armed.

Vera Cruz.—Here we reported,
May 6, that the authorities at Necox-
tla and at La Cuesta had been forced
to turn over arms and other neces-
sary supplies, and that San Andreas
Tuxtla and Catemaco had been taken.
Public records burned. Next week
we noted the fall of Alcapongo and
Capozales, the Justice of the Peace
of the first-named having been exe-
cuted. May 20 our information was
that Jampa, near the port of Vera
Cruz, had been captured by a guerrilla
band, and that the federals had been
defeated in the neighborhood of Fur-
bero.

Yucatan.—This is the southernmost
State in Mexico, and the slavery ex-
isting on its hemp plantations, which
constitute almost its entire industry,
has been graphically described in
"Barbarous Mexico." As far back as
April 29 we chronicled the fact that
the governor, hoping to stay the tide
of revolt, had issued a decree order-
ing the release of all political pris-
oners. Most of them, on obtaining
their liberty, joined one or other of
the rebel bands operating at different
points.

Zacatecas.—We reported, April 29,
that Nieves and Sainz had been cap-
tured, and the Jefe Politico thrown
into jail. Next week the news was
that Villa del Refugio had passed into
the hands of the rebels, while Zacate-
cas itself was being besieged by a
body of 500. The following week
Tlaltenango was recaptured by the
revolutionary forces, who burned the
public records. The peons were said
to be rising in large numbers
throughout the State.

The foregoing gives in condensed
form such revolutionary events in
Mexico as "Regeneracion," single-
handed, was able to get news of with-
in the short space of four weeks. To
his record of May 20 the Spanish
editor, Enrique Flores Magon, ap-
pended a note in which he said:
"The foregoing notes give only the
barest outline of the actual move-
ment. An infinity of more or less
important towns, villages, hamlets
and estates have been threatened by
the insurgents; and the thing worthy
of special note is that on the last-
named the peons are beginning to re-
bel without any one directing them,
spontaneously, not following the flag
of any political party, impelled by
the miserable conditions in which they
have lived so long. This is the ele-
ment that will give the Social Revolu-
tion strength. Once launched on
the struggle; once conscience of the
power that so many centuries of slav-
ery have caused them to forget; they
will not yield easily to Maderist
promises of political reforms but will
strive with all their might to gain
that of which they have so long de-
prived—THE RIGHT TO LIVE."

INTERVENTION!
Shall It be allowed to Crush Mexico's Fight
for Freedom?

The International Committee of the
Mexican Liberal Party Junta has made
arrangements for the mailing to Labor
and Reform papers throughout the
country of a special circular, headed:
"Intervention! Shall it be allowed to
crush Mexico's fight for economic free-
dom?" This document will be trans-
lated into a number of foreign lan-
guages, and correspondence from those
interested and willing to assist in the
arduous work of distribution is earn-
estly solicited. In view of the attitude
taken by "The Appeal to Reason," and
other papers from which co-operation
had been expected, it is evident to the
committee that the work of educating
the people as to the true nature of the
economic struggle in which Mexico is
now engaged must be prosecuted on the
largest scale and with redoubled
vigor.

"Regeneracion," official organ of the
Mexican Liberal Party, issued the fol-
lowing warning, May 6, 1911: "Most
alarming are reports from El Paso,
Texas. It is stated that Madero is
agreeing to unite his forces with those
of the Dictator, in order to crush the
Revolution. It will not be the first
time that the bourgeoisie, terror-
stricken at the sight of its own work,
has made common cause with the des-
potism against which it had rebelled
and has aided it to smother the true
Revolution—that of the disinherited."

May 26 the United Press despatches
read: "Gen. Viljoen, (one of Madero's
most trusted war-lords) declared that
he could start in a few days to bring
the Lower California insurrectos to
time. I understand," he said "that
there are about 700 men in the So-
cialist army. I will take about 200
men from here, with three machine
guns, and will pick up the other nec-
essary troops en route. I do not expect
any hard fighting."

Put two and two together. Consider
the news you are reading daily in the
papers. Diaz flees, and would have
been captured by the rebels but for the
intervention of Madero's troops. De
la Barra, formerly Diaz' secretary of
state, and one of the most notorious
of the "cientificos" group—so nick-
named because they have skinned the
people according to the most modern
methods—is made provisional presi-
dent, with Madero's indorsement. Ma-
dero announces that he will "pacify"
the people on his way to Mexico City.
Under threat of arms Madero forces
the legislature of Coahuila to appoint
as governor his nominee. Madero is
banqueted by United States officers.
Madero's quarters are thronged by the
representatives of high finance, seeking
concessions. And so on, ad infinitum.

Do you approve of human slavery?
In chorus, and with intense indig-
nation, you shout, "No." Did not the
United States battle to the death to
overthrow chattel slavery? Proudly
you expand your chests and answer,
"Yes." Do you not know that chattel
slavery, far more atrocious than any
laid to the door of your own Southern
planters, runs full blast in Mexico, up-
held—willfully and knowingly—upheld—
by United States dollars and bayonets?

What are you going to do about it?
We put it up to you, straight. What
are you going to do about it? You,
trades unionists, represented by Sam-
uel Gompers and his council, to whom
we have appealed in words that, as it
seems to us, should have drawn tears
from stones? What are you going to
do about it?

What are you Socialists going to do
about it; you for whom Debs and the
"Appeal to Reason" formerly uttered
such burning sentiments, crying
shame on the United States that sent
her troops to enforce wage and chattel
slavery? What are you going to do
about it? To you, in particular, we
put the question straight; for you have
made this country ring with denuncia-
tion of wage slavery.

You Socialists, at least, understand
the situation. You, at least, know
that, with all the resources of the
country cornered by plutocracy, the
Mexican workman has exile or
whatever plutocracy may see fit to give
him as his only choice. You know
that. What are you going to do about
it?

What are you Single Tax men going
to do about it; you who hail as prophet
land monopoly's bitterest assailant—
Henry George? What are you going to
do about it?

Finally, what are you labor and re-
form editors going to do about it; you
whose mission it is to denounce the
tyranny, beneath which labor groans,
and to point the way to labor's indus-
trial emancipation? What are you
going to do about it?
Will you, all of you, rest satisfied
with such a farce as that in which Ma-
dero today plays the clown? You

KNOW it is a farce. You KNOW that,
for the sake of the almighty dollar,
human rights are once more to be cru-
cified and the uprising of a nation
drowned in seas of blood. You KNOW
that the army of the United States—
your country, with its magnificent
revolutionary record—is to be used to
protect the dollar and suppress the
man, though it may cost a hecatomb of
lives.

This is the question that shook the
United States to her foundations from
1861 to 1865, and it is up again; but in
a vastly larger and more formidable
shape. In particular it is up to you.

From the first there has been United
States intervention at the command of
Wall Street—to cow and to cripple the
revolutionists.

Now Madero has joined hands with
the old Diaz government forces to put
down the revolution, and the money
power of the world is at his back, act-
ing through the United States as its
executive arm.

Madero alone cannot put down the
revolution. Already he is calling for
help, since Mexico is aflame, from
North to South and East to West. The
nation is demanding its heritage and
will not be put off with phrases. Al-
ready, therefore, Madero is calling on
the champions of "law and order" for
assistance; already he is planning a
military campaign against the Mexi-
can Liberal Party, as the staunchest
upholders of the people's economic
rights.

What will you do when the United
States aids him with her bayonets?
What will you do when they attempt to
realize their coldly announced determi-
nation to annihilate the Mexican Lib-
eral Party forces in Lower California?
What will you do when Americans—
members of your own industrial orga-
nizations, liberty-lovers of your own
flesh and blood—are being butchered in
Lower California to uphold the rule of
Wall Street? What will you do when
this crisis comes on you, as it is com-
ing?

We ask you to express yourselves;
frankly, openly, manfully, as we ex-
press ourselves. We ask you to get the
opinion of organizations in your neigh-
borhood, and those with which you are
affiliated; to give that opinion all the
publicity you can command, and to
notify us. We ask you to do this with-
out delay, for never in history did
events move as rapidly as they have
moved, and will continue to move, in
this Mexican Revolution.

Army of Discontent.

"The International Socialist Re-
view" for June believes that Taft has
decided on invasion, and confided his
intention to representatives of lead-
ing newspapers charged with the duty
of preparing the public mind. These
reflections it follows with an article
headed "Workers and War," in which
it says: "Let us speak out in no un-
certain tones. This war against the
workers of Mexico is a class war, a
war of masters against slaves. Our
masters here can wage that war
against the slaves of Mexico only be-
cause we, the American wage-slaves,
are ignorant and divided."

All that is admirable, and it is fol-
lowed by yet a third article which
is even better to our liking, and runs
as follows: "The present need is
MORE CLEAR-HEADED REVOLU-
TIONISTS. Without them we can do
nothing; with them we can do every-
thing. An avalanche of Socialist
votes will be irresistible if there is a
revolutionist behind each vote, but
any votes that we may gain by em-
phasizing petty reforms in our elec-
toral programs will count for noth-
ing when a crisis comes. Capitalism
is rushing headlong to its downfall,
because the events of every day tend
to convince every thinking wage-
worker that his own life and liberty
can be secured only by doing his part
in the class war—only through REV-
OLUTION. To bring these facts
home to the understanding of every
wage-worker we can reach—this is
the need of the hour, by the side of
which all else is trifling."

Somewhat different from the utter-
ances of the "Appeal to Reason!"

"The Christian Socialist" pub-
lishes a short but strong appeal by
J. Menke, urging immediate help for
the Mexican Revolutionists and ex-
posing the pretensions of Madero.
The paper says: "To place the Ma-
dero government on Diaz' throne
would only be a change of capitalist
masters and would do no good to the
people in general." Such sentiments

must shock the "Appeal to Reason."

"The People's Paper," (Los An-
geles), which led the conspiracy of
silence that a portion of the Social-
ist press was bamboozled into consid-
ering "politic," has been aroused
into commenting on a Mexican mil-
lionaire's banquet recently held in
Los Angeles. It writes strongly as
follows: "The people of Mexico are
starving and dying of pestilence and
famine on the richest soil beneath
the sun, and while their life blood
is poured out in the cause of free-
dom; while cries of hungry children
are mingled with the dying work-
er's shout of 'Tierra y Libertad!'—
these parasites, rolling in their il-
l-gotten wealth, gather about the ban-
quet board far from the scene of suf-
fering and strife."

Meanwhile its political colleague,
the "Appeal to Reason," considers
the trouble over and sneers at Mex-
ico's "periodical revolutions."

The "Chicago Daily Socialist" plays
up prominently the manifesto recent-
ly issued by the International com-
mittee of the Mexican Liberal Party
Junta, declaring that the revolution
must go on "until the natural resour-
ces of Mexico have been restored to
the people for their free and equal
use." It quotes freely, selecting with
excellent judgment the strongest and
most lucid passages. Evidently it
has studied the course of events in
Mexico, which the "Appeal to Rea-
son" wilfully ignores.

"Solidarity," (New Castle, Pa.)
organ of the I. W. W., again writes for-
bly on the Mexican Revolution, calling
special and exultant attention to the
large number of United States sol-
diers who have deserted to join its
ranks. Letters from correspondents
in Los Angeles and Globe, Arizona,
emphasize the effect the revolution is
having on the army of discontent in
Southern California and along the
border.

"The Industrial Worker," (Spokane), adopts a similar line in a lead-
er headed, "Madero a Fake." In the
course of which it says: "The reb-
els care nothing for the PEACE
AGREEMENTS that this millionaire
gentleman has signed; the war will
go on and on till the land is in the
hands of the toilers that have to
work it. The slaves who make up the
American army, should they be sent
to Mexico to interfere, will be but
the tools of the American million-
aires and will be used to help rivet
the chains of slavery more tightly on
a mass of toilers that already knows
the color of dry blood from the lash
of the master. The soldier that will
go to Mexico to deter the workers
from taking back something that
Diaz should never have given away,
is a disgrace to his mother that gave
him birth."

It urges workers to contribute fi-
nancially to the revolution.

The same number has an excellent
account of the capture of Tia Juana,
in which I. W. W. men figured so
gallantly.

"La Union Industrial," (Phoenix,
Ariz.), I. W. W. organ, praises en-
thusiastically the work and aims of
the Mexican Liberal Party.

Propaganda on behalf of the Mex-
ican Revolution is being actively
pushed among the Poles and Sla-
vonians, no small percentage of the
population of the United States. The
influential "Dziennik Ludowy" (Chi-
cago), gives front-page space to the
manifesto recently issued by the In-
ternational Committee of the Mex-
ican Liberal Party Junta.

As always the Italian work-
men's papers plead powerfully for
the Mexican Liberal Party, L' Era
Nuevo, (Paterson, N. J.), devoting
columns to the subject. "Il Lavora-
tore Italiano," (Pittsburg, Kan.), re-
viewing the treaty of peace between
the Maderist and federal forces, says:
"The real war begins from this mo-
ment—the war between the Revolu-
tionists and the Maderists."

"Solidarity" has an excellent and
most sympathetic letter by Laura
Emerson, describing a recent visit to
the Mexican Liberal Party forces at
Tia Juana. The closing sentence
runs: "I hail the Mexican revolu-
tion with joy. I believe it is the be-
ginning of the end of economic slav-
ery."

CORRECTION

The social to be given by the In-
ternational committee of the Mexican
Liberal Party Junta, at Italian Hall,
will be held June 18, and NOT June
4, as stated in last week's issue. The
editor of this section understood that
the hall could be had for the last-
named date, but it had been engaged
by others. Arrangements for a pic-
nic, the date of which will be an-
nounced next week, are in progress.