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INEDITO

emos la felicidad del obrero en general. Esto no lo debemos olvidar y

tro contingente para nuestro periódico no nos detengamos ahí, no, debemos concluir la obra ya empezada, y seguir luchando donosamente, si posible es en el campo de la lucha, ese es nuestro deber como trabajadores que somos, si no queremos que el miserable burgués se ensañe más y más con nosotros.

Compañeros: la lucha que nuestros hermanos revolucionarios están llevando a cabo en México, es una lucha puramente social, es decir, una lucha del pobre contra el rico, del hambriento contra el harto, del trabajador contra el holgazán, y no es justo que mientras esos valientes hermanos nuestros están sacrificándose por miles en beneficio de todos los trabajadores, tratando de arrancar de las manos de los ricos la tierra y todo lo que nos han robado, nosotros permanezcamos indiferentes, esperando quizás que ellos se tomen el trabajo de conquistar la tierra y los útiles de trabajo y en general todas las comodidades que se necesitan para vivir felices, para cruzar luego la frontera e irnos a disfrutar de una ferriedad que nada nos costó, esto no sería honroso para nosotros, pues constituiría una traición a nuestra clase, y de merecido tendríamos que nos castigarán por rones y cobardes.

Si no tenemos bastantes convenciones para afrontar la lucha decididamente, podemos ayudar con dinero para que nuestros "Regeneración" enseñando a los trabajadores a ser dignos y a combatir al enemigo común del proletariado. Fijaos bien compañeros: el período por el que atraviesa México en la actualidad, es el período más trascendental que ha de contar la historia; es la verdadera revolución social-económica, puesto que se trata de expropiar todo lo que los burgueses han robado al pueblo trabajador, durante tantos siglos para ponerlo todo en manos de los productores, o sea de los trabajadores, para que todos lo disfruten en común. Siendo esto así ¿que es lo que os detiene? ¿O es que queréis que en la lucha para que se encarnice un nuevo bando al poder para desde allí seguir tiranizándonos? Pues si eso queréis, no sois dignos de llamarnos hombres.

Más aún: aquí en las calles de San Antonio se ven transitar cientos de mexicanos proletarios que llegan de México; en su mayoría se ven jóvenes rebustos que se miran obligados a alquilar sus brazos por un misero salar-

rio, teniendo que estar sujetos al capricho de los negros burgueses y capataces que se encargan como a bestias de carga. Compañeros: señamos ¡hombres! con toda la aceptación de la palabra, no soportemos tanta pobreza. No permitamos que los anteriores burgueses nos roben, y luego aún más con el producto de nuestro trabajo se dispongan a disfrutar en orgías y bacanales lo que a nosotros y solamente a nosotros nos cuesta, puesto que ellos no sudan para adquirir las comodidades de que disfrutan.

Para mayor afrenta, no me negaréis que en la mayor parte de Estados Unidos no se permite a los mexicanos entrar a los hoteles, restaurantes y de mas establecimientos públicos, por el solo hecho de ser mexicanos. No compañeros: es preferible luchar en los campos de batalla a morir defendiendo el derecho que tenemos todos los productores a tener un asiento en el banquete de la vida, que seguir soportando tantas humillaciones y arbitrariedades como se cometen a diario no sólo en este país sino en donde quiera que hay tiranos y burgueses, porque mientras la humanidad está dividida en dos clases no esperemos ser felices.

¡A la lucha hermanos de cadenas! a secundar a nuestros hermanos que luchan con las armas en la mano para destruir esa trilogía maldita que se llama Capital, Gobierno y Religión. No es nada honroso que hayamos abandonado a nuestros hermanos los revolucionarios para venir a los campos de Texas a ver los esclavos mendigos tan sólo por cobardía y ruindad. Tenemos la decisión de ayudar a "Regeneración" para que no muera, y al mismo tiempo demos interesantes por estudiar a fin de conocer la obra de ese valiente órgano de los trabajadores; pues es muy vergonzoso que en esta ciudad donde se cuentan por miles los mexicanos que hay, sólo se distribuyan diez o quince números. Con esto demostráis no tener amor por la causa que tan valientemente defienden nuestros hermanos en México. Nuestro deber como trabajadores que sois es hacer guerra a la guerra, y ayudar pecuniariamente a "Regeneración", pues un centavo de nosotros los trabajadores conscientes vale más que un millón de los bandidos Madero y Orozco. ¡Viva Tierra y Libertad!

Vuestro hermano en la lucha por la Revolución Social.

AGUSTIN RIVAS.

Las "Famosas" Leyes de Neutralidad Violadas por el Gobierno de Washington

El "barrigudo" Taft pretende salvar a su compinche el Chato, pero no lo conseguirá.

—Sin pizca de vergüenza el Gobierno de la Casa Blanca hace saber por medio de la prensa, que será permitido que las tropas del bandido Madero pasen por territorio americano a batir a los revolucionarios de la frontera. El Gobierno de los "civilizados" ¡oh!... de los que tanto alardean de respetar la neutralidad, y que debido a eso sentenciaron a nuestros hermanos a presidio, dizque por "violación" a las leyes de neutralidad. (?) Y ahora que los dos gobiernos confabulados están violando esas... esas querosas leyes, (teniendo en cuenta que todo el tiempo las violan) ¿no habrá un jurado que los condene a presidio, también? ¡Miserables! Siguen burlándose del pueblo... ¡sigan agotándole la paciencia al trabajador, que un día llegará en que éste se canse y ponga fin a tanta sinvergüenzada y bandadaje. Por lo que respecta al bandolero de la Laguna, ya debe estar preparado para liquidar cuentas con los revolucionarios que muy en breve estarán en la ciudad de México.

—Se tienen informes que una partida de rebeldes atravesó la vía férrea a sus hitones en el Estado de Coahuila, siguiendo rumbo al Poniente.

En San Isidro, punto situado entre Escalón y Sierar Mojada, apareció otro grupo de rebeldes.

—Continúan recibiendo telefónicas en Múzquis, de la hacienda de la Bábía, referentes al combate que hubo en la cuesta de Los Fresnos y en el que entraron en acción ciento cincuenta soldados auxiliares del gobierno, al mando del esbirro Antonio Tijerina, contra numerosos revolucionarios que se suponía iban al mando de Pascual Orozco, hijo.

Después de algunas horas de lucha, en que fueron aniquilados los rurales de Tijerina, se vio obligado su jefe a retirarse acompañado del soldado Isandilla y de otro asistente, con rumbo a la sierra de las Pitas, asegurando que de toda su gente que traía, sólo se salvarían algunos diez o quince, que hubieron desparecidos; pues, que los demás está seguro que murieron todos.

—Después del combate en Los Fresnos, los rebeldes recomenaron las armas, caballos y monturas. En un encuentro murió el oficial de auxiliares Higinio Ruiz, quien en lo más recio del combate fue gravemente herido.

La cuesta de los Fresnos, lugar donde se efectuó el combate, se encuentra al Oeste de Múzquis. Se confirman los rumores de que el rebelde que atacó a los auxiliares que mandaba el capitán Tijerina, es Marcelo Caraveo.

—Se han recibido noticias en el Cuartel general de la Zona, de que los rebeldes dirigidos por Caraveo se hallan cerca de la hacienda de la Bábía, aunque sin intentar un ataque.

—En persecución de sesenta rurales que se insubordinaron, y que pertenecían al veinte Regimiento rural, se destacó al Mayor José Gómez con ciento cincuenta hombres del quince Regimiento y de Carabineros de Nuevo León, dándoles alcance en el rancho de "El Milagro".

La circunstancia de que los rebeldes se habían retirado de la hacienda de la Bábía, impidió que los insubordinados se les mataran.

—Se rumora con insistencia que los rebeldes que dirige Marcelo Caraveo, se encuentran en las cercanías de Villa de Múzquis, dizque con el propósito de acercarse a Ciudad Porfirio Díaz, en cuya plaza tienen fija su mirada.

Ha pasado un convoy militar en el que se asegura que viaja el "amerritad" esbirro Blanquet, con gran parte de su tropa.

—Un considerable número de familias han abandonado la ciudad de Monclova, saliendo precipitadamente con rumbo a San Antonio, Texas, y las que se han visto obligadas a permanecer allí, son presas del pánico por la proximidad de las fuerzas rebeldes, dirigidas por Pascual Orozco, hijo, quien ha pedido la rendición de la plaza, obrando de acuerdo con Marcelo Caraveo.

Los "descalabros" sufridos por las fuerzas irregulares del Estado y federales, que fueron en su auxilio, en Santo Domingo, Piedra Blanca y Bábía, en donde derrotaron al capitán Tijerina, teniente coronel Gustavo Guardiola y mayor Villarreal, el primero con doscientos irregulares de Coahuila, el segundo con cien hombres del primer cuerpo de seguridad, y el tercero con cien federales, desmoralizaron completamente a la guarnición, haciendo que cundiera la alarma y el pánico entre los habitantes de esa ciudad.

—Según noticias últimas, los rebeldes permanecen aún posesionados de la hacienda de "La Bábía", y ocupan el grupo de su gente magníficas posiciones en la sierra de Santo Domingo, punto estratégico, tanto por sus montañas como por las defensas naturales que prestan las montañas cortadas a pico, muy propicias para la resistencia. Tienen, además, la ventaja de que esos puntos están inmediatos a la línea divisoria y que son el lugar donde convergen las sierras de El Burro, El Carmen, El Cañón del Infante y Cuesta Wincar, con caminos fácilmente aprovechables para una retirada.

—Acaba de salir rumbo al Sur la columna del esbirro Blanquet, acompañada del "desgobernador" Venustiano Carranza.

Se sabe que a los revolucionarios les han ofrecido que tres mil hombres de esa comarca se levanten en su favor si penetran en ella.

—Ya podrá irse componiendo el "peño Blanquet" pues los rebeldes están reforzándose cada día.

—El esbirro Truci Aubert cruzará la frontera por la población de Del Rio, Texas, y se dirigirá con las fuerzas que son a su mando por la vía Eagle Pass, con el objeto de seguir las operaciones contra los rebeldes.

El "general" Blanquet ha ordenado a los rebeldes a fin de llegar a los rebeldes a internarse al desierto donde caerán de viveres.

Las tropas que manda Evaristo Guardiola tuvieron un encuentro en el cañón del Zate con una partida de revolucionarios.

—En el cañón de Aura está batido una numerosa partida de revolucionarios contra las infanterías pertenecientes a la columna Blanquet, las cuales están a las órdenes del teniente coronel Guardiola Aguirre.

El cañón Aura se encuentra inmediato a la estación del mismo nombre entre Barroterán y Monclova.

El esbirro Blanquet opina que los rebeldes están dirigidos por Marcelo Caraveo, aunque no lo confirma. Las bajas de los federales hasta ahora son: el teniente coronel Aguirre Guardiola, dos oficiales, veinte soldados heridos y cinco muertos.

—Informan de la Bábía que los rebeldes, antes de marcharse de allí, capitularon al burgués Manuel Treviño, sobre un esbirro viejo Jerónimo Treviño, exigiendo una fuerte cantidad por el rescate.

El "desgobernador" Venustiano Carranza ha ordenado que se exija el inmediato auxilio de los vecinos de Coahuila con el objeto de equipar mayor número de fuerzas, acordándose imponer a los burgueses de ese distrito el contingente de quince caballos a cada uno, los cuales han comenzado a ser perdidos ya.

—De Múzquis salió para Santo Domingo un convoy de municiones y petrechos, custodiado por cien hombres del vigésimo cuarto rural, al mando inmediato de un cabo primero, convoy que no llegó a su destino por haberse sublevado en el trayecto casi toda la escolta. Según los informes que acerca del particular se han recibido, al entrar al rancho de la Guachaca, un sargento seguido por varios soldados se apartó del grueso de la fuerza, lanzando "vivas" a la Revolución e invitando a los demás compañeros a rebelarse contra el gobierno "constituido". La mayor parte dió oídos a las insinuaciones del sargento y se unió a los amotinados, que ya fuertes por el número se apoderaron de las municiones y se repartieron los demás objetos que encontraron en los carros.

Después tomaron el camino de Encino Seco, cayeron al rancho del Oso, lo saquearon totalmente y continuaron su marcha hasta incorporarse a las fuerzas de Marcelo Caraveo.

—Por noticias llegadas a Monterrey, procedentes de Múzquis, hacen saber que el revolucionario Marcelo Caraveo mandó fusilar a diez soldados rurales entre los cuales se encontraba el cabo segundo del décimo cuerpo rural, Plácido Rodríguez, muy conocido en esa región por haber sido el aprehensor de Bernardo Reyes, en Linares.

CHIHUAHUA.

—Se tienen noticias de que han sido fusilados en Ojinaga por las fuerzas federales, Pomposo González y sus dos hijos Pablo y Roberto. El último sólo tenía 22 años. Estos eran unos de los rebeldes que estaban en Ciudad Juárez cuando esta estaba en poder de Pascual Orozco. Se sabe que los señores González acogiéndose a la amnistía, trataban de llegar a Ciudad Juárez a unirse a sus familias. Experiencia-hermanos rebeldes. ¡Al demonio con la amnistía!

—Un grupo de rebeldes, después de quemar varios puentes de ferrocarril del Noroeste, más allá de Casas Grandes, destruyeron también el telegrafo, dejando sin comunicación a Pearson.

Por medio de un correo que llegó a caballo de Casas Grandes, se dio aviso a las oficinas del ferrocarril de que no había sido atacado Pearson hasta ahora; pero que tres partidas de revolucionarios se aproximaban, suponiéndose que era indispensable un combate esa misma noche.

Tan luego como llegó esa noticia a Casas Grandes, salió a marchas forzadas el esbirro Rábago con quinientos hombres de caballería.

Uno de los puentes quemados tiene cuarenta metros de longitud y como era de madera, su destrucción fue completa.

Se dice que la reparación requiere muchos días de trabajo, por lo que el tráfico quedará interrumpido.

Los pasajeros que llegan a El Paso, Texas, por el tren de Chihuahua, aseguran haber visto, a larga distancia de la vía, varias partidas de revolucionarios que trataban de acercarse al convoy. El conductor dió orden de que se aumentara la velocidad de la locomotora, evitando de este modo que los rebeldes atacaran el tren.

El hecho anterior viene a manifestar claramente que la revolución no se ha extinguido en el Estado de Chihuahua, como se pretende hacer creer con grave ultraje a la verdad. La rebelión continúa en vigor y si no ha tenido manifestaciones de gran actividad, eso obedece a que Orozco todavía no acaba de reorganizar sus fuerzas, como lo están haciendo.

Los gobiernos federal y local de Chihuahua saben perfectamente bien que la revolución existe, y por ello es que lejos de ordenar que las tropas pasen a Sonora, las mantienen en pie de guerra en los terrenos chihuahuenses y las refuerzan cada vez que es posible. En un principio, los habitantes del Estado creyeron pasado el peligro y los negocios industriales y comerciales comenzaron a animarse; pero el desengaño ha venido y nuevamente se ha observado el abatimiento en las transacciones mercantiles. El esbirro Blanquet dice que él y sólo él acabará con la revolución en el Norte, porque "deveras las puede".

—Ya estará, peste bubónica, ya estará "ferro-carri!"

Las comunicaciones entre Pearson y Casas Grandes se encuentran interrumpidas, según noticias que se han recibido de fuentes absolutamente verídicas.

Los rebeldes han destruido los hilos telegráficos y han quemado todos los puentes del ferrocarril entre las dos ciudades antes mencionadas.

Se asegura que dentro de pocos días tendrá que librarse una batalla muy sangrienta entre las fuerzas federales y las revolucionarias.

—Persona que acaba de regresar a Chihuahua después de haber hecho una expedición por el ramal del ferrocarril Kansas City, México y Oriente, llegando hasta Palomir, informa que la línea se encuentra en condiciones deplorables.

En su mayor parte las estaciones se hallan incendiadas y algunos puentes destruidos. Algunas otras personas que han llegado de los pueblos de la sierra, como Ocampo, Yoquiva, Uruachi y Moris, refieren que todos se hallan en circunstancias difíciles, careciendo de los principales elementos de vida. Con comunicaciones igualmente no cuentan, ni con servicio postal ni mucho menos telegráfico. Las casas de los burgueses que se refugiaron en Chihuahua, han sido totalmente saqueadas, derrumbadas las puertas y quedando reducidas a escombros.

—Con motivo de haber aparecido nuevas partidas de rebeldes sobre la línea Noroeste, acaban de salir de Chihuahua trescientos hombres, de los cuales quedaron en Madera doscientos, repartidos el resto en los puntos inmediatos.

Ciento cincuenta rebeldes estuvieron cerca de Madera, a inmediaciones de "Las Palomas", y después de acampar, organizaron un baile entre los vecinos del lugar que temerosos de alguna "troupe" en caso de negarse, aceptaron la invitación.

—Ha quedado cortada probablemente por algún tiempo, la comunicación de Ciudad Juárez por el importante ferrocarril del Noroeste, por la voladura de un gran puente, que se supone esa el conocido con el nombre de puente de Abraham.

—Las fuerzas del rebelde Alanís, que se hacen ascender a cuatrocientos hombres, se han podido localizar como a cinco leguas al Este de Ciudad

Juárez, temiendo que intente el ataque sobre esa plaza en virtud de estar muy mal guarnecida. "Y esto que la Revolución está terminando en el Norte."

—Se rumora con insistencia que los rebeldes se han posesionado del túnel de la Cumbre, en la línea del ferrocarril del Noroeste, a cuarenta kilómetros de Pearson.

DURANGO.

—De Durango se han recibido noticias de que los cabecillas Luis Caro y Francisco Galaviz, tomaron la población de Sain el Alto y saquearon e incendiaron las oficinas del gobierno y las casas de los burgueses, ejecutando a diez y ocho de ellos.

Cerca de la hacienda de Santa Catalina, anarcó una partida como de cincuenta hombres, habiendo sido derrotada en su persecución una fracción del batallón "Victoria" al mando del esbirro Luciano G. Valdés.

—Comunican de Durango que una numerosa partida de revolucionarios dirigidos por el rebelde Campos, van con rumbo a Cerro Gordo, y otra rumbo al rodeo.

—Salieron violentamente las fuerzas que manda el teniente coronel Morelos Zaragoza, de Durango con dirección a Taponia, de donde con urgencia han pedido auxilio, sin que se sepa qué es lo que allí ocurre por el completo sigilo que las autoridades observan. Los calallidos se quedan en los sinvergüenzas, cuando los tiene en cuenta, pero en fin ya se está desengañando el Chato del Cerro del chapulín, que ya no le queda salida pues ahora tiene que tomar cualquier de las dos sopas, ó "fideos ó tallarín".

—Innumerables partidas de rebeldes merodean por todo el Sur del Estado y Norte del de Zacatecas, causando "daños" en los bienes de los "matraones de oro".

—Avisan de Cuatro Ciénegas que por allí ha pasado una numerosa porción del cuerpo revolucionario, según parece, dirigido por Pascual Orozco.

En Monclova y Cuatro Ciénegas han sido saqueadas varias haciendas.

Se sabe que el rebelde Benjamín Arriaga no está ya en el Estado de Durango, sino que se ha pasado con su gente al de San Luis Potosí.

Todo el partido de San Juan de Guadalupe se encuentra lleno de revolucionarios, que hacen la región inhabitable.

—El "desgobernador" de Durango manifiesta que las compañías extranjeras de Sombrerete y Chalchihuites de Zacatecas, han solicitado por conducto de sus cónsules en Durango urgentes auxilios, que el Gobierno del Estado no ha podido proporcionar por falta de dinero.

El "señor" Ministro de Gobernación Jesús Flores Magón que la situación ha mejorado en el Estado de Durango. "Que verdes están las uvas "sin flor menistro".

—En las oficinas de los ferrocarriles Nacionales se recibieron unos telegramas del jefe de la estación de Coahuila, situada entre Torreón y Chihuahua, dando cuenta de que una gruesa partida de revolucionarios cuyo número no pudo calcularse, atravesó la vía al Norte de la ciudad estación.

Desde Coahuila pudo observarse perfectamente el paso de la caballería rebelde.

Se presume que dichos rebeldes son los que dirige José de Jesús Campos, porque este jefe apareció hace poco tiempo en las cercanías de Balleza y de Indé, con el propósito seguramente de volver a la Laguna.

GUANAJUATO.

—No varía la situación del Estado por lo que respecta a la intranquilidad y alarma dominantes en los distritos de Salamanca, Silao, Pénjamo, Salvatierra, Yuriria y Moroleón, cuyos pueblos y haciendas esperan de un momento a otro el anunciado ataque de los rebeldes.

—Falta actividad en el gobierno para reprimir con mano enérgica el bandolerismo, que se va extendiendo rápidamente. Esto dicen los burgueses que en esa zona residen y que día y noche están con una fuerte "diarrea" que no les da tiempo ni de ponerse... bien con dios, porque en cada mosca que vuela se les figura ver un zapatasta que ya los tiene con el mecate en el pescuezo.

—Por espacio de una hora estuvieron tiroteados los hombres de la Gendarmería Montada, con una partida de rebeldes, los cuales, parapetados en una hacienda denominada "Mesa del Gallo" habrían exterminado a dicha fuerza de no presentarse los auxilios en favor de esta.

—Ha sido asaltada la Congregación de Tlachiquera, situada al Norte del Distrito. Se tiene noticias de que al retirarse la guarnición, los rebeldes se llevaron caballos, armas y dinero.

—Han aparecido varias partidas de revolucionarios por los rumbos de Pénjamo y Rancho de Charcos, que contienen toda clase de "excesos".

—Se han pasado una tropa entre una de esas partidas y las fuerzas del gobierno unidas a veinticinco voluntarios que manda Maximiano Velázquez. El tiroteo fué en la hacienda de Tacubaya, en donde, según el decir de los esbirros, los rebeldes fueron "derrotados".

A última hora se ha sabido que los mismos rebeldes incendiaron el caso de la hacienda Espejón, "propiedad" del tal Velázquez. Las pérdidas se calculan en veinte mil pesos. No deja duda el miserable "perro de la burguesía" que el si es un bandido de la peor calaña.

—Por disposición de la Secretaría de Guerra se han mandado tropas al Estado de Guanajuato para perseguir con éxito una partida de revolucionarios que desde hace algún tiempo viene cometiendo "desmanes" en las haciendas y poblaciones que rodean la estación denominada Marfil, situada en el ramal de Silao a Guanajuato.

MEXICO.

—Los defensores de Santiago Tlanguay están sosteniendo un combate con los rebeldes zapataistas. Dichos puntos están siendo atacados por tres puntos: Calpulhuac, Jalatlaco y Rambata, asegurándose que los revolucionarios son en número de mil doscientos a mil quinientos, siendo los defensores de la población únicamente ciento cincuenta.

Hay emplazada una batería de artillería en Almaloya del Rio, pero no puede funcionar debidamente, por no prestarse para ello la configuración del terreno.

Por noticias recibidas últimamente

se sabe que ha sido muerto el capitán Izaguirre en una emboscada preparada por los rebeldes, al ir éste con un plique de soldados a atacar la población de Tlanguay.

—Han sido quemados los ranchos de los burgueses Ruperto Castro, Juan Acosta, Victoriano González, e igual suerte corrió la fábrica "El Buen Suceso" "propiedad" de Alejandro Rilego, hijo.

—Capulhuac ha sido asaltado también, llevándose los revolucionarios gran cantidad de dinero y cometiendo muchas "depredaciones".

—Las comunicaciones entre Zacualpan y Toluca, se encuentran interrumpidas. Vuelve a circular en estos momentos la noticia de que una fuerte partida de revolucionarios zapataistas ataca ahora mismo Valle de Bravo, el que está muy escasamente guarnecido.

—Por conductos particulares se sabe que los rebeldes zapataistas siguen en los alrededores de Temascaltepec, Agua Blanca, San Juan y Amatepec.

Dice nuestro informante que una fuerza de rebeldes amaga la plaza de Texcaltitlán, y que muchos burgueses de aquel pueblo han emigrado.

En las cercanías de Amatepec, andan varios propagandistas arengando a los trabajadores para que ya no se dejen explotar de los ladrones de levita, y les aconsejan que se rebelen y que acaben con cuanto vampiro sinvergüenza haya, pues que sólo deben vigilar los trabajadores que todo lo roban. Escuchadas las palabras de esos compañeros "vuestros", hermanos rebeldes, pues que ellos son trabajadores lo mismo que vosotros y luchan por la felicidad de todo el pueblo trabajador.

—Simultáneamente aparecieron en diversos lugares de los Distritos de Tenancingo, Tenango, Valle de Bravo y Temascaltepec, partidas de rebeldes, desplegando grande actividad en todos ellos.

Las partidas que actualmente merodean por esos lugares están dirigidas por Antonio Limón, Manuel Méndez, N. Beltrán, Alberto y Lorenzo Sámano, estos dos sublevados últimos de los cuales el primero fué compañero de Antonio Zavala y el segundo fué subteniente de rurales de ese Estado; según informes recibidos por los arrieros y comerciantes ambulantes, cada partida consta de sesenta a ochenta hombres, que operan independientemente, a veces, y en otras y cuando se trata de asaltar algún pueblo con guarnición, aunque sea pequeña, se unen formando una sola partida.

—Durante la semana anterior han sido asaltados los pueblos de San Miguel de los Ranchos, San Francisco, Mesón Viejo, "La Comunidad", Aseadero, "Los Sauces", Amanalco, Hacienda de la Gavia, La Asunción, Malacatepec y algunas otras rancherías y poblados pequeños; esas partidas han sentido sus reales en el camino que una esa villa con San Juan de las Huertas y Toluca.

Los lugares más amagados son Tequesquapan, Hacienda de la Labor y esa cabecera. La presencia de los revolucionarios en los caminos ha hecho muy irregular el servicio de correos y con gran frecuencia interrumpen los aparatos telefónicos de Comunidad y Mesón Viejo, pertenecientes a la Compañía Toluca Electric Light and Power Co.

Las partidas que dirige Jesús H. Salgado están casi posesionadas de la parte Sur del Distrito, por su parte, han continuado ocupando la zona comprendida entre la Hacienda de Luvianos y Las Anonas, teniendo en jaque constante a Tejuipilco; ha llegado hasta la Hacienda de "La Tenería" a dos horas de ese lugar.

MORELOS.

—Una partida de revolucionarios pasó por Zacualpan con rumbo a Tetela. Se tiene conocimiento de que fué asaltada en un punto denominado Oca de Agua, cercano a Tetela, una escolta de veinticinco hombres de fuerza federal, que iban de Vantepa para Cuernavaca. En el encuentro fué muerto el capitán Ramón Escobedo, que mandaba dicha escolta; y siete soldados, resultando algunos y otros heridos.

—Un mensaje oficial dice que el capitán Mora comunica de Villa Morelos, Distrito de Puertalándiro, que "derrotó" con sólo veinte hombres, una partida de doscientos revolucionarios dirigidos por el cabecilla Pantoja, restando catorce caballos y haciéndolos reos muertos. Este hecho si que devas queriendo hacernos tragar la mentira de que veinte hombres triunfaron sobre doscientos rebeldes; pues sólo que éstos hayan sido de barro, ó de otro modo, pintados en algún papel; pero que de carne y hueso tenías que haberle "visto prieto" para que los derrotaras. "No teches el caldo valentín, al di verdad y no te hago nada".

MICHOACAN.

—Circulan en Morelia alarmantes noticias de que los rebeldes entraron a Arrio y Santa Clara, y de que hubo un pronunciamiento en el Distrito de Salazar. También se dice que los revolucionarios cayeron en Lagunillas nuevamente y que llegaron a Morelia varios heridos.

—Los americanos residentes en el Estado piden a gritos al gobierno que les preste garantías las que el Chato les ha prometido para cuando "el sapo crie cola".

OAXACA.

—Las últimas noticias recibidas del campo rebelde, participan que los indios serranos sostenidos por el actual movimiento rebelde en el Estado, aún no han podido desaparecer de la vecindad de Oaxaca.

Varias partidas de rebeldes son vistas desde la población, con frecuencia continuando hasta estas fechas la planta de luz y fuerza motriz de Etla, en su poder.

El rebelde Ocegueda merodea por las cercanías de la capital con una fuerza revolucionaria calculada en quinientos hombres.

La población de Cuicatlán está en inminente peligro de caer en manos de este incansable cabecilla, que no cesa ni un momento de excursionar con el resto de los hombres que le acompañan, asaltando y amagando los pueblos por donde pasa, siendo el mencionado cabecilla uno de los mejores conocedores del terreno, de todos los que andan levantados en armas.

También se sabe que ya se han por-

tificado, temiendo un ataque de los rebeldes, las poblaciones inmediatas pertenecientes al Estado de Puebla, como son Tehuacán y Jaltitlán.

Hasta estos momentos no ha sabido que el presidente municipal de San Felipe, que fué asesinado por los federales, en virtud de haberse sumistrado gran cantidad de provisiones a los rebeldes; treinta de éstos, que también fueron capturados por los federales, se les pasó por las armas, aplicándoseles la ley de suspensión de garantías.

—Los rebeldes penetraron a Etla saqueando sistemáticamente casa por casa, sin perdonar nada de las cosas de valor que encontraron; cargaron con todo, y parte de lo que no podían llevarse consigo, lo destruyeron.

Al amanecer del día siguiente al en que se efectuó el ataque a Etla, penetraron en masa y destruyeron a toda la guarnición, no dejando viva ni a un solo de los rurales que la defendían.

Los rebeldes durmieron tranquilamente en las habitaciones que encontraron, abandonando la población en la madrugada.

Cuando llegó el refuerzo federal, los indios estaban con todo lo que habían expropiado en los cerros inmediatos desde donde dominaron perfectamente los movimientos que hacían los federales.

Las familias de los indios, que habían abandonado la población durante el desarrollo de los acontecimientos antes dichos, fueron regresando a sus casas, en busca de su hogar.

La población de Tepehuacán, incendiada por una partida de indios aserranos que se decían amigos del gobierno.

—Un tren militar que llegó a la capital de México, procedente de Oaxaca, y que desembarcó cerca de cien cincuenta hombres del treinta y ocho batallón, se asegura que durante el camino sostuvo un tiroteo con los revolucionarios.

Lo anterior se desprende por haber visto a los soldados federales con manchas de sangre en los uniformes.

El batallón de referencia ya al mando del esbirro Enrique Robert, Manuel Bautista, "derrotado" en Hueyapán, tiene órdenes terminantes de atacar a la plaza de Oaxaca. Es originario de Analco y jefe del segundo batallón de la sierra de Juárez, que cuenta con tres coronelos y muchos capitanes, pues casi todos son oficiales.

En Cruz de Cajón, centro de la sierra de Ixtlán, se encuentra el gran campamento del rebelde Luis Silva, quien pretende invadir el distrito de Villa Alta, abarcando San Juan Juquila, Tanetz y Zococho.

PUEBLA.

—Persona que ha llegado de Tlaco-tepec, indica que por aquellos lugares merodea una partida de revolucionarios compuesta de doscientos hombres, perfectamente armados, que mandan emisarios a los pueblos a exigir cantidades de dinero por la fuerza.

—Ha vuelto a quedar interrumpido el tráfico en la línea del Mexicano del Sur, en la estación de Mejía; a pocos kilómetros adelante de Tehuacán.

El motivo de ello ha sido que por ese rumbo andan los cabecillas Ocegueda y Figueroa, quienes han mandado amenazar a los empleados de ferrocarriles que por ese rumbo circulen.

El revolucionario que se encuentra amagando el distrito de Tecamachalco, es el general brigadier Higinio Aguilar, quien en unión del hijo del señor Gaudencio de la Llave, hacen propaganda revolucionaria en contra del gobierno del Chato Madero.

Se sabe que pretenden dirigirse a San Felipe Maderas, del distrito de Tehuacán.

La Municipalidad del Palmar, en general, se encuentra bastante temerosa, por los rumores alarmantes que circulan con este motivo.

—Los obreros de San Martín Texmelucan hacen cargos al gobierno por las arbitrariedades que se cometen con ellos, y anteponen a éste que no serán responsables de lo que suceda, puesto que se les quita el pan a sus hijos.

Enrique	\$5;	la familia del compañero	
Rivera,	\$3;	la familia del compañero	
Ricardo,	\$3;	la familia del compañero	
Rodrigo,	\$3;	la familia del compañero	
Tiguero,	\$3;	F. J. Mendoza,	
\$3;	W. C. Wen,	\$3;	J. R. Be-
rozabal,	\$3;	J. R. Landrum,	\$3;
Lara,	\$3;	Juan Rincón,	\$3;
R. F. Pa-			
lacios,		Total,	\$ 248.07
Ingresos			\$17.83
Donativos para el de-			
ficit			48.40
Para las familias:			
Guadalupe, Tex. Se-			
bastían Rito		1.00	187.23
Deficit de la semana			\$ 60.84
Deficit anterior			\$ 960.92
Haste el 5 del mes en curso,			

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While The Grass
Is Growing The
Steeds Starve

According to figures published recently by Dr. Hoffman, actuary for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, suicide in the United States has jumped from 128 per hundred thousand, which was the figure twenty years ago, to 203 for the five year period ending with 1911. This is to say, while we have been increasing wealth and the means for enjoying life at a rate absolutely unparalleled in history, life actually has become so unenjoyable that the suicide percentage has almost doubled within twenty years.

The one great, overwhelming fact about our so-called civilization is that "we are all doing it," all trying to get money and power, that we may outdo our fellow men. We live in what is really the civil war of savages; a war which is not fought with traps and ambushes, in which every one is sheltering behind his particular tree or rock in the hope that he may save his own skin by getting the other fellow's hide. Whatever the preachers and moralists may say, truth cannot survive in such an environment, since to speak the truth is to emerge from shelter and make oneself a target for the foe. Whatever settlement work-ers and the enormous army that now devotes itself to "charity" may say, charity in the true sense of the word kindness and consideration for our fellow beings, can have no place in a system of universal guerrilla warfare. Whatever political and other reformers may say, war is war, and it makes not a particle of difference whether one is slaughtered with a weapon sanctioned by the official brand of censorship, or by a Black Hand bomb. Let me amend that last sentence and say that the murders of commercialism are, in my judgment, infinitely more cruel than any to which the Apache Indian ever put his hand.

Naturally that last statement will be denied indignantly, and it will be asserted that most of us are employed in producing or distributing what others need, thus playing our respective parts in the world's co-operative drama. That is the pretense, but it is a hypocritical pretense. Men today—it was not always so by any means—are playing exclusively for their own hands, grabbing everything in sight and trying to outdo one another in wealth and ostentation. Industrial organizations are formed to gain a monopoly of industrial power and to compel others to work for them. Political parties are formed to get the monopoly of political power and lay down the law to the vanquished. It is not a co-operative beehive but a blood-soaked battlefield, followed by Caesarian triumphs in which the slaves of the factory and the mine, the toilers of the field and the starvelings of the gutter, are dragged at the victors' chariot wheels. Cruelty of so vast a scale probably this world has never seen, and it is begetting, as was inevitable, a universal exasperation such as probably this world has never known. That is the blood upon the moon, and it is blood of the deepest red. Consult the daily papers if you doubt the statement.

We have to be hard, in thought at least. We have to shake off our illusions and look facts in the face. We have to give up the optimistic folly of supposing that we can right the radically wrong by charity or settlement work, by the red tape play on which labor unions hitherto have been mostly wasting their time, or by the childishness of this last is surely the mania of manias, for we have to use every atom of intelligence we can command, and politics kills all sense of fairness, all capacity of discrimination, all ability to distinguish the true from the false. It beclouds all issues, substitutes the fanaticism of the idolator for cool judgment, and robs the masses of all power of self-control. There is no greater illusion in existence than the supposition that political contests educate the public, and one need only look at the history of tariff discussion to understand how true that statement is. The tariff question, which involves the vast and all important problem of special privilege, has been in politics for fifty years, and an ordinary English school-boy can give you a better summary of the arguments for and against free trade than can nine-tenths of our professional politicians. As for the masses, they are hopelessly befogged.

Consider the Socialist national platform, for which thousands shout one who pauses to study and analyze it. The platform contains six general demands, with five subdemands, every one of which proposes to increase the powers of officialdom, municipal, State, and national. That in itself is a most doubtful policy, but hardly any one stops to question the platform from that standpoint. Then it advocates no less than nine industrial and eighteen political reforms, every one of them a palliative, which,

is declared, can be made to work under the existing system and bring temporary relief. If I had the space at my command I could take those palliatives one by one and show what are, to me at least, good reasons for supposing that none of them is workable, and that none would benefit the down-and-outs, who must be our first care, if we are to reform from below, as the Socialists maintain. But apart from that it is evident that—judging from the past rate of progress—it will take at least half a century to bring such reforms about, and the existing robber system will not, and should not, hold together another half century. Meanwhile all energy expended on such palliatives is obviously energy withdrawn from the revolutionary movement.

Up to a few months ago New Zealand was held up to us as the workers' paradise, the country in which he had the game in his own hands and was putting through a great palliative program, to the confusion of capitalism. Then Charles Edward Russell, a most distinguished Socialist, came back from an inspection tour and declared publicly that the whole thing was bogus, that New Zealand was the least revolutionary country in the world, and that its celebrated labor legislation was a mockery and snare. He disclaimed most expressly the absurdity of supposing that labor could be emancipated by electing the Socialist Party managers, and then he said he took it all back. Meanwhile it is now known to all the world that New Zealand labor has discovered that compulsory arbitration is the holiest of shams, and is in open rebellion against the very political panacea for which it was shouting so eagerly. The labor unions are reported as cancelling their registrations under the "Conciliation and Arbitration Act," in order that they may stop work when it pleases them. In other words, they discovered that they jumped out of the frying pan into the fire when they gave up their individual freedom and handed themselves over to the mercy of the State. Yet mark this well! If ever there has been a country in which the workers could justly say, "We are the State," that country was New Zealand. The lesson is significant.

This article is written as a suggestion to those who still talk at the word "Revolution," and fancy that those who call themselves "Revolutionists" must be abandoned spirits who are spoiling for a row. It is penned in the hope of making some understanding that it is quite possible for men who think earnestly, and put themselves to the pains of careful investigation, to arrive at the conclusion that the whole grab game, the whole business of special privilege and of the few trying to hold the many in subjection, is completely out of date and should be thrown on the scrap heap. It is prompted by the thought that if we could only get more realists during the comparatively quiet times of Evolution, there would be no need of those devastating hurricanes known as Revolutions. But this apparently we cannot do; mainly, as I think, because the politicians are too strong for us. It is they who are goading the people into madness by making promises which cannot be fulfilled, by imposing on them quick remedies which, like Dead Sea apples, turn to ashes on their lips. It is they who, using all the arts of hypnotism and working the public into continual hysteria, rob it of its intelligence and leave it the only other resort—the appeal to force. Well, if we must fight let us fight, at least, for something worth the having: the land and economic independence, as the Mexicans are fighting.

Names do not count, and whether or no people label themselves, or are labeled, "Revolutionists" amounts to nothing. What is of importance is the fact that there exists nowadays a strong and rapidly-growing body of opinion to the effect that this earth, and man's capacity of extracting from it the wealth necessary for individual and social happiness, should be used for that purpose, and not for the purpose of clothing the few with omnipotent power over the lives of the many. What is also quite clear to many of us is that to place the means of production and distribution at the disposition of all would be to abolish that helplessness which cripples the ordinary man and is the direct cause of ninety-nine hundredths of the unhappiness, stupidity and crime now prevalent. But it is equally clear to us that the cure can be effected only by the extinction of the crippling cause. To flinch from the necessary application of the knife and to potter away the years in politicking mere symptoms is to betray the patient and proclaim oneself a quack. In the treatment of the suffering individual this is generally recognized, and surely it should be even more so when we face the appalling suffering of that vast conglomerate of individuals we call society. In other words, it is the revolutionist who is cruel, but the Reformer, for he prolongs the agony by his cowardly refusal to face conditions as they actually are. With all the means of happiness at our disposal, life grows more and more unhappy. Within twenty years the rate of suicide in the United States has almost doubled. Why then should the Mexicans, or other comparatively undeveloped countries that still retain their senses, wish to be ruled by the United States? WM. C. OWEN.

"It has always appeared to me one of the most utterly ludicrous, absurdly irrelevant things that a person can do or say, when approached for relief or assistance by a striker who is dealing with an immediate situation, to respond with, 'Vote yourself into power!' when the next election is six months, a year, or two years away." (Voltaire de Cleyre.)

Freedom is the one purpose, wisely aimed at or unwisely, of all man's struggles, toiling and sufferings on this earth. (Thomas Carlyle.)

Taft Hopes Things
Are Quieting.
Are They?

President Taft having given Madero permission, once again, to pass his troops over American soil, for the condition of his enemies, one reads the following despatch, dated Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 8: "American Consul William Dye will leave Douglas tomorrow morning for Colonia Morelos, clothed with authority from the State Department at Washington to restore Mormon homes occupied by Mexicans to their rightful owners. Preceding him are 300 Federal troops with instructions to co-operate in the American Consul's mission. Consul Dye will visit the American mining camps of El Tigre and Nacozari and ascertain conditions."

Such is neutrality! Thus we live up to the nobly impartial principle of leaving Mexicans to fight out their own battles. Fancy the uproar there would be if the Mexican Liberal Party marched 300 men from Los Angeles to reinstate their friends in Mexico, who have been ousted by scheming financiers and corrupt politicians from lands they and their forefathers had occupied from time immemorial! Who dares say that governments do not stand by governments, regardless of the rights of man?

From Dalton, Mass., Mr. Taft, who has been enjoying an automobile tour, gave out a statement in which he said: "Mexico seems to be emerging from its troubles, which have probably not been as bad as reported. This government has been careful to respect international obligations in dealing with the questions that have arisen in connection with the disorders that have afflicted our southern neighbor, and I hope and am confident that the patriotic spirit of the Mexican people will lead to complete restoration of the internal peace and harmony essential to their national welfare."

Neither Mexico, nor any other country—the Balkan States, for example—has any chance of "emerging from its troubles" until justice has been re-established, which is the last thing the present rulers think of.

Hopelessly at Outs.

That same day the "Los Angeles Daily Times" contained a special despatch from Mexico City, which ran as follows: "The Madero administration is torn with internal dissension and confronted with revolution in the north and south. The army is both inefficient and out of sympathy with Madero. If a real leader should appear, the army would rebel tomorrow. The government is out of money, the 53,000,000 pesos on hand being already pledged and reserved for stated purposes. There is danger at any moment of a breach between Madero and the Congress. If the government should be ousted, the administration would fall, for public sentiment is overwhelmingly on the side of the legislative body."

"These facts are well-known here, and therefore the people are holding their breath fearing the crisis may occur at any moment."

"There is actual organized revolution in the northern States of Sonora, Chihuahua and Coahuila, and disorder and brigandage in Nuevo Leon, Zacatecas, Durango, Jalisco, Sinaloa and Michoacan. In the States of Mexico, Guerrero, Morelos, Oaxaca and Puebla there is a constantly growing revolutionary movement. Through all this great extent of territory human life and the property of neither native nor foreigner is respected. The warfare there is conducted in the most barbarous manner, including mutilation, outrage, burning, robbery and looting. Brigandage is rampant in the States of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Chiapas, Yucatan and Campeche. The central government is utterly unable to put a stop to these disorders and outrages. Only in this capital, thanks to the police organization, is there peace and safety."

"The economic situation in Mexico is very bad and it is growing worse. Some planters cannot sow their crops, others cannot harvest them for want of help, and others cannot get their produce to market on account of the bandits and the demoralization of the railroads, which is more marked since the American engineers and conductors left."

"Politically the situation is nothing less than anarchy. Congress is suspicious of President Madero and may oppose him at any moment. The President's cabinet is made up of conflicting radical and conservative elements so that there is continual friction and reversal of policies. One week we have speeches of brotherly love and conciliation, and the next week there is a perfect tempest of tyranny, unlawful seizures, savage reprisals against the rebels and wholesale arrests."

Army Deemed Unreliable.

The army, where it is, is not wholly efficient, is dissatisfied. The pursuit of the rebels is half-hearted and the appearance of a strong leader among the revolutionists might be the signal for a revolt by the army. The public complains that Madero has substituted the tyranny of the mob and brigandage for the benevolent despotism of Diaz, without carrying into effect the reforms that were promised. The army is murmuring against its increasing and apparently hopeless task of restoring order and peace."

We give the foregoing despatch in full because we believe it pictures the general situation better than would any mere category of the innumerable conflicts going on at widely scattered points. It agrees, in the main, with reports that have come to us direct. On the whole it may be said that writers think the movement in the North greatly disorganized, which they attribute largely to the difficulty of getting arms. The weakness they emphasize most, however, is the predominance of politicians in the Northern movement. In the Central

and Southern States, on the contrary, the revolution is generally regarded as purely agrarian and not under the control of any set leaders, and as dominated by ideas held as unalterable convictions by the people, and, therefore, not to be set aside by fine political promises.

The National Chamber of Deputies, October 5, authorized Madero to raise another loan of \$20,000,000, but only after a most stormy session. On the same date Gen. Salas, minister of war, resigned. Politicians, whose chief stock-in-trade is Patriotism, are very much alike everywhere, and one notices that, October 7, the Mexican congressmen voted to double their salaries.

Will Zapata Yield?

Rumor has been busy with the statement that Zapata is willing to make terms with the government, and Minister Jesus Flores Magonis is quoted as expressing himself confident that the negotiations will be successful. As we stated in last week's issue, the government has made no secret of the fact that it is trying to patch up a peace, but it seems prudent to be very doubtful as to the result, since previous overtures have been rejected several times. Furthermore, as we have stated on the authority of leading Mexican papers, and in conformity with what seem to be the facts in the case, the personal surrender of Zapata and his brother would in no way pledge their revolutionary followers to follow suit. According to Jesus Magon's quoted statement Zapata refused Orozco's offer to supply him with \$500,000 and ample arms, the ground of his refusal being that the money came from American capitalists and represented a scheme with which he would not connect himself. Orozco is being generally accused of having made much money out of his part of the revolution. Gen. Campa, who is now an American prisoner and was one of Orozco's right-hand men, making most specific accusations.

Despatches of October 9 state that seven hundred men of the El Rio Mining Company in the State of Hidalgo, which adjoins the Federal District of Mexico, are in danger of being overwhelmed by Zapatistas, who are attacking the camp. They add that other towns and villages within a few miles of the capital are being assaulted daily.

Conflicts in the North.

Coahuila is displaying considerable revolutionary activity. At Los Presnos, west of Muzquiz, a hundred and fifty rurales were routed with the heaviest loss by rebels under Marcelo Garaveo, with whom Orozco is said to be in touch. One recalls of seventy rurales, belonging to the Twentieth Regiment, deserting to the rebels. The population of Monclova is said to have fled to San Antonio, Texas, the capture of Santo Domingo, Piedra Blanca and Bahia having caused a panic. On the other hand, Gen. Aubert and Blanquet are reported as showing great activity in their efforts to disperse scattered rebel bands. The first named is in charge of the troops that are crossing American soil, that they may attack the revolutionists, by way of Eagle Pass. The rebels captured a convoy that left Muzquiz with provisions and war supplies, the soldiers in charge of the same mutinying to shouts of "Viva la Revolucion."

In Chihuahua Pomposo and his two sons, who had accepted amnesty, have been shot. It is a warning to other rebels who may have illusions as to the good faith of the government. Pearson is again cut off by the destruction of bridges and telegraph wires. No attack has been recorded, but three bands of revolutionists are said to be operating in the immediate vicinity. There is much interruption of communications throughout the State, due to burned bridges and the wrecking of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad. A large bridge on the Mexican Northwestern, which leads into Juarez, has been destroyed, and Alamo, with 400 rebels is reported as within fifteen miles of the city.

Durango and the northern portion of Zacatecas report much revolutionary activity; the governor of the former having sent urgent appeals for help to Mexico City. It is frankly admitted that the Indian uprising in Oaxaca is giving the authorities great anxiety, the capital of the State being apparently the only city that has been able to make successful resistance. The warlike character of the natives of this State is well-known, and it is openly admitted that the struggle there is a social one.

Despite the reported suspension of activities by Zapatistas, pending negotiations with the State of Guanajuato is complaining bitterly of their assaults, and accusing the government of doing nothing to repress them. As to the State of Mexico, itself, our reports show, among others, successive and successful raids and captures of towns by bands operating independently under the various leaderships of Antonio Limon, Manuel Mendez, N. Beltran, Alberto Samano and Lorenzo Samano.

SEES A GREAT LIGHT.

Roosevelt has made the "International Socialist Review," at any rate, see a great light. Its editorial in the October issue is a remorseless condemnation of the whole palpitating activity, and an exposition of the fact that those lines since politicians of the Roosevelt type will always steal its thunder. Furthermore, it says:

"These reforms settle nothing; they only postpone the day of settlement." Bravol! That is the true talk, and let it be clearly understood all round that we do not want the settlement postponed. We do not want the agony prolonged. We want the attack on the enemy hurried and driven to a moment's slacking up. We are not content to remain killing on the stove of capitalism; that concessions may be made to the conservatives and a few extra votes recorded. The very existence of the disinherited is at stake, and to yield to privilege is to be guilty of unspeakable cruelty and the most perfidious of treasons.

Rooseveltism

Nobody can speak with more authority for Roosevelt than does William Allen White, and nobody can write more explicitly. One has only to read what he has written for the "Los Angeles Tribune," of October 7, to be able to grasp firmly, once and for all, exactly what both Roosevelt and the Socialists want.

Mr. White's plea is for a strong central government, which shall be able to control the trusts and railroads, conserve our natural resources, attend to the currency, etc. He declares emphatically that the individual States are no longer able to perform that protective duty. The whole idea of the "Progressives" is a strong protective government, and it is no wonder they dare not tackle the tariff issue, for they, above all men, are Protectionists.

Having made this quite clear, Mr. White writes: "To reject the Progressive ideas of government control leaves open just one other alternative—that of government ownership. It will be either the Progressives or the Socialists who will solve the problem."

That puts the Socialist position accurately and justly, inasmuch as the Socialists want the government not merely to control but actually to own all sources of wealth. While Roosevelt wants a government far stronger than we have today, the Socialists want a government infinitely stronger than any humanity has known. Owning all the means of life the Socialist government, beyond all question, would own the lives of every one of us.

We say that the more powerful the government is made, the deeper grows the gulf between the utterly dependent and the practically omnipotent. We say that such an arrangement would intensify incalculably the social inequality with which even now the world is cursed, because poverty has its root in the artificially-created helplessness of the many and the artificially-created omnipotence of the few. Therefore, if we oppose the centralizing, strong-government ideas of Roosevelt, we oppose still more strenuously the more centralized and more omnipotent government ideas of Socialists. We declare that all history proves our position to be infallibly correct; and we point to Russia and to Asiatic despotisms as evidence that the strong-government fetish has shown itself to be everywhere and in all ages, the most oppressive idol at whose feet humanity has had the folly of worshipping.

Mr. White is either a shameful ignoramus or a shameless liar when he writes that Roosevelt's propositions and those of Socialists offer the only alternatives. That is an infamous and most pernicious lie, and it will be written down by history as the eternal disgrace of Socialism that it has fostered the circulation of that lie. It is not necessary to create a powerful central government and give it either despotism or control or ownership. There is another way, and that is to give each individual, simply because he is an individual, free and equal access to the means of life. That necessitates the overthrow of ALL monopoly, governmental or private. That means that men and women shall be made economic masters of themselves, and placed where they themselves can regulate their own lives by mutual agreement, instead of handing over all their rights and liberties to autocratic officials. It is the program of LIBERTY.

The real fight is between Liberty, which—by giving each equality of opportunity—seeks to abolish the rule of man by man, and Socialism, which seeks to make government all-perading and omnipotent. Roosevelt, going only half-way toward socialism, is merely an incident. He is doing great educational work, however, by forcing the real conflict to the front, and compelling us to take our stand either for or against the omnipotent government idea.

Let me mention that the "Los Angeles Daily Tribune," writing editorially on the same day, and elaborating Woodrow Wilson for certain alleged criticisms of Democracy, remarks: "Americans may be divided on economic issues, but surely they stand as one for the maintenance of those conditions of equal opportunity under which the poorest child of the humblest worker may hope, through industry, etc." That statement is a lie, the typical lie of plutocratic press circulates untrusting; a lie far more deadly and destructive for our age than any other that could be uttered. As a matter of fact there never has been an hour since the foundation of this republic in which equality of opportunity existed; there never has been a moment in which the man with money at command did not have the moneyless at his feet. Equality of opportunity has existed only on paper; has been from the very first, in fact, a sham and fraud. We took our system direct from Europe, and under that system it is not man but money that talks. All that we shall have to change, if we have any sense, is coming to the government, and the strongest of the gulf between rich and poor. Do you believe that by making our government still stronger you can bridge that gulf? Why, the State official may roll in wealth and power while the disinherited pauper starves helpless in the gutter.

Mexico could teach us this most valuable lesson if we would but learn, for in Mexico the pauper, even now, to some extent is coming into his own. For example he is often able to get possession of a patch of land on which he can raise his food, and feed on the millions of cattle that range the mountains of Chihuahua, to which hitherto Terrazas has claimed title. He can get some access to the means of life, and he can get it ONLY because his government is comparatively weak. His position would be improved enormously and immediately if it were not that his tottering

government is being propped up by Washington. The poor have as good right as any one else to full opportunity to live, but from that right governments, which exist solely for the protection of monopoly, always have barred them. To dream of tearing down the bars by increasing the power of government is to dream that you can protect yourself from the highwayman by giving him your gun.

IN ITSELF A REVOLUTION.

Those who have been following, for example, Samuel G. Blythe's articles in the "Saturday Evening Post" on the political outlook, will have noted the persistent assertion that we are on the eve of a tremendous splitting up; that both in the Republican and Democratic parties there is widespread revolt, which is bound to break into flames, however the pending election may go. "If Roosevelt wins," writes Blythe, "it will be a landslide brought about by the spirit of unrest, the demand for readjustment of political and economic conditions, the desire for a change and the protest that shaped itself to a degree, in the nomination and the campaign of the third party. There will be nothing in coldly calculated about that. It will be an uprising, a tidal wave." All which is a tribute to the spirit of revolt; a force incalculably more potent than the coldly-calculated organization on which timid labor leaders have been wasting the energies of the disinherited for the last thirty years. In the industrial world Lawrence recently gave the proof.

This tendency, and the growing inclination of the public to do its own thinking, are most significant developments, which no thoughtful Revolutionist will ignore. The symptoms are national, and it is evident that the Socialists' thought-process is at work in the Socialist Party, despite the tremendous discipline the leaders have worked tooth and nail to enforce. Haywood's demand for an expression of party opinion on the Mexican question is one sign; his protest, and that of Charles Edward Russell, in the matter of the Secretary Barnes election scandal is another.

Socialist Party squabbles are none of our business, but the development of a truly radical, as opposed to an unquestionably reactionary, movement is our business, as it is that of every earnest man and woman who wants to see the longer era of fooling with the social problem brought to a close. From our correspondence, from our reading, and from the Socialists who drop in on us from all parts of the country, we know very well that there is a profound split in the Socialist, as in all the other parties. Why should it be otherwise? How could it be otherwise? How can a really revolutionary movement form itself save by the repeated splitting-off of the radical few from the always conservative mass, to which the leaders cater?

HELLO! HELLO! HELLO!

In "Wiltshire's Magazine" Ben Tillet, the notorious English labor leader who distinguished (or was it extinguished?) himself by calling on God Almighty to strike Lord Day's export dead, explains why this year's strike of the Transport workers was lost. He says, first, that the carmen did not respond; this year, and that, therefore, employers were able to get food supplies. Secondly, that last year they were able to stop the great refrigerating works, but that this year London's meat supply was hardly affected. Thirdly, that the strike came too early in the season, and, fourthly, that "last year the whole of the Transport workers were alive with resentment against the employers, and fighting in all the ports, and they were without organization or agreements. This year they had both, and would not see the same after fighting so hard for them. Last year the union officials risked nothing, but this year they had something to lose and so cried off when the national stoppage was declared."

Do you understand? Last year these same men fought with the courage of those who have nothing to lose. This year they had all the timidity of the petty trader with five dollars in the savings bank. Last year, when the won, they had no organization, but they did have the spirit of revolt. This year, when they lost, they had little of the spirit of revolt but they had no leaders and trusted themselves. This year they trusted leaders, who "had something to lose." What a lesson! We amend Marx' famous war cry by making it read: "Proletariat of the world, fill yourselves with the spirit of revolt!"

One is glad to see that the I. W. W. at its recent convention, sent telegrams to Ricardo Flores Magon and Fernando Palomares, both now in prison, together with many other of our comrades, for alleged violation of the neutrality laws. We also note that the convention spoke of starting a Spanish I. W. W. organ in Los Angeles. We should be glad of this, for there are many Mexicans hereabouts who are not taking the opportunity of reaching. But that Spanish paper will have to be conducted with more ability than the little leaf against "Regeneration" has shown, and it will have to run straight.

A WASTED WARNING.

Noting the increasing suicide rate, the growth of crime, the universal discontent which finds its inevitable outlet in the appeal to violence, Mexico and other Latin countries say firmly to the United States—"We don't intend that YOU, of all the powers in existence, shall rule us, if we can help it. Intervene and we will blow the smouldering flames in Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, wherever your plutocracy has laid its avenging hand. And while you are sending your rebellious proletariat to die in Mexico, our sympathisers within your own borders will not be idle."

Haywood Reminds
Socialists Of
Their Duty

Haywood has submitted the following amendment to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. "It calls for an expression of Socialist opinion throughout the country, and is one of the healthiest and most promising signs we have seen for many a long day. It will be found, we venture to prophesy, that the rank and file of the Socialist Party is frankly revolutionary, and understands quite clearly the great principle of international solidarity, which demands imperiously that it should side with the disinherited proletariat of Mexico and not with the Wall Street buccanniers. The resolution runs as follows:

"A war with Mexico seems imminent. The United States troops have been at the order for months, waiting for a pretext to begin the blood-letting.

"The working people of the two countries are about to be driven to butcher one another in the interest of a handful of capitalists, oil magnates and owners of railroads, mines, ranches and franchises.

"Now is the time for Socialists to act. The Socialists of England and other nations are at this moment voting on a motion proposed by the English and French delegates at the last international congress, calling for a general strike, especially of railroad employees and the producers of military supplies, in the case of a declaration of war. The motion will undoubtedly be carried, and the Socialists of this country cannot afford to wait until the final decision has been reached. Our time to act is now.

"This general strike may require some time for its preparation. Immediate action is also possible. The Socialist Party should at once declare that any of its members who enlist either for this or any other threatening war, such as the impending attack on Nicaragua, ceases by that act to be a member of the Socialist Party.

"This action is demanded not only by the danger of fratricidal butchery but also by our duty to come, however late, to the aid of our brother revolutionists in Mexico—who might be in a far better position today if the Socialist Party had not steadily refused to do its duty in this regard up to the present time.

"We hereby call upon the membership of the Socialist Party and the working class generally to take immediate steps to prevent war with Mexico."

FERRER MEMORIAL MEETING.
Mammoth Big Hall, 517 S. Broadway,
Sunday, Oct. 20, 8 p. m.
Admission, ten cents.

Members of the staff of Regeneration, and others known as radical speakers, will deliver addresses. Good music and chorus singing.

Francisco Ferrer was shot to death at Montjuich fortress, Spain, October 13, 1909, by the Spanish government at the urging of the Roman Catholic Church. We celebrate the anniversary again this year, because that middle roused Labor everywhere from its long sleep and set its feet again on the revolutionary path it since has trodden.

Labor and the revolutionary spirit were awakened because Ferrer was a great educator; because he had devoted his life to teaching all that makes for human liberty, and to opposing all that makes for human slavery. As such he was one of the greatest Revolutionists that ever lived, and as such he was murdered.

We do not celebrate this anniversary in any spirit of hero-worship. We use it to further the revolutionary propaganda, and the strength of which will depend the emancipation of Labor from poverty and serfdom. In doing so we continue Ferrer's work, and perform the duty that he, who scorned all forms of idolatry, held most imperative.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE—
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20: OR THE
PLACE—MAMMOTH HALL, 517
S. BROADWAY.

GOOD WORDS OF CHEER.

Under date of September 21, "Le Libérateur," of Paris, publishes a long well-informed and sympathetic article on the Mexican Revolution, in which it declares that the movement has now reached a stage of special interest to all who believe in the struggle for economic emancipation. It does full justice to Zapata's uncompromising character, and says—as we believe, correctly—that he is opposed to useless blood-shedding. It adds, however, that in the Central, and even more in the Southern States, the revolution is one of famine, which does not depend on leaders; and that, "with or without him the revolt will continue until the conditions in which the unhappy Mexican peasants find themselves are changed."

"Le Libérateur," remarks that "now is the time to make an effort on behalf of these admirable peasants, who are setting us so fine an example of courage and tenacity." It hopes that, at least, the revolutionary press will follow the lead of "Les Temps Nouveaux," whose fine article we reproduced last week.

WHAT SYNDICALISM IS.

Syndicalism is the natural outgrowth of a labor movement that, for forty years past, has been fooled by politicians into believing that, if clothed with power, they would emancipate it. It is the inevitable protest against that centralization of power by which Socialism everywhere has played into the hands of authority and special privilege. It is, above all, a righteous revolution against the Socialist dogma that, by the natural process of industrial development, the number of capitalists diminishes, and that, therefore, the disinherited will be able to recover their heritage without a fight.