

Regeneracion.

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Put These Down to
Mexico's Account!

The ship Plutocracy has sailed the sea of life many years ago. It is now on its way through many a storm. Into many strange waters has it ventured, issuing from them triumphant and calling them proudly her own. Cuba and the Philippines, Formosa and Hawaii, East India and South Africa—the list of those over which her annexation banner waves is endless. Suddenly there has come a halt. The Titanic and the iceberg have collided, and Plutocracy has found, at last, in Mexico an obstacle through which her engines cannot drive her.

First, one claims for the Mexican Revolution that it has hidden plutocracy; that it has thrown itself across the path of money and stopped, for the moment at any rate, this modern Caesar's march. There is not a doubt about it; there is no question that plutocracy has mired itself in Mexico; that it is plunging in a quicksand which threatens to devour it. The record of the last twelve months has been a record of continuous expropriation by the masses, and for proof we have the expropriated millionaire colony now resident in Los Angeles.

Secondly, it is claimed that the Mexican Revolution has opened up a new chapter in social development and carried us out of the Barrens of mere political upheavals into the fruitful field of genuine economics. Mexico has struck for that of which the world has long been talking; is battling to translate into action what has been hitherto little but an ardent dream. Under all its changing forms, and beneath all the ephemeral conflicts of contending factions, the Mexican Revolution is primarily economic; it is a war for bread with which to fill the stomach; for access to the land from which to reap the crop; for freedom from the tribute gatherer who fills our slums and crowds our jails and lunatic asylums. For proof of this one need refer only to the columns of the daily press which teem with indignant protests against the high-handed manner in which the property of absentee landlords has been confiscated, and declare that more lucrative than working for the wage he formerly accepted with such humility.

Thirdly, there is not a shadow of a doubt that "the ultimate conflict to be waged some day against land privilege will make all others pale into insignificance, for it will be to grapple with the owners of the earth." There is not the smallest shadow of a doubt that when you attack the monopoly by the few of field and mine and forest you probe the economic question to the quick; for you attack the very stronghold of special privilege, tap the source of all supplies and assert the title of the masses to equal use of the laboratory of life. In Europe and the United States there are many today who talk of this as the inevitable goal of social struggle, but we do not dare to strike directly for it. The Mexican has dared, stepping out from the lists to face with sling and pebble the Goliath of international plutocracy. An army of fugitive landlords is the proof.

Fourthly, it is now recognized widely—and, of course, this applies especially to the Anarchist movement in all its many phases—that centralized government in the United States and Europe has become a burden humanity can bear no longer; that it is polluting the very life out of our race; that, with its armies and navies, its officials, courts and courts, its parasitic growth, it is breaking Labor's back and crushing it into the dust. Everywhere the worker is beginning to understand that all this represents for him a net in the meshes of which he is caught as truly as any fish is caught; that in every social conflict he finds himself faced by the bayonets of government, and that everywhere Privilege shelters behind the ramparts of the State. Of this, which other workers are now discussing, the Mexican was long ago convinced, and he has testified to his conviction by his acts. Within little more than a year he has overthrown the powerful military despotism of Diaz, and since then he has been in open and most effective revolt against all attempts to put another in his place. Madero cherished that dangerous ambition and all the world now knows that Madero is about to fall.

If, as we assert, plutocracy has received in Mexico its first and most decided check, the fact is an enormous one, pregnant with incalculable possibilities for all the world. If Mexico has turned the leaf and opened up the new era of economic revolutions, that also is an enormous fact, and will be registered as such by the impartial historian of the future. If the foregoing has been thrust into the foreground as an enormous fact, if the Mexicans have knocked one powerful government machine into scrap iron and are showing themselves most intelligent of the formation of another, that

also is an enormous fact. To me, at least, these are four tremendous facts, and I try my best to register them, not as a partisan or fanatical revolutionist but as a doctor would note a startling change in the condition of a patient. I am most painfully aware that the masses are still ignorant of these all-important facts, and I am also aware that the money power is not.

With the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution, and as time progressed, it became obvious that the money power was being made, and that Mexico had become the scene of a clean-cut struggle between the house of "Have" and that of "Want." But many allegedly revolutionary leaders could not see that obvious fact, and I myself consider that they could not see because they did not want to see. I threatened to shake them out of their accustomed ruts; it disturbed their policies, and the policies of leaders are always those of men who have vested interests to protect, popularity to be kept up and treasures to be filled. In this country even revolutionary leaders are frightfully commercial, and instead of pushing to the front new issues vital to their movement they shelve them as dangerous and take up only those that pay. For a long time past the pull has been steadily in that direction, and such a course is absolutely fatal. We cannot put up a fight against commercialism while being ourselves commercial. We cannot win the fight if we want notoriety; bold revolt and cautious conservatism will not mix. Revolution is not a game in which it is possible to serve both God and Mammon.

It is the high prerogative of great events to put theories and individuals to the test and winnow out the chaff. The economic struggle in this country and Mexico is teaching us that the starvation of the masses is no playing game, and that with the social problem we can no longer toy. The whole social movement is feeling the influence of the last twelve months, and the split between Direct Actionists and Political Programists is at bottom the quarrel between those who would sail on eternally through a sea of talk and those who are for throttling the wolf forever growling at their door. It is the inevitable conflict between those who have arrived on Easy Street and the great masses who have not the slightest chance of ever getting there. To the latter the Mexican Revolution offers its powerful appeal as being essentially the bread struggle through which a new and better order will be brought to life.

The virtue of really great events is also that they force us to enlarge our views, explore beyond the narrow limits to which the daily struggle for bread too generally confines us, and form our own conclusions. In this prolonged social conflict it was inevitable that the different camps, rusted by their own special interests, would become hypnotized with their own special work, and on every hand you will find Trades Unionists, Syndicalists, Socialists, Single Taxers, Anarchists, etc.; who for years past have never been able to see an inch beyond their own particular programs. They have got unconsciously into their individual ruts, and until something big comes along and shakes them out they will continue to travel in those ruts and solidarity will remain impossible. Only this morning we have received a letter from a man, a personage than Jean Grave, manager of the well-known "Les Temps Nouveaux," in which he writes that he has learned from Kropotkin that "he has been deceived as to the situation in Mexico," and that "he regrets that the Brothers Magon did not think it their duty to explain things to him." We value that letter because Jean Grave has been, and is, one of the biggest figures in the European movement, but we point out that he is typical of many others. He thinks the cue from Kropotkin, he thinks he should have educated and he thinks he should think for him; even yet he does not understand that it is the duty of leaders to be on the watch-tower, note the movements of the day and measure accurately their comparative importance. That is not because Jean Grave is not a good man, but because through long years he has been compelled to concentrate attention on the comparatively little and has fallen into the universal rut.

There is another side to this Mexican question, and surely it is just now one of the very first importance. However great our differences on other subjects may be we all detest militarism, and are determined that, if we can help it, this nation shall not be crushed under the weight of a huge standing army as are those of Europe. I cannot understand the social revolutionist or reformer who praises the light of the menace of militarism, or who does not see that the Mexican question is bringing that issue directly to the fore. We do not know that there will be intervention in Mexico, but we do know that most elaborate preparations are being made, and we do know that the money power is exercising enormous pressure toward that end. Of that no one who reads the papers can have the slightest doubt. We are also certain that if we escape intervention it will be solely because the Mexicans have shown unexpected powers of resistance, and because a dangerously large percentage of our population is protesting against annexation on behalf of Wall Street. Is it not all-important to prevent, if possible, another holocaust to Mammon? Is not this precisely the moment to make ourselves widely and clearly heard, speaking in terms as to which there can be no mistake? And how can this be done effectively save by showing that it is plutocracy, and plutocracy alone, that wishes us to draw the sword; that it is inviting us to crush a nation struggling to realize its economic freedom; that all this trouble springs from greed and has its origin

in thirst for stolen wealth? It seems to me that in the social movement, as in individual life, there are crises that call on us to drop everything else and concentrate for the moment on some special subject. I would not have a single phase of the movement of revolt neglected, but I express the opinion that vehement protest against further marauding by Moneybags is the particular duty of the hour. The word "duty" should be emphasized. WM. C. OWEN.

ONE HUNDRED JAILED!
San Diego's free speech fight has taken another serious turn. According to the authorities two policemen were attacked Tuesday night, May 7, while watching a house suspected of being headquarters for members of the I. W. W. The assailant is said to have fired with a revolver, wounding one of the policemen, and then to have rushed at them with an ax. He himself was shot and is dead. His name is given as Joe Mikolash, a Bohemian and member of the I. W. W. Following this, the eight I. W. W. men who had been taken off a Santa Fe train at Old Town that day, were escorted to the city limits and warned not to return.

Furthermore, to quote the "Times" despatch of May 8, "the police today have jailed more than 100 men believed to be members of the I. W. W., and sympathizers. Stanley M. Gue, at liberty on \$1500 bail on a charge of conspiracy, was the first arrested. He may be charged with conspiracy to commit murder and is held without bail."

The "Los Angeles Record" report had it that only one man attacked the police. The "Times" now reports the police as "believing" there were six. Stanley M. Gue is secretary of the California Free Speech League, and, judging from the one interview the editor of this section has had with him, he seems to be about the last man in the world likely to have laid in ambush to commit assassination. Seemingly he is most level-headed and conservative, anxious for an entirely open agitation and well-connected and thought of in San Diego, where he has lived for years.

It is obvious that the running of men into jail on mere suspicion has been grossly overdone in San Diego, and the sowing of such seed must produce, sooner or later, a harvest of most serious trouble. Meanwhile it is to be noted that our Los Angeles press scarcely deems such events worth notice, the "Times," which makes them a specialty, and the "Record," being the only two in which we could find other than the briefest notice. Shriners' junketings and politics absorb their space.

CHARITY'S TWIN BROTHER.
Reform is a capitalistic attempt to make a social wrong look good without changing the social relations which produced the wrong. Reform is always under capitalistic management; in fact it is the strongest and most reactionary arm of capitalism, and resort to it only to preserve its own integrity at any time. It is the ultimate retreat, the last stand, the most pretentious fake, the most taking mask that capitalism has been able to pull over upon the public. The most humane efforts at reform are efforts to mystify the minds of the exploited against the most vicious phases of the system of capitalism. Reform is a superstition. It can never be otherwise; it is the element of revolution in our laws and our legends that has allowed the race to evolve from a savagery to a state of assumed civilization. To make civilization real and complete, revolution must be our battle cry, and it must be so unanimous that the capitalistic cry of reform is forever ended. ("The New Time.")

PATRIOTS, ABOVE ALL.
Even larger sections of the Socialist parties of various nations are anti-militaristic—yet patriotic. Their attitude is a negation of internationalism. The type is represented in England by Quetch and Blatchford, who prate of the menace of German armament and the English wage slave; by Bebel in Germany, Gaures in France, and other noted Socialists in continental countries, who declare that anti-patriotism is vile, repugnant and reactionary. Here in the United States are many members in the Socialist movement who rail against war, while paying homage to the "Stars and Stripes," carrying the national flag in all labor parades, and agitating unceasingly against Japanese and other foreign immigration. (W. C. Smith, in "Revolt.")

Emma Goldman announces a social and dance at Burbank Hall, 544 S. Main St., Saturday evening, May 11. The proceeds will go to the San Diego Free Speech fight. Sunday afternoon and evening she will give her two closing lectures at Mammoth Hall, 517 S. Broadway, the subjects being "Sex, the great element of creative life" and "Socialism caught in the political trap."

"A revolutionist should never lose time figuring on majorities, because majorities have never accomplished anything and never will." (Vincent St. John.)

Will the United States
Intervene in Mexico?

Send for copies of
**"Regeneracion's"
Special Pamphlet**
on the
Mexican Revolution
Its Progress, Causes,
Purpose and Probable
Results
Sixteen Pages. Price 5 cents

Military Activity
Increases At
All Points

When American and other plutocrats bought Mexican land by the hundreds of square miles did they ask what right the vendors had to sell it? Did they ask how it was that a few were able to dispose of principalities? Of course they did not. They took their alleged titles knowing them to be absolutely rotten. They knowingly made themselves partners in one of the most gigantic crimes on record. By every principle of justice they should be punished. Most certainly they should not be upheld by American bayonets.

Intervention is still the problem of the hour, and we can attempt to solve it only by general consideration of the forces at work and by watching the news as it comes along. As to this latter we cannot do better than reproduce in full the Washington despatch to the "Los Angeles Examiner" of May 7, reminding our readers that the Hearst papers, like the "Los Angeles Daily Times," are apparently pulling every wire to make intervention an accomplished fact. The "Los Angeles Tribune," as shown by extracts given elsewhere, is putting up a gallant fight against it. The "Examiner" telegram runs as follows:

"The Second Cavalry and the fifth regiment of infantry now in the Philippines were ordered today to embark immediately for the United States. When arriving in San Francisco, the cavalry will proceed without delay to Fort Huachuca, on the border of Mexico, in Arizona. The infantry will go to San Antonio for distribution along the Rio Grande."

"It is most significant that all of the United States troops acclimated to the tropics through service in the Philippines are now being quietly withdrawn from the islands, and quickly assigned to positions on the border."

The Fourteenth Cavalry, which arrived in San Francisco less than two weeks ago, is already divided between Forts Clark and McIntosh in Texas. "The Third Infantry, which arrived from the Philippines ten days ago, is now in San Francisco awaiting distribution in the same locality."

"Major General Leonard Wood announced today that still another regiment now in the Philippines will be brought home as quickly as possible. It was stated at the War Department that before June 15 every cavalry regiment in the United States will be on duty on the Rio Grande."

"It is confidently anticipated that within the next few days the Eleventh infantry, now stationed at Fort Russell, Wyo., will be on its way to San Antonio. Cars for the transportation of these troops have already arrived at the fort."

To Investigate Shooting.
In explaining the preparations at Fort Russell, the War Department announced that it proposed to be ready for any emergency. "Roads to the United States," to investigate immediately the shooting of Private John Baker on guard duty on the Rio Grande, near El Paso. The bullet came from the Mexico side of that river. If this report is not satisfactory to the United States Secretary Wilson will make immediate presentation to the government of Mexico."

In addition to being an injury to an American soldier, the shooting of Baker violates international law in that Mexico, that no shots should be fired across the border of the United States."

The "Los Angeles Express" of May 7, in its Washington despatch called special attention to the activity being displayed in the collection of freight cars for the transportation of troops to the Texas border. On the same date the "Los Angeles Evening Herald" said: "That all army posts of the United States are ordered to hold their men in readiness to move to the Mexican border at a moment's notice is admitted at the war department today, following the receipt of a report from Col. Steever, commanding the forces at El Paso, relative to the shooting of Private Baker of the Twenty-second infantry." Under date of May 8 the same paper's Washington correspondent reported, relative to this: "It is the purpose of the war department to probe this matter to the bottom and to demand and enforce full reparation. Not even when 20,000 troops were massed at San Antonio during the Madero revolution, was Uncle Sam more thoroughly prepared than now to take drastic action in Mexico. Should orders be issued it would require less than forty-eight hours to assemble a force on the frontier against which the combined insurgent and federal arms of Mexico would be helpless. Within twelve hours the American lines could be so far advanced that vast additional territory would be added to the zone of the United States."

Shrouded in Secrecy.
Against the foregoing should be set the Washington despatch to the "Los Angeles Tribune" of May 7, according to which "Maj. Leonard Wood this afternoon minimized the importance of military preparations for protection of American interests on the border. Gen. Wood said there was no intention to cross the border." It is to be noted also that Secretary Knox declared recently that the United States government had no idea of intervening. Two days previous the "Tribune" remarked that "it is believed the war department is endeavoring to enshroud its movements with strictest secrecy," and reported that railroad officials had not been informed of the departure from San

Francisco of troops bound for Yuma, Ariz. They passed through Los Angeles, May 7, each man equipped with 300 rounds of ammunition.

All over the United States recruiting is being pushed energetically. In the "N. Y. Call" we find a sample despatch, dated Milwaukee, April 29, which states that the recruiting office there has received orders to make an active canvass; and that, according to the recruiting officer, "it is the purpose of the government to increase the standing army from 87,000 men to 300,000, and that a large force of militia will be ordered to the Mexican border within thirty days."

Madero has done some extraordinary things, and certainly one of them appears to have been the recent appointment of Señor Manuel Calero as ambassador to the United States—an appointment that has given notoriety of great offense. The gentleman was interviewed a few days ago in Chicago and asserted that the revolution in Mexico was confined to the one State of Chihuahua, although he admitted that "in Morelos and some other sections Indian brigands are causing trouble." He then remarked that "the only way the government can deal with these unfortunate people is to exterminate them. The Indians of Morelos (Zapata and his followers) cannot be made to understand."

Victor L. Ochoa, who started a revolution in Chihuahua in 1893, is leaving for Mexico, N. M., to join the rebellion against Madero. Being asked a report of the Calero interview, he said: "Calero talks of the Indians of Mexico selling their lands and then starting a revolution to get them back. The Indians were robbed of their lands by men like Calero, who is the biggest slave owner in Yucatan." Any one who has read accounts of the henequen plantations there knows that is putting the thing as strongly as it can be put.

Demands His Resignation.
Nothing has exceeded the severity of the censorship exercised over the press by Madero's government, and the fact that "Gil Blas," the oldest paper in Mexico City and certainly one of the most influential in the country, dares to call editorially for his resignation shows how weak he has become. It demands that he and Pino Suarez get out immediately, and "save the nation from a tremendous catastrophe." Furthermore it calls attention to the acknowledged fact that Gen. Huerta has been unable to advance against Orozco because he has been compelled to disarm and imprison in Torreón no less than 3000 of his own men, and it adds that any victory he may gain over Orozco would be an actual misfortune for the country, since it would give a further and enormous impetus to guerrilla warfare.

Madero's family has been reported as ready to fly at a moment's notice, and his rule has been described as now virtually confined to Mexico City. According to the "Los Angeles Daily Times," it seems to be weak enough, for that paper reports acts of robbery committed against foreigners, as extraordinarily on the increase, its correspondent furnishing some highly suggestive instances. Still more suggestive, however, of a "debacle" is his explanation of the recklessness with which the national treasury is being looted by political schemers, concessions of all kinds being granted with prodigal profusion. He ends by saying: "Such concessions will be worth millions when the country quiets down and men who own them can put them on the market, with the lands. Whether Madero or the rebels win in the present national crisis, the next in power in the Mexican government will find an empty money chest, millions of dollars in damage claims and immensely valuable concessions and franchises frittered away."

In an exclusive despatch, dated Mexico City, May 8, the "Los Angeles Daily Times" again according to this phase of the situation, in the following emphatic words: "Aside from the President's dogged determination to remain in the capital so long as he is safe, he is surrounded by a horde of hungry politicians and they want all the time they can get to garner the fruits of the Madero victory over the Diaz regime. The political grafters have been doing everything in their power, by persuasion and cajoling, to open threats, to bolster up the Madero courage. In the meantime they are going ahead with their schemes of looting the national treasury, grabbing everything in sight which is not nailed or which is not too hot to carry."

"Graft in more forms than was ever invented by Tammany, or the St. Louis, or the Harrisburg (Pa.) gangs of 'get rich quick' merchants, is rife right under the nose of the President. The country is being looted by the machinery of honey-combed graft. Tribute is levied right and left, and government franchises and land grants are gobbled up in all directions."

Any one who has even a bowing acquaintance with the history of revolutionary periods will recognize in the foregoing all the signs of an administration in the last process of decay, and the "Times" itself takes occasion to remark: "Right now the rebels are in control more than four times as much territory as Madero had when the United States recognized him as a belligerent. It is evident to all that Madero is looking for a soft spot to land in when he must finally quit the capital. A steamer to Europe, or some island in the Caribbean Sea, will likely be sending news of Madero's presence within a fortnight."

No Political Content.
In reality the whole country is in the hands of rebels, and the "Times" correspondent evidently was thinking only of the districts controlled by Orozco and Zapata. What, for example, of Sinaloa, whose capital, Culiacan, has been taken and sacked; and what of the entire South, where Orozco and Gomez have little or no influence? The imminence of a probable decisive conflict between the federal forces and those under Orozco should not blind us to the central fact of this revolution—the predomi-

nance of guerrilla bands, scattered throughout the country, and devoted mainly to the expropriation of the large estates. Accounts of the endless conflicts in which these guerrillas are engaged nearly always contain the statement that from such-and-such a hacienda they moved on to such-and-such a one. No one knows how many courthouses have been burned by these guerrillas, with the express purpose of destroying the deeds on which rests the land monopolist's alleged right to exploit the land; no one knows how many jail deliveries they have made, but the number of both is certainly very large. If this upheaval were confined to the contest between Orozco and Madero our critic would be right in styling it a political war, but that contest is only an incident, although for the time being a big one, in the nation-wide economic revolution. The importance of the coming battle between Orozco and the federal forces lies in the fact that the former's triumph will mean the release to the masses of Mexico City, either by himself or by Zapata or by the two combined. It is needless to say that Mexico City is one of the world's important capitals and financial centers, and its seizure may well lead to developments that none of us can possibly foresee.

Readers will understand how just has been "Regeneracion's" opposition to Madero and the thing that has made itself his government. They will get from the foregoing another insight into the real forces from which the revolution has sprung, and will comprehend the logic of our insistence that it must go on until the stolen heritage of the people has been restored to them, the concessions and special privileges granted by unscrupulous corrupt politicians being thrown into the furnace and buried with the past.

Crosses the Border.
At last Vazquez Gomez has ventured into Mexico, having crossed the line and entered Juarez, May 8. He forthwith issued a proclamation declaring himself Provisional President of Mexico, and his representative, Dr. Policarpo Rueda, has been in Washington asking the United States government for recognition.

Under date of April 20 the "Christian Science Monitor," of Boston, devoted a page to an interview with Braulio Hernandez, described as the confidential agent of Orozco. It is a faithful indictment of Madero and his government, for which the President provided offices with lavish hand. But that is now old history, just as Madero himself is today practically a back number. The point that interests us is that Señor Hernandez insists most strongly that the plan of San Luis Potosi was willfully violated by Madero and that there will be no peace until it is carried out. In his own words: "One of the conditions of the plan of San Luis Potosi was that the revolutionary party, if it secured control of the government, was to divide up Mexico among the great haciendas of Mexico among the peon classes." As is now well known, Madero's government failed to do that, and the peons accordingly have been doing it for themselves. That is infinitely better, and the truly philosophical mind doubtless should regard Madero as having proved himself a benefactor. "Regeneracion's" basic position is that there is nothing in getting the government to divide things for the people, who should do that for themselves. That is the point, and the highly important point, on which we differ from the State Socialists of the Debs-Berger type.

It is said that Orozco refuses to recognize Gomez as Provisional President, but on this point the reports are so contradictory that it is at present impossible to reach the truth. We judge that Orozco is entirely master of the situation, and we were always certain that Gomez's political ambitions would make trouble for all other ambitions always do. It is claimed also that Zapata and Orozco are at outs and that Zapata has declared publicly that he intends to be the first to take Mexico City. Apparently he has Cuernavaca at his mercy, and between that town and the capital there is nothing to stop him. The "Times" correspondent writes that Zapata has a well equipped army of more than 2000 men, and that the federal force of Mexico City consists of 300 cavalry, 300 artillery and 500 infantry of the regulars; 2500 mounted and foot police and about 1000 volunteers.

To Attack Torreón.
Orozco is moving on Torreón and is reported as having ordered an advance, May 8, of two columns, each containing 1000 men, to attack Bermejillo and Mapimi, in the immediate neighborhood of Torreón. Back of this is the system of a rear center composed of 4000 men and between them another large body of reserves. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion that Torreón will be taken, which will leave the road to Mexico City entirely clear.

These notes began with intervention and close them on that note, for we believe intervention to be today the one important subject. The "Los Angeles Daily Times" contained the following editorial, dated May 9: "The West has not been alone in urging the necessity for the protection of American lives and investments in Mexico. Among others we note that the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the New York Tribune, the Chicago Record-Herald, the Detroit Free Press, the Pittsburgh Post, the Buffalo Enquirer, the New York World, the St. Louis Globe Democrat and the Washington Post all regard intervention as necessary, and many of them gravely question the wisdom of definitely postponing the inevitable." Even the Christian Science Monitor, always to be regarded as pacific above all else, says:

"Plainly the Mexican government must at once exhibit its ability to protect the persons and property of the American republic or the United States government will be driven to the necessity of taking steps on its own account to bring about this end. There is hardly a doubt that American intervention would be hailed with

satisfaction, not only by Americans and other foreigners in Mexico, but by many law-abiding Americans as well." The West welcomes this appreciation of an acute situation."

MAKE SCHEMERS FIGHT.
Should intervention be attempted and our fellow countrymen in Mexico be cruelly massacred in reprisal, should our troops cross the border and the nation enter upon a period of wanton waste of treasure and life in response to the clamor of selfishness and greed, then let the intervention shouters be made to do the fighting. Put the blatant schemer, who are demanding intervention in the forefront of the battle line. Let them be placed in the very van of the army of invasion. Give them to understand that they must bear the brunt of the attack, lead each advance and guard the rear in every retreat.

Devoid of patriotism, moved by the hope of swelling their riches and fattening their fortunes through the conquest of Mexico, they would not hesitate to plunge this country into a costly and bloody war to the end that their cruelly selfish avarice might be stuffed to repletion. Seated in safety far from the zone of danger, seeing a dollar of future profit in every drop of American blood dripping from soldiers' wounds, they would fill the air with chattering cries of frenzied satisfaction that would be a hideous parody on patriotism. The moans of the dying, the groans of the wounded, the lamenting of women and children mourning the loss of their protectors would be to them as a choral chant, music sounding delights in the chambers of their mercenary souls.

All of them, all of them together, are not worth the life of a single American soldier. All of the riches upon which they have set their hunger are not worth the tears of an orphaned child, a bereft mother's unutterable sorrow or the hopeless grief of a wife condemned to widowhood in poverty. If the greedy schemers who are demanding immediate intervention would be made to do the fighting, they would be dumb as hitching posts. Not even a vacuum pump therefore could extract from them a syllable suggesting that the republic commit the crime of precipitating a war of conquest that would be a war of dishonor. ("Los Angeles Tribune," May 8.)

Let All Protest

The trial of Ricardo Flores Magon and Enrique Flores Magon, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa, members of the Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party, charged with violation of the neutrality laws, is set for June 4. That allows about four weeks for active work. It is possible, of course, that the date may be postponed once more, but it will not do to reckon on that.

All are urged to sign the following coupon, to get their friends to sign it, and to send it for signature wherever there may be a chance of getting results. When signed the coupons should be cut out and sent to the President at Washington.

This is not the mere waste of labor of preparing petitions for officials to pigeonhole. It is a method of agitation and should be accompanied by the coupon presents, in the briefest form, a statement of facts which the public should know; facts that are closely related to the "high" politics played so industriously in this country by Wall Street.

The signing and collecting of these coupons may be made also an effective medium for the education of the public regarding the contemplated crime of intervention. It is a method of agitation and should be accompanied by the coupon presents, in the briefest form, a statement of facts which the public should know; facts that are closely related to the "high" politics played so industriously in this country by Wall Street.

Such appeals as we have made in the past have been almost entirely for the general propaganda, but we must now collect money for legal work that is indispensable. All correspondence and money should be sent to Manuel G. Garza, 914 Boston St., Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A.

The coupon follows:

PROTEST COUPON.
I protest against the prosecution of the Mexican Revolutionists Ricardo and Enrique Magon, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa, because revolutions in Cuba, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Haiti, San Domingo and other Central and South American countries have been fomented in this country with the consent and knowledge of the authorities. Francisco I. Madero violated the neutrality laws and even stole a cannon from the public street of El Paso, but the neutrality laws were never invoked against him. Madero's troops have been allowed to traverse American territory for the purpose of defeating those who are struggling for Land and Liberty.

Signature

Date

FOR FREE SPEECH.
San Diego, Calif., 1912.

Among the contributions toward the free speech fight in San Diego we are pleased to acknowledge the following:
From Emma Goldman meeting in Kansas City \$18.00
From Emma Goldman meeting in Denver, Colo. 12.70
From Emma Goldman meeting in Salt Lake City 9.30
Total \$40.00
CALIFORNIA FREE SPEECH LEAGUE.
Kasper Bauer, Treasurer.
By Stanley M. Gue, Secretary.