

5 CTS ORO.
10 Cts, Moneda Mexicana.

La clase trabajadora ha sido siempre en todos los países la carne de

ii Muera el Hambre!! ii VIVA LA ANARQUIA!!

—Sesenta federales del quinto batallón, al mando del esbirro Higinio Aguilar, salieron con destino a Naco, Son. En Cananea se sabe que hubo un encuentro en Bacerac, que está a unas cuarenta leguas. Diversas noticias se han tenido respecto a que los revolucionarios quieren llegar a este mineral, reinando por tal motivo el pánico consiguiente entre los "señores" burgueses.

—Pasébanse en una canoa y en excursión de cacería, como a dos leguas de la ciudad de Celaya, Gto., los burgueses Pedro Loyola, hermano del actual "desgobernador" de Querétaro, Esteban, Joaquín y Salvador San Román y Juan Pesquera, cuando una escopeta se disparó accidentalmente, hirieron a Loyola en la espalda, tan gravemente que le ocasionó la muerte desde luego. No les parece que es digna de premiarse esa escopeta que tan buena obra hizo, eliminando de entre los vivos una de tantas sanguijuelas que nos están chupando la sangre? Hasta las armas disparan solas para ajusticiar a los bandidos de levita y bastón.

—Según informes recibidos en Mazatlán, cuatrocientos revolucionarios llegaron a Comcha, Territorio de Tepic. Los burgueses están huyendo en dirección de Acaponetla. En diversos puntos de los Estados del Norte y Sinaloa, han aparecido también varias partidas de revolucionarios.

—Mas de cien refugiados de Madera y de Pearson llegaron a El Paso, Texas, todos ellos burgueses; vienen huyendo de la "quema".

—Los alzamientos de Balancán y Tenosique, Tab. son graves por su carácter económico, y se cree que a esto contribuye el sistema de peonaje implantado en las haciendas. Se calcula que existen de un millón de pesos los perjuicios que con motivo del alzamiento resentirán las compañías madereras.

—Se sabe de cierto que el revolucionario Juan Cañedo que había sido amnistiado hace pocos días por las "señoras" autoridades de Mazatlán, Sin., de acuerdo con el esbirro Delgado, ha sido encontrado muerto en un monte como resultado de la maldita "ley fuga" enseñanza del tirano Porfirio Díaz, y que el chato Madero ha aprendido perfectamente. Mucho "jojo" rebeldes.

—Por varios días no correrán los trenes entre México y Cuernavaca, hasta que el Gobierno pueda dar suficientes garantías para que los trenes no sean asaltados. En las oficinas de los Ferrocarriles Nacionales se recibieron noticias de que el tren de Cuautla tuvo que regresarse de Atencingo por estar interrumpida la línea.

—Las tropas del Gobierno al mando del esbirro José de la Cruz Sáenz, tuvieron un encuentro con las fuerzas rebeldes dirigidas por Hermilio Domínguez, en Cuchillo Parado, Chih. La acción fue reñidísima, según se sabe, y aunque los federales pelearon "bizarramente", la suerte de las armas les fué contraria, viéndose obligados al fin a batirse en retirada, dirigiéndose a Ojinaga. Los rebeldes bien provistos de parque, ocupaban posiciones muy ventajosas, siendo dirigidos con gran habilidad durante el combate por el revolucionario Domínguez.

—Algunos prisioneros llegados de Matamoros, Chih., informan que se han segregado de los hombres de Rojas y de Campa, grandes grupos, con el objeto de dirigirse por cuenta propia, obediendo esta determinación a la miseria y desorden que reina entre las filas de esos "jefecitos" y han decidido los revolucionarios no respetar más a ningún jefe. Me alegro bastante que al fin se vayan convenciendo los revolucionarios de lo que repetidas veces les aconsejó nuestro querido hermano Ricardo, ex "Regenerador", pues recordará que el continuismo de la idea de no debían los rebeldes obedecer a ningún jefe que quisiera imponerse, puesto que luchamos por derribar toda autoridad ya sea política o religiosa. La obra netamente revolucionaria consiste en expropiar todo lo que los burgueses detentan, pues de nada sirve que los revolucionarios se sacrificen tan sólo para darse el gusto de que Pascual Orozco, Vázquez Gómez o otro cualquiera se encante al poder, para luego y tiranizar a los trabajadores. No compañeros, no consintáis más ningún jefe, obrad por vuestra cuenta y todo aquel que se oponga a que expropiéis lo que es de vosotros cogladlo luego de un poste para que no os estorbe. Nada de respetar la propiedad. Todo el que es burgués, es bandido porque no ha trabajado para acumular ese capital.

—Se acabaron de recibir noticias en Monterrey, N. L. Sobre la capitulación de una gruesa partida de revolucionarios, los mismos que merodeaban por el rancho "del Armadillo" en donde dieron rienda suelta a "sus criminales instintos". Ahora se encuentran en un punto que es conocido con el nombre de "El Zapatero" y que está situado en los límites de Nuevo León con Tamaulipas. Reorganizados ya, han asaltado la mina de la "Tamaulipeca" llevándose dinero y objetos que representaban una buena suma.

—Se han presentado ante el Consulado americano en Torreon, Coah., varios de sus compatriotas burgueses, exponiendo que las haciendas de El Hoyo, "La Perla" y "Santa Teresa" habían sido saqueadas por los revolucionarios, que se llevaron de ellas gran cantidad de mercancías muebles y cuatro mil pesos en efectivo. Al mismo tiempo se quejaron de que los rebeldes les despojaron de sus armas, caballos y dinero.

—No descansan en su obra de "devastación"—léase emancipación—los revolucionarios: últimamente destruyeron toda la vía del ferrocarril desde la estación de "Hípólito" hasta las cercanías de la de Durango, volando los rieles y quemando los puentes, en toda su extensión. Desde la mencionada estación hasta la hacienda abandonada del "Sacramento" hay estaciones varias partidas de rebeldes que tienen por objeto hostilizar la reconstrucción de la vía de Durango. El tren de pasajeros regresó de aquel

ciudad. También se sabe que alrededor de la ciudad merodean algunas partidas más o menos grandes de revolucionarios. Se teme que el último tren que continúa saliendo de Torreon, que es el de Saltillo, quede en breve paralizado.

—Se tiene noticia de que rodean a Mapimí, Dgo., varias partidas de revolucionarios, pero que algunos de ellos se han presentado a las "autoridades" solicitando amnistía. "Esa no la escribo en mi carpeta, porque se me figura que son "papas".

—La prisión de San Pedro, Coah., se fugó de la cárcel aprovechándose de la escasa vigilancia que se hacía y después de exigir de los burgueses algunas cantidades en efectivo, se fueron a enroscar las filas de los revolucionarios que merodean por el rumbo. ¡Bravo camaradas! así debe hacerse, no permanezcáis más en las prisiones, poneros de acuerdo, echad abajo las puertas de las cárceles, apoderaos de las armas que tienen vuestros carceleros, en seguida id a uniros con vuestros hermanos los rebeldes y juntos con ellos expropiad, ¡expropiad! a los burgueses y todo aquel que se oponga a que lo hagáis cogladlo inmediatamente.

—De Bermejillo, Dgo., se sabe que los destacamentos de la población y jefes han sido tiroteados por los revolucionarios que recorren ese trayecto y se han acampado en un cerro cercano, de donde bajan en las noches a tirotear a dichas fuerzas.

—El comandante de rurales Martín Triana ha expedido por cañón Fernández, Puerto Soldado, Dinamita y algunos otros lugares de Durango, sin haber encontrado al enemigo, pues al saber los rebeldes la salida de dicho "jefe" se alejaron del rumbo y no se dejaron ver. Lo que yo creo es que este esbirro estuvo espiando el momento en que los rebeldes se retiraran de allí para ir a buscarlos, viéndose a contar que se habían ido de miedo al saber que iba a encontrarlos, como es tan "valiente" se recordarán Uds. compañeros que es el mismo que ya no sólo volver a Morales a pelear con los zapatas sino que éstos le dieron una buena zurra de "cuerazos". Ya verán si será tan "temible" ese "vale".

—Tlahualilo, Dgo., está en peligro según informes del gerente con todos los empleados y el jefe del telégrafo, que llegaron a Torreon llevando los aparatos. Se dice que se están reuniendo los rebeldes en gran número en las goteras de la población, con objeto de atacarla, y que ya debían haber batido con la granación que allí había. También se retiró de la estación "Horizonte" el telegrafista con su aparato, siempre por amagos de los rebeldes.

—Un tren que salió de Torreon, Coah., tuvo que regresar porque en la estación de Sacramento había una partida de rebeldes que dejó avanzar el convoy como cien metros, disponiéndose luego a incendiar el puente situado atrás, para impedir que dicho tren regresara y asaltarlo fácilmente. Advertido el momento, los rebeldes se retiraron y los revolucionarios se volvieron rápidamente logrando pasar antes que el puente fuera destruido.

—Algunas personas que llegaron a Guaymas de Río Yaqui, Son., informan que una gruesa partida de indios rebeldes fué avistada a inmediaciones de Tonichi. Del tren militar explorador que fué enviado a dicho rumbo, no se tenían noticias, por lo cual se cree que entre la partida mencionada, y las fuerzas operativas, debe haberse registrado un encuentro.

—Por disposición del Jefe de la Zona, quedará establecido un destacamento de cincuenta soldados en la hacienda de Las Labores, Son., donde perdió la vida el "amertado" esbirro coronel Delmotte. Ya llegarán por allí los revolucionarios a darles un "sustito".

—Sábese que los rebeldes que dirigen Rojas y Salazar están concentrándose en Madera, ostensiblemente para resistir a Tlaxé, que les habla sobre aquel punto.

—Leopoldo e Hipólito Villa, hermanos de Francisco Villa, lograron fugarse de Casas Grandes, en donde los tenía prisioneros Orozco y se presentaron en Chihuahua.

—Los rebeldes que estuvieron últimamente cerca de Medellín, Ver., cayeron en una emboscada que les prepararon los rurales y algunos burgueses del rumbo, dejándose el campo a merced. Luego se dispersaron. "A que gran número sufrieron los rebeldes" un muerto. Para cuando querían preparar emboscadas, "señores burgueses y rurales", preguntan a los revolucionarios, y en primer lugar a los de Zapata.

—Hace dos días que está llegando por la vía de Aguas Calientes, a San Luis Potosí, toda la correspondencia de la línea del Central que va para el Norte, debido a que la línea está cortada por los rebeldes, según informes. Llévase la atención el grandísimo número de baltas que son reembarcadas por el Nacional.

—El revolucionario Argüedano que ha estado operando en los Estados de Durango y Coahuila, no muy lejos de Torreon, capturó a Guadalupe, una plaza de importancia, diez millas de la frontera de Sinaloa y cerca del límite Suroeste de Chihuahua. La defensa de esta plaza fué hecha por Ramón Turbe, comandante de una fuerza de rurales que a su mando tenía, habiendo tenido seis muertos, capturando tres caballos y tres mil cartuchos. Dicen los mismos que Argüedano dejó al Oeste al rebelde Muriilo con más de mil hombres en las regiones de Coahuila y Durango.

—El "Generalísimo" Pascual Orozco ha sido nuevamente insultado por una multitud de mujeres que se reunieron frente a la Aduana de Ciudad Juárez. El encargado de vigilar a esos pingües del distrito de Huacotzingo, pues casi a diario entra en ellos exigiendo dinero, ganado, caballos, armas y cuanto puede quitar a los "páculitos" barrigudos. Esos comisionados aseguran que los explotadores de aquellos lugares están en situación verdaderamente aflicta y en plena bancarrota, pues allí son dueños de vidas y haciendas los zapatas, que dirige ese revolucionario, que siembra la "desolación" en su alrededor. Pues que esperen los burgueses los soldados que los han de resguardar, mientras se mandan hacer a Tonala, pues allí los confeccionan de barro perfectamente.

—Se sabe que una numerosa par-

tida de revolucionarios se presentó en la estación "La Perla" distante seis kilómetros de Torreon, y que cometió depredaciones en una hacienda cercana. Una noche se escucharon algunos disparos de armas de fuego que produjeron gran alarma en la población. Se supo que muchos hombres armados intentaron aproximarse a un punto avanzado en donde está la artillería del esbirro Blanquet, emplazada, y que como al grito de "¡quien vive!" contestaron "La Revolución" se le enviaron varias descargas, retirándose sin contestarlas. Esta es una prueba de que los revolucionarios merodean alrededor de Torreon.

—Aunque con escasos detalles, se sabe que se ha librado un combate entre rebeldes y federales en Pedriceña, Dgo. La noticia no estaba confirmada pero se venía diciendo que numerosos rebeldes se reunían cerca de aquel lugar con el objeto de atacarla.

—En el pullman "Chapultepec" que conducía el tren número 2, el celador Salvador Shavez recogió una petatilla con dos mil cartuchos de contrabando, naipes y tabacos. Ya se hacían activas averiguaciones. El contrabando se descubrió en Nuevo Laredo, Tam.

—De Nogales, Arizona, se sabe que un número como de doscientos rebeldes entre yaquis y hombres de campo, han aparecido por la inmensa sierra de Sonora varios grupos que conducen, uno, ganado y otros instrumentos de labranza, pero bajo sus ropas ocultan cada cual una pistola automática y canchales crizados de prque, sendas al cuerpo. Conocedores de sus movimientos han pasado por camino desde hace más de un mes, caminando de noche para no ser vistos, pues su propósito es unirse a las huestes revolucionarias y operar de acuerdo con ellas. Su rumbo es Chihuahua, hacia el Norte. El rebelde que los dirige es Daniel Bonilla, y se dice que lo siguen con respeto y ciegos fian en las promesas que les ha hecho, a costa de su vida, de recuperar la tierra que les han robado. Se teme que una de las primeras plazas que ataque la partida mencionada, sea la de Nogales, por estar casi desamparada por el Gobierno.

—Se sabe que José María Ponce y Manuel Rocha, altos empleados del "Generalísimo" Pascual Orozco, se han separado de la revolución, radicándose en Los Angeles, California.

—Se dice que ha sido fusilado el rebelde José Soto, acusado de haber incendiado los puentes de Bachimba, y su cadáver se expuso sobre el puente del Río Florido. Viajeros procedentes de Insurgente, informan que los saqueos en aquella plaza fueron "desenfrenados", y para allí salió el esbirro Blanquet con su columna.

—A pesar de las frecuentes declaraciones oficiales sobre que la situación en la región lagunera ha mejorado, se asegura que perduran aún las mismas condiciones que cuando comenzó el movimiento revolucionario dirigido por "Cheché" Campos, Lavín y sus compañeros. Ahora puede considerarse dicha situación un poco peor, si se atiende a que antes eran núcleos más o menos serios los de los revolucionarios y empeñados combates con las fuerzas federales, mientras que ahora existen innumerables partidas de rebeldes que durante el día se viven en las montañas, y en la noche y en la madrugada caen sobre las haciendas, donde toman lo que necesitan, destruyendo continuamente las vías de comunicación y cometiendo diversas "tropelías" casi todas las haciendas comecanas han sido asaltadas, y en muchas los trabajos se encuentran semiparalizados, pues los administradores están en Torreon o en Monterrey, huyendo de la justa venganza de los revolucionarios. La guarnición de Torreon apenas puede cumplir con el recargado servicio de seguridad que se le impone, pues casi todos los trenes tienen que salir con escoltas, en previsión de atentados.

—Los rebeldes han pasado muy cerca de Torreon (foto la Compañía Matagorda), por donde hace pocas noches cruzaron varias partidas de hombres, haciendo un total aproximado de cuatrocientos.

—Una numerosa partida de rebeldes perteneciente a las fuerzas del revolucionario Escalada, se presentó a inmediaciones de la plaza de Matamoros, distante veinte kilómetros de Torreon. Como el destacamento que guarnecía dicho lugar era bastante reducido, sin salda a bair al enemigo sólo a ciertas providencias, conducentes a repeler una agresión por parte de éste.

—Ha sido ocupada la plaza de Matamoros, Coah., por los revolucionarios que dirije Escalada, después de algunas horas de reñido combate con los federales los que tuvieron que batirse en retirada abandonando las trincheras, y al fin evacuaron la plaza. En vista de esto se espera que saldrán de la ciudad de México fuerzas competentes para desalojar a los revolucionarios, volviéndolos también a la reconquista de Matamoros, habrá de costarle algún trabajo a las fuerzas federales.

—Ha quedado suspendido el tráfico a Saltillo, Coah., con motivo de que una fuerza rebelde ha quedado posesionada de la vía férrea entre las Estaciones de Glita y Aguanaul, situadas a veinticuatro kilómetros de Torreon. Se sabe, además, que los rebeldes han destruido tres puentes cerca de esta última estación, por lo que se ignora cuánto tiempo quedará reanudado el tráfico a Saltillo.

—El revolucionario José Infía Salazar pronunció varios discursos en Pearson y Madera, Chih., declarando que no le preocupaba el Gobierno americano, puesto que este había tratado a los revolucionarios como bandidos y ladrones y que así obrarían ellos bajo ese carácter. Asimismo manifestó que los americanos residentes en la zona en que dominan los rebeldes, serían desarmados retirándose las garantías que se les proporcionaban.

—Las alocuciones de Salazar son un complemento de las órdenes que dictó, para que fueran desarmados todos los mormones de Colonia Dublán. Los colonos entregaron cien rifles y cerca de quince mil cartuchos, según declaraciones del "apóstol" de la iglesia mormona. Se notificó a los colonos abiertamente que no podían esperar más protección por parte de los revolucionarios. También fueron noti-

ficados en la misma forma los americanos residentes en el mineral de Dolores, respecto a la suspensión de garantías y la entrega de sus armas y municiones. El Taso, Texas, se encuentra repleto de refugiados burgueses, tanto mexicanos como americanos, por lo que se teme que no puedan proporcionárseles los auxilios que requiere su situación.

—En los discursos que pronunció el rebelde Salazar, declara que "El hecho de que los Estados Unidos no permitieran la exportación de armas y municiones por la frontera, destinadas a los revolucionarios, mientras al Gobierno del Chato Madero se cobraba de distinta manera, pues se consentía en que comprara armamento en Estados Unidos y aún se organizaran fuerzas en territorio americano, es la causa principal del disgusto de los revolucionarios". Hemos sido combatidos tanto por el Gobierno de México como por el de Estados Unidos,—dijo Salazar—en uno de sus discursos; pero ha llegado nuestra hora y nos proponemos combatirlos efectivamente.

Se dice que en la alocución que pronunció en Pearson, Salazar se expresó de esta manera: "No tienen nada que hacer los americanos en México y cuanto más pronto se retiren, será mejor. No me preocupa el que venga o no la intervención americana. Si por el hecho de apoderarse de las armas y municiones de los americanos, provocan la intervención de los Estados Unidos, ésta será bien recibida. Voy a recoger todas las armas y municiones de los americanos así como también de mis compatriotas. Mexicanos: mirad las chizas en que viváis, dijo Salazar, señalando las casas de adobe del barrio mexicano en Pearson, y ahora ved cómo viven vuestros amos americanos por hallarse en la opulencia. Si los americanos han fracasado con su propio Gobierno, como es un hecho, es preferible que no estén con nosotros. Roben bienes, nos salarios y los mexicanos no obtienen nada. Los americanos vienen para explotar a los mexicanos, y entre más pronto termine la explotación, será mejor." En honor a la verdad dire que lo que dejó expuesto, lo transcribo íntegro de "El Imparcial", al mismo tiempo que, no puedo menos que decir que en este sentido ha hablado Salazar de una manera netamente radical, pues en su alocución demuestra claramente que está convencido de que los americanos que residen en la actualidad en México, no sino unos instrumentos del Capitalismo yankee para explotar más a sus anclas a los pobres trabajadores mexicanos. Estamos plenamente convencidos de la ambición desmesurada de los millonarios de Wall Street; así pues ¡expropiad a los burgueses ya sean éstos mexicanos o extranjeros. Ningún capital es adquirido por el trabajo honrado.

—Los agentes del Gobierno mexicano han logrado averiguar que los rebeldes eran dirigidos por José María Castillo, Derreros y Pacheco, que constantemente están amenazando la población de Santiago Tanguistengo, los revolucionarios coparon a los federales en gran número, y el ataque fué tan vigoroso como imprevisto. Fuerzas de federales procedentes de México y Puebla han salido rumbo al Sur, donde en combinación con la columna del esbirro Juvenio Robles emprenderán una batida "formal" contra los rebeldes que dirigen Eufemio Zapata y Genovevo de la O. Actualmente los zapatas están amenazando a Colcuca, del distrito de Matamoros, Pueh., y se apoderaron por la fuerza de casi toda la existencia de maíz que había allí y en seguida tomaron la dirección de Jalatlanguis. Los burgueses de Tenango del Valle, Méx., se reunieron en el teatro "Juárez" con el objeto de acordar los planes de defensa en caso de un ataque a la ciudad por los zapatas, al mismo tiempo una comisión se presentó al "Desgobernador" para pedir más hombres para la guarnición, y armas sueltas para los rebeldes.

—Francisca J. Mendoza.

—El compañero Antonio de P. Araujo está escribiendo una obra que titulará "A Través de la Miseria".

—Sus propias experiencias en México, los Estados Unidos, Guatemala y otros países por que ha viajado; su estancia en las cárceles y penitenciarías de este país, víctima del odio capitalista; su vida proletaria en los campos de los ferrocarriles; su paso por las minas, plantaciones agrícolas y talleres ciudadanos; su cambio de impresiones con proletarios de todas razas y su participación en el movimiento revolucionario económico en México, le han sugerido ideas que en la obra "A través de la Miseria" trasladará al papel.

—Con la ayuda monetaria de algunos compañeros, es posible que la impresión de la obra se verifique al principio de la próxima edición de "El libro de los rebeldes", a continuación de la obra de 200 páginas, al lado de las ilustraciones en papel satinado.

ellos están soñando con que ya se escaparon de su más temible enemigo, se encuentran con que ellos son los que están acabándose a gran prisa.

—Comenzaré las notas de este movimiento, dando cuenta de los pueblos que han sido tomados.—El pueblo de Ateopan, del distrito de Matamoros, Pueh., fué tomado, y saqueado. Los rebeldes entraron a saco en las oficinas de la Presidencia Municipal, Justicia y Tesorería, quemando los archivos y cuanto papel encontraron, destruyeron hasta los sellos para la correspondencia oficial.—El cuartel General de Cuernavaca recibió aviso de que la guarnición de Yautepec, Mor., estaba siendo atacada por los rebeldes. Inmediatamente se mandó una columna de doscientos hombres al mando del esbirro Jiménez Castro, y para ahora se sabe por el mencionado esbirro que ocurrió allí mismo un serio motín, en que tomaron parte vecinos de la misma población, quienes saquearon las tiendas de los burgueses. El cuartel General de acuerdo con las imbeciles autoridades, ordenó que se practicara una averiguación para castigar a los "culpables" quienes, cortaron el telégrafo con Cuautla, derribaron cuatro postes y prendieron fuego a dos puentes cercanos a la estación, para impedir la llegada del tren de auxilio.—Los combates que ha habido son los siguientes:—En las cercanías de Cuautla, Mor., hubo uno muy reñido entre las fuerzas federales y los revolucionarios que estaban en el cerro de Cerro de Moyotepec, triunfando los federales.—Hubo otro combate de federales con los rebeldes que estaban fortificados en el cerro de Santa María, inmediato a Tlalitzapán, triunfando los federales.—En el motín que hubo en Yautepec, Mor., tomaron una parte muy activa las mujeres.—Otro "triumfo" federal tuvo lugar en el combate habido en un punto llamado "Uihilancos, Méx. No hay más detalles.

—Siguen haciendo "depredaciones" los revolucionarios que se han posesionado casi de todo el Distrito de Matamoros, Pueh., pues además de los incendios sufridos en Ateopan, informan los burgueses de los pueblos de Coahuacán y cercanos a este punto, que los zapatas saquearon los establecimientos de los burgueses y destruyeron por el fuego los archivos.—Hubo un combate en el pueblo de Coatepec cercano a Texcoco, Méx., entre trescientos revolucionarios y las fuerzas federales que manda el esbirro Rodolfo Maldonado, durante algunas horas el combate "triumfando" al fin los federales.

Cerca de Joquicingo, punto perteneciente al distrito de Tenango, Méx., una gruesa partida de zapatas tendieron una terrible emboscada a sesenta hombres de las fuerzas del Estado que iban al mando del esbirro Alejandro Valle, quien quedó muerto en el campo. También perecieron cuarenta soldados. Se dice que los rebeldes eran dirigidos por José María Castillo, Derreros y Pacheco, que constantemente están amenazando la población de Santiago Tanguistengo, los revolucionarios coparon a los federales en gran número, y el ataque fué tan vigoroso como imprevisto. Fuerzas de federales procedentes de México y Puebla han salido rumbo al Sur, donde en combinación con la columna del esbirro Juvenio Robles emprenderán una batida "formal" contra los rebeldes que dirigen Eufemio Zapata y Genovevo de la O. Actualmente los zapatas están amenazando a Colcuca, del distrito de Matamoros, Pueh., y se apoderaron por la fuerza de casi toda la existencia de maíz que había allí y en seguida tomaron la dirección de Jalatlanguis. Los burgueses de Tenango del Valle, Méx., se reunieron en el teatro "Juárez" con el objeto de acordar los planes de defensa en caso de un ataque a la ciudad por los zapatas, al mismo tiempo una comisión se presentó al "Desgobernador" para pedir más hombres para la guarnición, y armas sueltas para los rebeldes.

—Francisca J. Mendoza.

—El compañero Antonio de P. Araujo está escribiendo una obra que titulará "A Través de la Miseria".

—Sus propias experiencias en México, los Estados Unidos, Guatemala y otros países por que ha viajado; su estancia en las cárceles y penitenciarías de este país, víctima del odio capitalista; su vida proletaria en los campos de los ferrocarriles; su paso por las minas, plantaciones agrícolas y talleres ciudadanos; su cambio de impresiones con proletarios de todas razas y su participación en el movimiento revolucionario económico en México, le han sugerido ideas que en la obra "A través de la Miseria" trasladará al papel.

—Con la ayuda monetaria de algunos compañeros, es posible que la impresión de la obra se verifique al principio de la próxima edición de "El libro de los rebeldes", a continuación de la obra de 200 páginas, al lado de las ilustraciones en papel satinado.

A los Rebeldes:

- Rebeldes de cualquiera bandera: no dejéis de fusilar a todo jefe o oficial que impida que los pobres tomen de las tiendas, almacenes, trojes, etc., etc., lo que necesitan.
- No dejéis de fusilar a los jefes y oficiales que se opongan a que los habitantes de las regiones en que operáis, tomen desde luego posesión de la tierra y de la maquinaria de producción.
- Si no hacéis eso, la sangre que se ha derramado y la que está de ser derramada, sólo servirá para que se encaramen sobre el pueblo mexicano a un nuevo tirano.
- ¡A expropiar!

Regeneration.

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Saturday, August 10, 1912.

Human Rights! What
Do Such Men Care?

From "Collier's" of May 25, 1912. I clip a study of life at Harvard. The author, Owen Johnson, writes as one in sympathy with that institution, but he thus describes one of the private dormitory buildings on what is known locally as the "Gold Coast"—the habitat of our gilded youth: "Everything is provided for their desires and to minimize the necessity of exhausting physical effort. At Dunster an elevator obligingly saves them the agony of toiling up fatiguing flights of stairs. Each room has its telephone service that enormously simplifies the problem of social intercourse. When they rise in the morning they go down to their own private swimming pool, which, as at Westmore, with its marble surfaces and elaborate scheme of decorating, with gracefully distributed plants and twin fireplaces, with comfortable wicker chairs to lounge in before agreeable fireplaces, has a Roman luxuriousness, admirably calculated to disconcert them with the unimaginative expensiveness of the modern New York apartment house. Private squash courts, not too far removed from the swimming pools, exist to spare them the shock of the weather which would be met in going to a gymnasium for the exercise that is conducive to an agreeable appetite. Each dormitory has its uniformed servants on watch at the door—Buttons ready to receive a card on a tray or ready to run the minor annoying errands. Add to this the advantages that are subject to no control, automobiles & indifferently, meals taken in the sanctity of exclusive clubhouses, and the wonder is not at the increasing indifference of this class to anything that is vital and real in public life, but that any good should persist at all."

The foregoing is introduced as a variation to the somewhat monotonous indictment against plutocracy,

and with the hope that, presenting the subject from a different angle, it may serve to show more clearly what we are up against in our struggle for human brotherhood. I may add that even the "Dunster," of which Mr. Johnson writes, is not quite the proper thing, since quarters at the Claverton and Randolph command a higher price; that to none of these exclusive coteries can you obtain admission unless you come from a fashionable private school; that the goddets—they are quite numerous—who occupy these Olympian heights, come mainly from four "best" New York and Boston families; that they do not mix, and carefully avoid conversation with the common run of students, since such familiarity might lead to social complications. It is a picture of brutal, utterly unfeeling, snobbishness, such as, I believe, cannot be matched in any other country. It makes one think poorly of the mass of American students; one feels that if they had any spark they would make short work of institutions so degrading to them; that their allegiance to democracy is bogus.

Such institutions turn out Thaws; men of prodigious appetites and no capacity to satisfy them honestly. They spring from the thieves-kitchens in which high finance holds revel; they are an adjunct to those kitchens; they are peopled by young cubs whose every inherited and assiduously-cultivated instinct is thievish; who mean to go through life on velvet, without doing one stroke of useful work. Wolf cubs, who, when they think of all, think, as Shakespeare makes Iago think, that professional assassins who look on this world as their oyster, to be opened with the sword of privilege and devoured. In England and the older countries you may still find in their corresponding class surviving traces of ideals; lingering relics of a distant past when aristocrats were leaders and not skimmers. Here there is none of that, and the fatal taint filters from above to the very tap roots of the social tree; so that when you ask a young American fellow what he intends to do with this great life of his answer is always substantially the same: "Make money." If there is more money in being a sneaking detective than in following a useful trade, a detective he will become. There is no sense of social duty, although probably no country today talks Socialism so industriously.

Of course it all means "smash," but for that we need not care, since we cannot stay the just process by which nature eliminates the unfit. The cause for real trouble lies elsewhere; in the slovenly, happy-go-lucky mental habits of America's masses; in the sheepish virtues on which the wolves flatter them, and in their apparently endless appetite for such deadly fare. That is what appals everyone who has examined the contents of the social cauldron, noted the character of the scum at the top and observed how obstinately the good, solid meat, sits on remaining at the bottom. To one who understands the needlessness of all our social misery nothing can be more distressing than the complicity with which the masses per-

mit their robbers and crucifiers to pat them on the back; unless, indeed, it is their delight when their own leaders indulge, as they indulge habitually, in the same form of treason. On the other hand, all of us know labor orators who make their effect by telling the masses bluntly that they are fools. Then the clown with the broken heart laughs at the tragic joke.

Last week I wrote that the United States is becoming the octopus of nations, because it has an enormous leisure class that means to have money in profusion but does not mean to do one stroke of useful work. I stated a simple truth which any one can verify by noting the life around him. That life is dishonest to the core; is one grim determination to get more than is its due by cutting the other fellow's throat; is on the point of leading to such a general and most literal throat-cutting as this world has not seen. Let the peace advocates put their ears to Mexico, if they want to catch the first mutter of the coming storm. They are great on ethics; let them start their summer Chautauqs by discussing whether a people that professes democratic equality OUGHT to tolerate such conditions as those taken from the Harvard sample-box. It is the poor man whose daughters struggle desperately to get into the chorus, and eventually fill the houses of prostitution. OUGHT he to tolerate it? It is the poor man's sons who knock around idly, picking up casual jobs, that they may fall finally into the hands of the police and be clothed in stripes. OUGHT he to look on complacently? It is the poor man who has to snitch at the chance of becoming a policeman and upholding the very hands that wield the whips which flay his brothers. OUGHT he to be content? Some years ago I sat on the heights that command San Quentin and talked with a man whose sole occupation was to keep a machine gun trained on the unhappy convicts, plainly visible below us as rats in a pit. That man thought he had a fine and easy job. Show me the savage whose view of life is so degraded.

All England thrilled several years ago over the murder of the Earl of Leirrim, an aged and most cruel Irish landlord, who helped himself habitually to such of his tenants' wives and daughters as took his fancy. OUGHT Leirrim to have lived so long? Years ago, when walking down the Val d'Aosta, my guide pointed out the chalet in which King Umberto held high revel with the peasant girls that caught his eye; and, of course, the King's command was law. An Anarchist subsequently killed Umberto. OUGHT Umberto to have lived so long? Like the entire social question this is at the bottom a moral problem, and the solution is reached by putting yourself in the other fellow's place. Under such circumstances what would you do? As a matter of fact, if you belonged to the ruling class, you would rebel—instantaneously, instinctively, effectively. On the other hand, if you belonged to the ruled you would submit; doing—at the utmost—as they do in San Diego, whence comes a stream of literature setting forth the outrages inflicted on the workers, but accompanied always by the assurance that the workers themselves were meek as the lamb and harmless as the turtle-dove. Such a propaganda leaves me, personally, cold as ice; for I understand that under such conditions of privilege in San Diego is as safe as if anchored to the Rock of Ages. Had the Mexican agitation been of that character I would not have stirred one finger to assist it, or wasted on it one fraction of a second.

While writing the foregoing I was visited by an old-time friend, who insists on contributing to our propaganda. "What attracted me," he said, "was Magon's bold statement, under cross-examination, that 'revolutions cannot be fomented by papers; they must be fomented by arms.' Then he added: 'What pleased me even more was his further statement in court that the Mexican Liberal Party was formed to take away the property of the rich and give it to the poor, who need it.' I remarked, 'but you may have noticed that the American revolutionists are not supporting us with an enthusiasm that need startle any one.' 'Naturally,' he replied. 'You want to alter things.'"

WM. C. OWEN.

HIS VIEW OF CONGRESS.

Editorially the "Los Angeles Daily Times" reproduces the passage that follows, as discreditable to the Democratic presidential nominee. "For Wilson, the politician, we care nothing; but we value a truth from whatever source it may come, and we insist that the quotation is vastly to Mr. Wilson's credit. It runs: 'Some years ago Governor—then Prof. Woodrow Wilson—published a book entitled 'Congressional Government' in which he said: 'Congress is nothing less than a big meeting of more or less idle people. In proportion as you give it power it will inquire into everything, settle everything, meddle in everything. In an ordinary despotism the powers of the despot are limited by his bodily capacity and by the calls of pleasure; he is but one man; there are but twelve hours in his day, and he is not disposed to employ more than a small part in dull business; he keeps the rest for the court or the harem or for society. But Congress is a despot who has unlimited time, who has unlimited vanity, who has, or believes he has, unlimited comprehension.'"

"The Appeal to Reason" promises tremendous revelations respecting the surprise Roosevelt is about to spring. Utterly distrustful Roosevelt we hope it may be true, but we have a keen recollection of the Shoaf and other

Peace Conferences
Reported As
Being Held

The latest newspaper reports—August 8—are to the effect that Rafael Hernandez, Mexican Minister of the Interior, and Orozco held a meeting near Juarez, the day previous. The place selected was a grove of trees in which the same Hernandez, a year ago, brought together representatives of Diaz and Madero. Despatches from Mexico City also state that Governor Orozco, envoys sent to meet Emiliano Zapata at El Jilguero, August 8, to discuss peace measures. They add that Zapata declares he will not consider any proposals that do not include Madero's resignation, and remark that "the principal complaint of the Zapatistas has been that of the ownership of the land."

To speculate on the outcome of these negotiations would be mere speculation, and useless. One may point out, however, that the Mexican government has reached a position at which it simply has to do something, and that leading Mexican papers have been urging that no means be left untried, first, to put a stop to guerrilla warfare, and, to prevent United States intervention. Pathetic appeals to that effect have been published, and Salazar's recent utterances and actions seem to have brought them to the desperation point. All which shows the value of genuine radicalism; of pushing situations to their logical conclusion.

"El Diario" takes for the text of a long and eloquent editorial Taine's saying, in his history of the French Revolution, that "however bad a government may be there is one thing still worse—the absence of all government." It denounces Salazar as a traitor who is working and speaking for United States intervention. In view of Salazar's strongly anti-Mexican speeches, quoted in "Regeneration" last week, we cannot take that standpoint; but from those speeches, which insisted on the economic issues at stake, we think it very possible that Salazar, like his followers, attaches far more importance to the bread and butter question than to the patriotic generalities so dear to Mexico City editors and their well-to-do patrons.

Bread and Butter

The Mexican Revolution is teaching stern lessons and bringing us face to face with facts we have been flunking for a generation. One of the most important of these facts is that to the proletarian country signifies nothing and improved economic conditions everything. Indeed, do they not emigrate to every corner of the globe, and enlist under every imaginable variety of flag, merely to better their financial condition? Assuredly Mexico will resist most desperately invasion from the North; but not because of love for its own government or hatred of the Stars and Stripes. The resistance will be to the death because the Mexican is fully convinced that American plutocracy is the most rapacious and hard-hearted economic master this world has known; one who necessarily takes no account whatever of human life and happiness, since his every undertaking is governed solely by the cold figures of his ledgers. It is the American economic invasion courted by Diaz that has raised the present storm.

Perhaps because the negotiations mentioned were known as being in prospect, the past week has been comparatively barren of war news and, as regards the last few days, of intervention alarms. The first few days were full of the latter, and one can hardly do better than reproduce the heads written over the exceedingly voluminous accounts given by the "Los Angeles Daily Times" and the "Los Angeles Evening Herald."

Those on the "Times" of August 2 ran: "Hundreds in flight. American rushing from Mexico. Mormon colonies are transplanted bodily to United States soil. Vast holdings in Northern part of Republic left to rebel hands. Washington is deluged with appeals from border for prompt action." Other minor heads read: "Vast holdings left to Mexican rebels. Ready for serious conflict in Sonora. Orozco dithering to save his neck. Report on hanging reaches Washington."

On the same date some of the "Herald" heads were: "Army ready for dash to Mexico. U. S. commanders along border complete plans should intervention be ordered. Intervention is cry of Americans: hear stories of pillaging. The paper also played up, in black-faced type, the following: "El Paso, Tex., Aug. 2.—Plans to the minutest details have been completed by officers of the United States army for the invasion of Mexico if intervention in the affairs of that country should be ordered."

Shots Across Border.

The "Times" main head the following morning read: "As envoy to Japan; Madero's brother goes to Tokio. Rebel agent charges he seeks to float a Mexican loan there. Didapp (representative in Washington for Orozco) predicts the rebellion will outlast the regime it abhors. United States government to the rescue of Mormon refugees." On the same day the "Herald" heads, in big letters, stated: "U. S. soldiers fired upon by Mexican rebels. American troops return to Juarez. Orozco evacuates Juarez. Hard fight is expected soon."

August 4 the chief "Times" head was: "Fighting at Corralitos. Federalists cut off Orozco's lines. Gen. Sanjines reaches railroad in movement to hem in rebels. Revolutionists rush four hundred troops to scene of battle. Mexicans and Americans fight across the river; bullets fall of marks."

and not with the Eastern press. On this coast it has been many a long day since Mexico failed to be the front-page story, headed up as front-page stories are.

Into the action taken by the U. S. Senate with respect to the acquisition by foreign powers of interests along the coast of Mexico we have not space to enter. It will receive separate attention next week, for that, and the complications arising over the Panama canal, form a most important part of the Mexican problem.

MALATESTA SAFE.

"I am honored by Signor Malatesta's friendship," said Prince Brian Cherkesoff, from the witness stand. "I know nobody as honest as he is." A revolutionist—or any man or woman—could receive no higher tribute, and it was given in the course of the proceedings under which Malatesta was sent to prison for three months. Then the magistrate, acting on the suggestion of a Scotland Yard detective, recommended that at the end of that term Malatesta should be deported. Luckily the persistent agitation carried on by Guy A. Aldred, editor of "The Herald of Revolt," and other comrades, has procured a rescission of the order.

Malatesta is now 59 years old and in poor health. He was an Italian count, but when he came of age he renounced his title and estates that he might devote himself to the propaganda of Anarchism. He is the best of men; a scholar and a gentleman; true as steel, self-sacrificing to a fault, the soul of honor. Is it not a conclusive comment on our age that this man has served ten years in prison, and that, outside of England and, perhaps, Switzerland, there is not a so-called civilized country on which he can safely set his foot? His misfortune is that he believes—with St. Tolstoy and a long line of illustrious thinkers—that there have been no wrongs, and that the government of man by man is wrong. He is one of those whom Socialists love to attack; but his writings, as compared with those of his critics, are as pure spring water to the Mississippi in flood.

NOT BRYAN ALONE.

Although taken from the "Appeal to Reason" the following looks as if it might be true, since the newspaper despatch is quoted. It deals with a dramatic event at the Baltimore convention, and runs as follows:

"Mr. Stanchfield told the convention that Mr. Bryan was the richest delegate attending the convention, with the exception of Mr. Belmont and Mr. Ryan, whom Mr. Bryan wanted ousted; and that Mr. Bryan himself was the greediest money grabber of them all, and that he was worth now over three million dollars, all made out of the advertising received from his political races. Several of the delegates called on Mr. Bryan to state what he was worth, but he ignored their request. However, its effect on the delegates was perceptible. This, together with several other things which happened, served to put the great commoner in a bad mood, and he never got back his old smile again during the convention."

If that is true it should kill Bryan with every one who has even the smallest capacity for thinking straight. No excuse should be allowed; and I hasten to add that no excuses should be made for the labor agitators who, pleading the cause of the poor, stop habitually at expensive hotels, feed sumptuously at expensive restaurants and imitate as closely as they dare the debaucheries of the very class they condemn. The woods are full of animals of that kind. It is they who have made the American movement the most insincere labor movement in the world; it is they who have paralyzed the revolutionary spirit with which this country ought to be on fire.

WHAT ABOUT SAVAKAR?

The recent royal puppet show at Delhi, India, generally known as the Durbar, promised, as some return for the millions spent, a general pardon to political prisoners. Yet Savakar remains in jail, and will remain until Dec. 24, 1910. Forty-eight years from now the British government proposes to wish him a "Merry Christmas" with his wife, to whom meanwhile it graciously permits his writing once a year.

Savakar's case attracted considerable attention two years ago, but since then it has been forgotten. He was tried in London on the charges of sedition and abetment of murder. The court, though divided in opinion, sent him to India for further trial. On the voyage he escaped and swam to French soil, which should have given him immunity. Nevertheless he was arrested and handed over to the British.

The right of political asylum was formerly the thing, above all others, on which Great Britain prided herself. Rightly, for the conscience of mankind tells it that political offenders are not ordinary criminals, as we understand the term, and that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." But today the right of political asylum has become a joke.

They soothe the Russian revolutionists (stupid fellows!) into being good by promising them a pardon. That noble parliamentary institution has just passed a bill providing for the extradition of other governments, "political offenders guilty of attacks on the life, health or honor (sic) of a foreign ruler." American radicals put up tens of thousands of dollars to foment the Russian Revolution. Today, when everything the revolution stood for is being assassinated, no one raises so much as a whisper.

One is glad to see that "The Herald of Revolt" (London), is about to issue a special Savakar Release Number. Largely through its efforts Malatesta has been bravely procured extradition, but Malatesta was well known. This, however, is unfortunately unknown, but just as heroic fighters are those to whose aid we should rally.

Mexico's Struggle As
the Magons
Know It

(Continued and Concluded.)

Prisciliano G. Silva, an old and valued member of the Mexican Liberal Party, had taken Guadalupe, Chihuahua, February 8, 1911. It was an important capture and promised rich results. Gabino Cano, another member of the party, was advancing at the head of a force of fifty men, to join Silva, but was compelled to cross over to the American side in order to procure medical assistance for fourteen of his wounded. He had had a falling out with Madero, and the latter took occasion to denounce him to the United States authorities; the result being that he was arrested on the charge of having evaded the neutrality laws. Meanwhile Madero went to meet Silva, and, in fact, received most timely assistance from him, being supplied with food and clothing, of which his troops had stood in desperate need. A council of war was held, it being pretended that an encounter with the enemy was imminent, and by a series of maneuvers which it would take too long to describe, Madero was able to place Silva in confinement, and at the same time imprisoning his followers and stripping them of arms. This was done when they refused to recognize him as Provisional President of the Republic of Mexico.

Under these circumstances the Junta publicly denounced and separated itself from Madero, considering the shadow already apparent a faithful indication of the events that inevitably would follow. The step then taken had been discussed for many months, it being known that Madero was forming affiliations that seemed to bode no good to the cause of the proletariat, for whose economic emancipation, and for which alone, the Mexican Liberal Party had been formed. It was obvious, however, that separation would be attended with complications, inasmuch as during the imprisonment of Ricardo Magon and Rivera and the exile of other Liberals, Madero had incorporated with his own forces many of those belonging to the Mexican Liberal Party. For this reason the step finally taken had been long delayed.

One member of the Junta, A. L. Villareal, promptly went over to Madero, at whose hands he received immediate promotion, as had Lazaro Gutierrez de Lara. The really important split, however, was with the Socialist Party, which thitherto, and as long as the Mexican Liberal Party had been in partnership with Madero, had treated the Mexican Revolution as a movement of international and paramount importance. Under the leadership of the "Appeal to Reason," it quickly began a campaign, the virulence of which seems to me only excused by the ignorance and stupidity displayed. In the light of the history of the last fifteen months it will suffice to say that the "Appeal to Reason's" leading article of May 27, 1911, on the fall of Diaz, began: "The Mexican Revolution is at an end." It continued: "Thus ends a remarkable historical event that was practically inaugurated by the 'Appeal to Reason.'"

Situation Has Not Changed.

The Socialist Party had previously issued a really fine official protest against intervention by the United States, which ran in part: "We assert that neither the government nor the people of the United States have any property interests in Mexico; that the speculative Mexican ventures of a ring of American industrial free-booters give us no warrant to interfere with the political destinies of the country, which they have invaded upon their individual responsibility."

That protest was signed by, among others, Victor Berger, who shortly afterwards denounced the Mexican rebels as "bandits." It is self-evident, however, that every word quoted from the party's protest was as true and applicable after the Junta had separated its fortunes from Madero as it had been before; that every word of it is as true today as when it was originally written. Be it so pressing as it is at present, but the Socialist Party is now as silent as the grave.

June 14, 1911, Ricardo and Enrique Magon, Librado Rivera and Anselmo Figueroa, all members of the Junta, were arrested in Los Angeles, charged with having violated the neutrality laws. June 25, 1912, they were sentenced to twenty-three months imprisonment, which they are now serving in the McNeil Island penitentiary, Washington. Much of the evidence on which they were convicted was confessedly that of paid detectives, and disappointed adventurers who had gone to Mexico for loot.

Which is the Victor?

As between Madero and the Mexican Liberal Party it will be chronicled by history, as it appears to me, that Madero has failed while the Mexican Liberal Party has succeeded. No one today really believes in Madero's honesty; he who promised immediate peace stands today farther from his aim than ever; even with the aid of the powerful government of the United States, which has industriously prevented his adversaries from getting arms, he can make no substantial headway against the swarm of enemies that beset him on every side; he has crushed, and daily is crushing, his country with debts the payment of which seems more and more impossible.

On the other hand, the Mexican Liberal Party's work has grown in reach and strength with every month, and were it to pass out of existence tomorrow it would leave behind it a mark that never could be effaced. It has forced the land question so relentlessly to the front that some satisfactory settlement of that all-important question the disinherited Mexican masses are sure to get. It has spread among the Mexican proletariat a consciousness of their rights as hu-

man beings which, beyond all question, they did not possess before. For the harvest from that sowing we still may have to wait, but that it will be rich and heavy I, at least, can have no doubt. Perhaps most important of all, it has made every branch of the great Latin race keenly alive to the invasion that threatens them, filling them with a wholesome anxiety now being greatly heightened by the course the United States is seeing fit to take with reference to the Panama canal. That also will bear fruit.

To me fine words are always out of place, for, in my opinion, they invariably mean nothing. I go on facts accomplished, and I pick up from my exchange-table papers recently to hand which contain favorable notices of the Mexican Revolution, taken mostly from "Regeneration." The bundle yields the following list:

In the United States: "The Agitator," "Bras Y Celebro," "Cultura Obrera," "Volne Listy," "L'Era Nuova," "El Internacional," "O Correo Portuñez," "In Cuba," "La Tierra," "Germinal," "El Andaz," "In Argen," "El Progreso," "El Progreso," "El Dolor Universal," "La Antorcha," "La Confederacion," "In Uruguay," "Organizacion Obrera," "El Obrero Panadero," "In Brazil," "A Lanterna," "La Battaglia," "A Guerra Social," "In Peru," "La Protesta," "In England," "Freedom," "The Spirit of Revolt," "In France," "Le Liberteaire," "Les Temps Nouveaux," "Le Revolte," "In Spain," "La Voz del Obrero," "Tierra y Libertad," "El Trabajo," "El Sindicalista," "In Portugal," "A Aurora," "A Revolucion Social," "In Italy," "L'Avenire Anarchico," "L'Universita Popolare," "L'Avanti," "El Libertario," "In Switzerland," "La Revolte."

I have omitted "La Luz," the Mexican revolutionary paper, and the German and Scandinavian exchanges have been taken away by a member who reads those languages.

It will be observed that these exchanges cover an enormous area, and indeed they constitute a guerrilla literary warfare quite as formidable as that armed one with which Madero vainly tries to cope. If "Regeneration" were to fail or be suppressed tomorrow its writers would simply transfer their activities to other papers, whereon they would do similar work.

Furthermore it will be noticed that the papers are mostly in the hands of the Latin tongue, and because of this I say that the rousing of the Latin spirit is a most important part of the Mexican Liberal Party's work. One observes also that many of the papers have most revolutionary titles. The appeal is to the revolutionary spirit throughout the world, and its moral force, in my humble judgment, can hardly be exaggerated.

JUDGE HANFORD'S CASE.

Judge Hanford, of Seattle, refused to admit one Olsen to citizenship, because Olsen avowed himself a Socialist. Berger and the bigwigs of the party immediately opened fire on him, and Hanford has resigned. They say he drank too many cocktails, and they say a lot of other things entirely foreign to the point. The one and only important fact is that the decision criticised was right.

If Olsen is a true Socialist he must be working for the overthrow of the existing system and of our entire scheme of government, which is the chief buttress of that system. In such a case he cannot conscientiously swear that he will support that government. If he is not working to uproot the present system he is not a true Socialist, and his declaration to that effect is equally a lie.

Job Harriman and the other party lawyers are all in the same boat. On the platform they profess devotion to the overthrow of the existing system. On the court records stands their oath of allegiance to it. To one or other of their professed masters they are obviously playing false, and they should be either disbarred, or kicked out of the movement. No other course is logical, no other honest.

Debs is typical of the breed, which is neither flesh, fowl nor good herring. On the one hand he is head of a party that officially condemns violence. On the other hand he brings down his houses by eulogizing John Brown, the type "par excellence" of violence. Like Emma Goldman and the "Mother Earth" clique he is everlastingly egging on to violence and playing safe with manifestoes of the "we regret and deplore" variety.

Every one will recognize this as true, but most will consider it ill-advised. They have not examined the situation; if they had they would have discovered that this long-continued course of Jesuitism has rotted the American revolutionary movement to the very marrow of its bones. Today the Socialist Party is a mob; a mob that does not know where it is revolutionary or reformatory, bourgeois or proletarian, or what the dickens it is. As for the Anarchist movement, it cannot recognize a revolution when it stares it beseechingly in the face, being given up almost exclusively to hunting sensations and securing the money-yielding audiences sensation attracts.

John Most, who was always consistent, is dead. So unfortunately is Voltairine de Cleyre, who hated and despised and did her best to boycott the despicable tactics now in vogue.

"Talking to motorman prohibited by law. Ordinance No. 14261, (New Series)." Thousands read it daily as they travel on the cars. How many think of the absurdity of a community unable to exist without regulations by the thousands? Where is the household that could hold together five minutes if managed on that basis?

You can assist greatly by sending us the names and addresses of those to whom it may be worth while to mail sample papers and other propaganda matter.

PROTEST VIGOROUSLY.

"El Centro de Estudios Racionales" has sent President Taft resolutions which protest vigorously against the sentence passed on Ricardo Flores Magon, Enrique Flores Magon, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa, members of the Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party. The resolutions say:

"In the unanimously expressed opinion of the before-mentioned society the alleged crime for which those named above are now imprisoned—being treated and branded as common criminals—constitutes simply their protest to Madero, who had been formerly a member of their party and had proved false to every principle for which that party was organized, especially in the matter of the restoration of the land to the people."

"Madero received no punishment, but great encouragement and assistance, from the United States authorities when he fomented the revolution that overthrew Diaz; for it is evident that such revolution could not have proved successful unless he had been able to procure arms in large quantities from the United States. This he did and he was not molested. Madero, being a man of great wealth and having powerful financial backing, operating on a large scale, and in the general opinion of the public, formed on the facts laid before it—Madero's course was smiled on by the United States government, which lost no time in acknowledging the government he, who was but yesterday a rebel, succeeded in establishing. The men now in prison, being poor, could do little beyond keeping their weekly paper going, in which they published to the world, with great fidelity, the true story of conditions in Mexico. Thereby they performed a valuable public service, and to those who care for truth they must remain martyrs and not criminals."

It is notorious that our neutrality laws are the very soul of clericalism, or, at any rate, that their administration has been such. Apart from the instance of Madero, previously cited, there is a long line of cases in which our government tacitly recognized the right of foreign-born residents of this country to exhibit deep and active interest in the struggles for liberty that had broken out in the countries of which they were natives. Such a struggle Mexico is now passing through, and the men now confined in the McNeil Island penitentiary are so constituted that they could not look on indifferently. It is their virtue; not their crime."

"We cannot conceive that the interest of the public is served by clothing them in stripes and continuing to deprive them of their liberty. Against such a procedure, therefore, we protest, and we send you this, and shall seek its publication through the press in the hope that our protest may procure the release of the four members of the Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party now imprisoned in the benighted

Ettor and Giovannitti.

The society also has sent to President Taft and Governor Poss of Massachusetts protest against the prosecution of Ettor and Giovannitti, and the general treatment of the Industrial Workers of the World throughout the country. After the preamble is runs as follows:

"Everybody recognizes that the lodging of such charges has become the weapon used almost invariably when it is desired to stop exposures that threaten the interests of the wealthy and privileged, as those of us who are from Mexico know by long and bitter experience. In this particular instance of Ettor and Giovannitti it is now universally acknowledged that that great public to which you are now appealing for votes that the great American Woolen Company for years past has wrung enormous profits from the toil of men, women and children who are among the most poorly paid workers in the world. Contrivance it is known universally that it was through the efforts of Ettor and Giovannitti that 300,000 of those workers succeeded in obtaining an increase of wages that amounts to some \$15,000,000 annually. That is their real crime in the eyes of the Trust and its wealthy supporters, but it constitutes their virtue in the eyes of the people from whom you ask re-election, or are likely so to do."

"For these reasons we enter protest with you in your official capacity. We do not suppose that by itself this protest will carry weight, but we have some hope that as one of similar thousands it may give you, and others in positions of power, some idea of how the masses view this question."

MURDER! THEY LOVE IT.

When we have abolished capital punishment from this State, there will be just one murderer the less, the people of California. And yet the people of California, like the people the world over, will still be murderers. They will sustain the conditions that lead to murder, the murders committed by monsters like Jake Oppenheimer, the murders of anger and of drink and those other murders, far more terrible, the murders of bodies and minds and souls, resulting from lack of opportunity and of protection to the weak, and to the ill-favored, to all who come into the world handicapped by inheritance and by circumstance. (John D. Barry, in "S. F. Bulletin.")

He who chooses the primrose path of popularity and shuns the rocky road of truth is like a pious prostitute, though he may have lived fifty years without running for an office, or built up a reputation by damning those who do.

If you want to learn either English or Spanish, and learn quickly, you might do worse than apply to the editor of this section—Wm. C. Owen, 914 Boston St., telephone Home A 1360. He has had much experience in teaching languages and guarantees that, if he teaches you at all, it will be quickly. Knowledge of both languages is a valuable asset.