

Regeneracion.

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For All This Must
San Diego Answer

As all must have foreseen the situation in San Diego has gone from bad to worse; so far, at least, as those who value social credit are concerned. Such persons, if they have any brains at all, must see that a city in which the police and vigilantes abuse, deport and even, as now is charged, murder those whose opinions they dislike, is a city that has put itself outside the pale of civilization and reverted, at a stride, to the Dark Ages. They must understand that men cannot be tarred and feathered because they happen to accompany a popular lecturer whose theories are to them unpopular. They must comprehend, if they have one particle of judgment, that they are forcing, in a hot-house, the growth of the very theories they deplore and nursing to maturity the conditions over which they manifest alarm. At present, though I wish to visit her, I should be ashamed to be among the non-protesting residents of San Diego.

To us, on the other hand, who understand that great principles are at stake and profound social transformations in process, the viewpoint is different. We recognize that transition periods are inexpressibly painful; that slow births are full of agony; that humanity actually tastes a thousand deaths in fearing to realize its life. We have to force the issue. We have to break, at almost any cost, through the paralyzing crust of habit; we want Lutherans who will nail their protests to the church door; we want Latimers who will kindle a flame through Christendom; we want the note of rebellion rung out so loud and clear that the sleepiest will be startled from their slumbers and the most bigoted compelled to question their infantile beliefs. This world is not a Sunday school, and when men have gone crazy with the lust for gold and power—as most of our Pillars of Society today are crazy—you appeal to them in vain with prayers or logical discourses. Their noses are buried in their bank books; they know nothing of the experience of the race; when you tell them they are doing the very things that brought about the fall of Rome, our own civil war or the present revolution in Mexico, they stare at you with uncomprehending eyes. They have never had a thought outside of their own comfort, the feathering of their own nests, the question of how they should "get on" in life. That is the unpardonable compromise; but most of us are not inclined to face it and we go on pretending to ourselves that soft words eventually will melt the hearts of stone. All which is mental cowardice. We should welcome the spectacle San Diego is now making of herself, and recognize that she bids fair to shock the entire nation into something like decent respect for human rights.

Of Mikolasek, the Bohemian, I wish to write, for he was the friend of a man whose judgment I valued. When I talked with him he showed himself a student of serious subjects such as make no appeal to our ordinarily thoughtless youth; when I enquired about him in this office I found that he was keenly interested in the Mexican Revolution and had made many sacrifices for it, especially in the matter of anti-intervention propaganda; when I returned to this city after a brief absence I learned that San Diego had refused to bury him but that Los Angeles had given him a public funeral in which many of the women of many conflicting opinions participated. San Diego has been content to take the unsupported testimony of its police force that he lay dead and attempted to assassinate two members of the force. San Diego knows well enough what sort of men its police have shown themselves and has no right to take their unsupported testimony. It is bound to consider Mikolasek's dying statement, which was that the police attacked him and other I. W. W. men in their private house, that he himself was shot and that he retaliated. San Diego's police have grown so puffed up with authority that they have usurped the right of breaking in wherever they will, and no one who has followed their record during the past few weeks can put confidence in their statements in this case and be honest with himself.

The American Federation of Labor is a most conservative body; doubtably so, in the opinion of many of us. Its organ, "The Labor Leader," of May 10, informs us that six union men were arrested Tuesday night and Wednesday morning of last week. It says that in several instances they were brutally assaulted and deported, simply because they were believed to be in sympathy with the Free Speech fight. It gives their names and occupations, and asserts that not one of the men in question was "booked" at the police station, as the law requires. It produces the affidavit of a Mr. Hermetet, who had been guilty of furnishing the "San Diego Herald" with cartoon uncomplimentary to the police. The affidavit affirms that the San Diego chief of police, one J. Keno Wilson, called him the foulest names, held him up at the point of a

rifle, felled him with a blow from the same, and kicked and beat him while he was prostrate. I read of two members of the Tailors' Union being stripped to the waist and horse-whipped, after which they were deported, one of them being robbed of money and practically all he possessed. Other and similar stories I read, and I find that the chief of police, who strikes and kicks a man when he is down, justifies himself by saying: "These people do not belong to any country, no flag, no laws, no supreme being."

Our police are drawn from what we consider an inferior class. Do you suppose an ordinary policeman would dream of inviting himself to Gen. Oros's table or mingling in the society Zeehandelaar frequents? By what right then do we allow men of police to pass on religious questions that tax our highest thought, to denounce and punish that internationalism which is the creed of all enlightened men, or to stamp as criminal the Anarchistic philosophies held by Tolstoy and Herbert Spencer? It was when Rome had reached her profoundest depth that the paid gladiators began to arrogate to themselves the decision of what should and should not be. The policemen, who pace our streets with club and revolver, are the modern representatives of the hit-men who swaggered round the arena with sword and net and three-pronged spear. Is it not about time that we stopped the intellectual presumption of this most unintellectual class?

It is only for the sake of making my point clearer that I acknowledge myself at outs with Emma Goldman and her manager, Dr. Reitman. I have felt that she had no right to stir the Mexican Revolution by omitting it from her list of lectures while handling a long list of comparatively trivial subjects. My views on these subjects have altered somewhat since I have become more and more impressed, by events, with the sternness of the social problem, and I cannot give the enthusiastic support to discourses on art I at one time gave. So it did not stir me deeply when I heard that Emma Goldman was going to San Diego to lecture on the drama, but it seems to have sent cold chills chasing up and down the spineless back of San Diego. I return to Los Angeles and learn that the lady in question was mobbed by two thousand angry men and women; that at the height of the excitement, a special committee of vigilantes, each carrying a large American flag, marched through the hotel lobby, and that the manager was compelled to drive her from his premises.

Going yet farther these barbarians kidnap Reitman, take him to a ranch twenty miles from town, tar and feather him, burn the letters I. W. W. on the coat of tar, force him to kiss the Stars and Stripes, and head him for Los Angeles. As to all which I have this much to say: I came from England thirty years ago; I was then an ardent student of the American Revolution and of the clarion calls to liberty rung out by Garrison, Wendell Phillips and other leading Abolitionists. I became a citizen because I honestly believed that the Stars and Stripes stood for high ideals and all that, as it seems to me, distinguishes man from the monkey and makes life worth the struggle. I hold myself ten thousand times a better American than those who befoul the Stars and Stripes by forcing men conscious of the iniquities it shielded go through the edisshly hypocritical farce of pretending to adore it.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Anyone who imagines that Mexico is so torn with division that American intervention would be a trifling matter for our superior military resources, is directed to a placard numerous posted in northern Mexico. It is quoted in "Regeneracion," the local mouthpiece of the revolutionists, and is as follows, in part: "Herein is the proof of the national spirit that the animals the warlike descendants of the Aztecs and Toltecs, amount to the last man. Their hostility to each other is peaceful compared to their hatred of Americans who would despoil them for profit. Proof is here too of their complete understanding of the motives of American jingoes—to heap up selfish treasure by robbing Mexicans of liberty. Frightful reprisal in the blood of innocent Americans in Mexico will be the instant reply to intervention, even after that interminable resistance, even to the mountain fastnesses, to invaders who would take from them their prized autonomy over the land that has been theirs from the days before written history. The price cannot be estimated that we might have to pay in innocent American lives for a conquest whose profit, if any, would alone be reaped by men already rich who would keep their own avaricious skins far from the firing line." (Los Angeles Tribune.)

"What the jingoes really want is that Uncle Sam shall go into a billion-dollar war to make a comparatively few men a few million richer. Looks like a bad investment—'for Uncle Sam.'" (Los Angeles Tribune.)

SEND US NAMES.

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

Battle's Tide Turns
In Favor of
Madero

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.

Heavy fighting has marked the past week, and it appears unquestionable that Orozco's forces have had the worst of it. On the other hand it must be admitted that was was about as unreliable as the predictions of the Republican political managers, all of whom claimed victory for their respective candidates in the California primary election.

Torreon was reported, May 9, as having been invested by Orozco, who was said to be advancing for a frontal attack at the head of 5000 men. The cordón was reported as having been tightened round Bermejillo and Mampim, the two all-important federal outposts. Meanwhile the rebel forces had been routed at Escalon and Gen. Aubert had driven Salazar back to Cuatreciénegas. Bermejillo proved to be defended far more strongly than Orozco had supposed, and the comparatively small force he sent against it was repulsed. Salazar, who had been sent to take Monterey and had a force estimated variously at from 1200 to 2000, came unexpectedly on Gen. Aubert at Monclova and suffered severe defeat, his troops being caught in Carmen canyon and decimated. They appear to have been caught again when retreating to join Orozco at Conejos and it is believed that Salazar lost, in all, fully 1000 men, 600 of whom were killed in the canyon mentioned. The survivors told a terrible tale of hardship, the march from Sierra Majada to Cuatreciénegas having been one of about 110 miles, across a desert where water was to be found only in occasional pools strongly saturated with alkali. Throughout the reports of recent fighting much stress has been laid on the trying weather conditions, great heat being rendered more unbearable by the strong winds prevalent, combatants fighting in clouds of alkali dust.

According to reports from Mexico City, dated May 13, Generals Campa and Argumendo, Orozco's chief lieutenants, were missing, with their commands, after heavy fighting last Sunday on the desert near Conejos, but it now appears that, realizing their inability to rejoin Orozco they marched against Mampim, which they captured, defeating 1500 federals. Mampim, as stated previously, is a most important point, being one of Torreon's two outposts, and it is stated that the rebels are now in a position to flank the federal forces should they attempt to advance along the railroad.

Orozco's Army Retreats.

According to the latest advices at this writing—May 15—Orozco's army is now at Rellano, and his staff headquarters are at Jimenez, thirty-five miles farther North. They consider their position impregnable, and the federals occupy the abandoned fortifications at Conejos. It is claimed by Orozco that his retreat was due to failure of his water supply, the cars on which he depended having been denied. It is admitted that the cars came after a stubborn fight in which the rebels are said to have lost from 500 to 600 men, but they declare that the federals suffered fully as much. Gen. Campa reported to Orozco that he had sixty men killed and 100 wounded in the capture of Mampim, but claimed that the federals lost 250 killed and 100 wounded, as also seven machine guns, four cannons and a large quantity of ammunition. It was said also that Raoul Madero, brother of the president, had been taken prisoner, but this has been denied. Orozco now declares that the flanking expedition on which he despatched Campa and Argumendo had proved successful, and that drawing the enemy north from Torreon has placed the federals at a great disadvantage and is exactly what the rebels wanted.

On the other hand, it is apparently not denied that in the fighting at Conejos, where there were some 5000 engaged on both sides, Orozco lost about 500 in killed and wounded, abandoned ten cannon and much ammunition, and burned twenty carloads of provisions. His men destroyed a number of bridges to cover their flight.

The week seems to have been decidedly in favor of the government's forces, chiefly owing to their superiority in artillery, and May 11 it was reported that 1500 Zapatistas had been defeated by the federals while advancing on Cuernavaca. In that case also the victory was attributed to the execution wrought by rapid-fire guns. Orozco is reported as admitting that the government forces are better equipped with artillery, and it is said to be on this account that he is gathering together his entire force at Rellano; where there are strong fortifications. It is the point from which the federal command under Gen. Gonzalez Salas was almost annihilated.

Hard Campaign Conditions.

The reports of May 11, which described Orozco's advance guard as being pushed back to Escalon, then

his central base, estimated the number of fighting men spread out over the desert as 18,000, and represented both sides as suffering greatly from the heat, lack of water and generally unsanitary conditions. A Washington despatch of May 11 reported uprisings as general throughout Southern Tamaulipas, Northern Veracruz and the eastern portion of San Luis Potosi. There had been stiff fighting near Tlahualilo, between Conejos and Torreon, two thousand men being engaged and honors fairly even.

The "Los Angeles Times" of May 11 contained a long letter from its special war correspondent, N. C. Adossides, in which he gave his reasons for considering the downfall of Madero as certain. First, he states that Orozco's forces have much more fight in them than have the federal troops, inasmuch as "the Northern revoltosos believe implicitly that Orozco is the only man who can grant to them the general distribution of the lands, not accomplished although solemnly promised last year by Madero in the famous document of San Luis Potosi." "Regeneracion" has little liking for Orozco, considering him as being financed by the Terrazas-Creel and other "cientifico" interests, which are struggling desperately to get their confiscated lands. We believe, however, that Orozco's followers are composed largely of men who have joined him under the belief that he will overthrow Madero, and that the way will thus be paved for a settlement of the supreme agrarian question. Orozco's triumph is a matter on which the Mexican Liberal Party is not enthusiastic, for it holds that the defeat of his forces will mean their scattering throughout the country as guerrilla bands, thus promoting still further the existing discontent and hastening that final and radical solution of the agrarian question which is ultimately inevitable. It is needless to say that we have not the slightest idea that the agrarian problem can be settled by any victory Orozco may achieve. The "Times" correspondent is also convinced that Orozco's defeat will mean an indefinite extension of guerrilla warfare.

Rich Want Intervention.

On the subject of intervention he remarks that "the better classes prefer the intervention of the United States to the anarchy that seems imminent." This is entirely natural, inasmuch as the high-sounding words, money talks in their ears more persuasively than ever patriotism can. On the other hand he enlarges on the bitter anti-American feeling prevalent among the masses, but acknowledges that hitherto foreigners have been singularly free from molestation. With intervention, he maintains, the situation would be altered immediately, and he says: "The internal troubles would be forgotten immediately, and federals and rebels, bandits and outlaws, assassins and brigands of good blood and good training, will all unite to fight the gringo, possess from a trustworthy source the information that an agreement exists to day if Uncle Sam intervenes they will at once proceed to the amalgamation of the two contending forces."

Adossides goes on to state that the Mexican government is making enormous efforts to accumulate war supplies and recruit its army; all which is "officially explained as necessary to combat the revolutionists but is in reality to cope with the invasion from America regarded as inevitable." He adds: "My personal opinion is that in case of a declaration of war against Mexico Americans must not underestimate the fighting qualities of the Mexicans nor forget the sister republic to the south is a vast mountainous and arid country where hardships and suffering must be untold unless an invasion is made well prepared for the obstacles there existing, by an army composed of no less than 200,000 men. With that number of men Sam's fighting men pouring into Mexico all at the same time through El Paso, Eagle Pass, Lareda, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Puerto Mexico, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Salina Cruz, with ten warships on the Pacific and ten warships on the Atlantic, the telegraph wires cut off, and a march at given points to take the main cities, then divide the army for starving and exterminating the bandit forces in the mountainous districts, with good preparation and quick means of mobilization Mexico can be pacified in less than six months." Such is the amiable program of the special correspondent of a paper that from the first has been an outspoken champion of intervention.

Foreigners Not Persecuted.

The manager of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, one of the largest concerns in Sonora, indorses the statement that there has been, as yet, singularly little interference with Americans or other foreigners, his language being: "All the evidence tends to show that mining operations have been interfered with only where a state of war exists. Where conditions of war prevail not only mining but all other businesses naturally are bound to be impeded. But there has been no persecution." It is said that practically all American women have now left the country, but we anticipate that no one has taken into account the wives of poor and legitimate seers, who have no means to move against people of that class there will be happily little, if any, ill-feeling, the popular wrath being directed against the speculator.

Under date of May 12 the State department at Washington admitted that the transport Buford had on board two hundred American refugees from the West coast of Mexico, and May 11 the British sloop of war Algerine reached San Francisco from Equatorial Africa. Her captain, Francis Brooker, admitted that he had received orders to proceed to Mazatlan and rescue British refugees and look after British interests. From Mazatlan he was to proceed to other Mexican ports.

Secretary of State Knox was in Los Angeles, May 10, and gave an interview to K. McBean, representing prominent business men from Mexico.

He refused to talk for publication, saying: "Remember, there is one department of the United States government which cannot transact its business with publicity. The State department cannot tell what it is going to do or how it is going to do a thing." He also remarked that "the American refugees here make an impressive showing."

While awaiting Orozco's advance on Torreon the American press was full of the details of government preparations, all apparently looking toward intervention at an early date. For the past week it has occupied itself almost exclusively with accounts of the fierce fighting in progress. We have no conception that its silence points to a cessation of United States activity. In fact the evening papers of May 15 report United States army chiefs as in conference at El Paso.

At Last the Truth. We note that Gutierrez de Lara, the Socialist, who threw in his lot with Madero when Juarez fell, is attending the Socialist Party convention at Indianapolis, where he denounced in bitter terms his former idol. The "Los Angeles Record" reported him as saying: "Madero says he is for the people. He is a liar. He and his family are among the biggest land-lords in Mexico, and he has betrayed the Mexican people. The Mexican Revolution is bound to succeed within two months. Gen. Orozco is not the leader of the revolution. He is only an instrument in the hands of the real leaders. The American government would like to intervene in Mexico and save gentlemen having money and lands there that ought to belong to the people."

This outburst came in connection with a discussion on the land question. Mr. De Lara is now saying precisely what "Regeneracion" and the Mexican Liberal Party have been saying for more than a year, but that he has not saved them from being denounced or coldly boycotted by very allegedly revolutionary Socialists, from Debs to the gentleman in question. We have said the Mexican revolution was an economic revolution, and that its basis was the land question. Within a little more than twelve months our most relentless enemies have been forced to admit that we were right. For that we care nothing, any small squire we might have felt being swallowed up in satisfaction at the rapidity with which the Mexican Revolution has explained and justified itself. The Mexican Revolution is not, speaking strictly, a Mexican Revolution at all. It is the strike of a portion of the international proletariat against the barbarity of an economic system which speculates in and monopolizes the land without which neither man nor any other animal can live. We cherish the hope that Socialists and Single Taxers ultimately will recognize this truth, free themselves from race prejudice and do the Mexican, as a fighter in the front rank of this great cause, the justice that is his due.

CHRIST THE ECONOMIST.

"The act which led directly to the crucifixion of Jesus was his going into the temple and overturning the tables of the money changers. That brought to an open break the enmity which had long existed between him and the Jewish priests. There is a significance attached to that incident in the temple that most people do not understand. It was the custom of the priests at that particular season of the year to collect from the Jewish people a temple tax. The priests themselves had ordained that this tax could be paid only in Jewish money. There was very little of this money in the country, and what there was the priests, 'cornered,' compelling the members of the church to buy it from the Jewish Roman currency at a big premium. It was against this 'corner' that Jesus protested, and it was for that reason he charged that the priests had turned the house of prayer into a den of thieves. He was like the modern politician who assails the trusts; he achieves a great influence among common people, but he earns the bitter and secret hatred of great and powerful combinations." (Dr. Emil G. Hirsch in "Chicago Record Herald.")

STRICT IMPARTIALITY.

Washington, May 13.—With the return of Captain Frank R. McCoy, of the general army staff, to Washington from Mexico, it is reported and not denied that the plan of campaign now being followed by the federal troops against Orozco was drawn at the military war college in this city. It is hinted that the use of these plans by Madero was authorized by the United States.

On a number of occasions Secretary Stimson has made open admission of the remarkable fact that the administration has lent open assistance to the cause of Madero. ("Los Angeles Examiner.")

America wishes to see a strong government re-established in the City of Mexico. If the victory of Madero means that the beginning of the end is in sight, that a strong government capable of governing is holding the reins of power, the event will be joyfully hailed by every true lover of peace." ("Los Angeles Times.")

Will the United States
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Joseph Mikolasek

As part of the tragic struggle between the privileged and the disinherited, which has invaded all the world, we have to record the death and funeral of Joseph Mikolasek, who perished in San Diego as the result of a conflict with the police. The latter declare he was the aggressor, but those who should be in a position to know maintain stoutly that the police raided the house in which he lived, that an officer fired and wounded him and that the resistance he offered was in self-defense. His own dying statement was to that effect, and no one can read the accounts of what has been transpiring in San Diego without recognizing that the armed police have fallen habitually on the unarmed worker as the wolf falls on the lamb. Yet this is a country that has taken as its motto: "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

What appears certain is that Mikolasek had attempted to speak in the open air that night, that he had been assaulted and beaten by the police, that he had dragged himself with difficulty to the Socialist Party headquarters and thence home, whether he had been followed by the police. The authorities make a great point of the fact that Mikolasek armed himself with an ax. By what right do they instruct their agents to resort to violence on the slightest pretext, while expecting the worker to confine himself eternally to that passive resistance at which they themselves contemptuously scoff?

The body of our dead comrade—for he was a true comrade, since he struggled unflinchingly for the emancipation of the slave—was brought to Los Angeles and cremated at Rosedale cemetery. A procession composed of about 100 women and 1000 men followed the corpse from the I. W. W. headquarters, 781 San Pedro St., to its final destination. It carried the Red Flag, the I. W. W. flag and the "Land and Liberty" banner of the Mexican Liberal Party, while such mottoes as the following were borne aloft conspicuously: "Our silence in the grave will be more powerful than the voice you strangle today;" "The defenders of liberty are jailed and murdered. The vigilantes will go far;" "Our fellow workers who were murdered in the fight for free speech in San Diego;" "With the suppression of free speech our liberties are gone."

The first of these mottoes is the prophesy uttered by August Spies more than twenty-five years ago, but plutocracy should not cherish the delusion that its victims will be long content to speak only from the grave. Emma Goldman delivered an address at I. W. W. hall, and at the cemetery Irene Smith spoke in English and Odilon Luna in Spanish. All three speakers made a deep impression on their audience, the note struck being that of indignant revolt as opposed to idle grief. With similar thought the procession marched to the music of the Marseillaise, and the numerous floral tributes were chiefly red.

COOKING REVOLUTION.

The manager of the estate of the late "Lucky" Baldwin has given out a statement, according to which five years ago it was questionable if the property would fetch the indebtedness against it, whereas today there is a net surplus of \$20,000,000. The property consists of real estate near Los Angeles, for one portion of which an offer of \$2,250,000 was refused shortly after Baldwin's death, three years ago. For the last eight months there has been a standing offer of \$7,250,000 for that piece of property, and the value of the Santa Anita Ranch and other parts of the estate is said to have trebled within the last three years.

Baldwin has been in his grave, the widow and her children have been laid to rest, but the estate has been created for the benefit of heirs who have not done one stroke of work. How palpably unjust! Yet this is what has been going on, under the reign of high finance, in Mexico; it is what is going on all over the United States. Enormous fortunes flowing into the coffers of the idle few by the automatic working of a system of monopoly that is eating out the nation's heart!

The same day's paper that gives the foregoing information contains a pathetic account of the struggle by an aged couple to save themselves from being ejected from part of the Baldwin estate by the aforesaid manager. They squatted on it more than twenty-five years ago; reclaimed it from the wild; reared a family on it, one of whom is now in San Quentin for defending what they considered theirs, and Baldwin's heirs, who find themselves \$20,000,000 richer than they expected, propose to turn them out. Out of such materials revolutions, and bloody revolutions, are constructed, despite all the resolutions against violence that the Socialist Party wastes its time in passing. As their own man, Charles Edward Russell, wrote recently in "The Coming Nation": "No; we do not threaten violence. But history does, and that is infinitely more important than anything that can be said by feeble man."

FAMILIES IN NEED.

We have received from I. W. W. headquarters, Chicago, notice that Basilia Franco, 308 Fifth St., El Paso, Texas, will be glad to receive contributions toward the support of those dependent on Comrades Palomares, Dorame, Lomas and Franco, recently sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Leavenworth penitentiary for violation of the neutrality laws. These men were all members of the I. W. W., had been earnest workers in the labor cause and battles for "Land and Liberty" in Mexico. Of Palomares we wrote last week; but all were good men.

"I could not have spoiled your drink," pleaded the lamb, "for you were standing above me, and water runs down hill." "Do you dare to argue with me?" roared the wolf, and gobbled him up.

SUGGESTIVE BERGERISMS.
"France has adopted a platform by which they guarantee small farmers possession of their lands under Socialism—which is wrong. In the first place that guarantee would not be worth anything, because the grandchildren would not be ruled by any such guarantee. Secondly, it is not Socialistic."

"The great trouble is that Marx falls down on the question of agriculture. We have to admit it." "We figured that concentration would take place the same way in agriculture that it does in the factory. That is where we were wrong. The introduction of farm machinery brought about an entirely different condition."

"We must have some kind of farmers' program. It has been said that we guarantee the farmer possession of his land. I have looked this over carefully and Morgan is mistaken. We did not. But we must have some sort of program."

POLITICAL ASYLUM.

While not at all enamored of Charles Edward Russell as a Socialist politician, (he is not one at heart), we have the greatest respect for him as a newspaper man who understands how the oracle is worked. On those lines he always turns out stuff studying, and he can put his hand to no better task than the exposing of the persevering attempts to abolish that right of political asylum which for generations this country considered sacred. As has pointed out in "The Coming Nation," there has been covertly introduced an amendment to the Immigration Bill now pending in the United States Senate, which amendment provides that the government shall have the power to deport any foreign-born persons who may have conspired here to overthrow by violence the government of any country with which the United States is at peace.

Under that amendment, which doubtless will be adopted, the editor of this section could be handed over to Madero, although he has lived in this country thirty years and although Madero only twelve months ago was a revolutionist in arms. He objects. With the rising of the storm it was inevitable that governments, as defenders of privilege and enemies to the rights of man, would draw closer together. That, however, is no reason why we should not fight to the death all propositions to hand over to such animals as the Russian bear and Mexican hyena the few who have the sense and ambition to struggle for a civilized existence.

When Mr. Roosevelt swore by all his Gods that never, never, never would he be again a candidate, quite a number of innocent people believed him. But—

When Plutocracy declares that never, never, never has it dreamed of invading Mexico quite a number of innocent people have believed it. But—

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. Hitherto the Junta has made practically no effort to defend itself, being absorbed in its general agitation work. Events, however, have developed that make a stubborn fight imperative, since we have to bring certain facts before the public through the medium of the court; facts that will throw much light on the influences that have been at work behind the scenes.

Such appeals as we have made in the past have been almost entirely for the general propaganda, but we must now collect "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.

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.