

Regeneración

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JOSEPH MIKOLASEK

La Autoridad, se dice, sirve para que no nos matemos los unos a los otros, para impedir que el fuerte abuse del débil, para que no retrocedamos al salvajismo. ¡Vij! mentira! La Autoridad sirve para garantizar a los burgueses el tranquilo disfrute del oro que han acumulado haciendo que el pobre se desolara en los duros trabajos de la mina; en las malas tareas del taller, de la fundición y de la fábrica; en la enervante faena del jornalero de la vía férrea ó del campo. ¡La prueba? ¡Ahí está la Autoridad de San Diego, California!

El sindicato de trabajadores conocido con el nombre de Industrial Workers of the World (Trabajadores Industriales del Mundo), trata de hacer progresar su organización y para ello hace uso de una de las garantías constitucionales de este país: la libertad de palabra. Pero aquí, como en todas partes, para el pobre no hay más que cargas, obligaciones, deberes, mientras para los ricos quedan todas las libertades y todos los derechos. La libertad política es una mentira aquí también, porque falta la base de todas las libertades: la libertad económica.

Los I. W. W. luchan para obtener la libertad económica, y es natural que su propaganda tienda a clavar en la mente de los desheredados la conciencia de clase; es natural que su propaganda vaya directamente dirigida contra el actual sistema basado en la desigualdad. Esto, forzosamente, disgusta a los burgueses, cuya digestión es perturbada por el clamoroso grito de más intensos de los que tienen hambre y quieren que concluya la explotación del hombre por el hombre, por que así fin todo ser humano tenga su asiento en el gran banquete de la vida.

La burguesía de los Estados Unidos ha declarado, pues, guerra a muerte a los I. W. W., y, naturalmente, cuenta con la ayuda de la Autoridad.

Los I. W. W. han tenido que sostener y están sosteniendo una lucha titánica, en este siglo y en este país, por conquistar para ellos lo que ya está conquistado y que sólo aprovecha a la burguesía: la libertad de palabra. San Diego, California, ha sido el teatro de su actividad en estas últimas semanas. Fuertemente unida la burguesía de San Diego, y apoyada por la Autoridad, se comenzó por arrastrar a la cárcel a cuanto orador subía al cajón para hacer uso de la palabra en pro del proletariado, hasta que ya hubo lugar donde encerrar a esos bravos luchadores. De varios Estados de la Unión Americana acudieron centenares y centenares de miembros de la I. W. W. a San Diego para ocupar los puestos de los que iban siendo arrestados. Entonces la Autoridad recurrió a medios vergonzosos para derrotar a los sindicalistas: los bomberos lanzaban gruesos chorros de agua sobre los oradores, sin fijarse en que muchas mujeres, ancianos y niños eran igualmente objeto de ese salvaje tratamiento. De esa manera disolvían los mítines, cuando no cargaban los esbirros sobre los sindicalistas para disolver el mitin á golpes. Pero como á pesar de todo, los I. W. W. no abandonaron su empresa, entonces se les arrestó por centenares, y de una manera completamente arbitraria, se les condujo á pie y hacéndoles sufrir toda clase de humillaciones y de ultrajes, hacia los límites del Condado de San Diego, forzándolos á internarse á otros condados bajo la amenaza de fusilarlos si volvían á San Diego. La agitación por la libertad de palabra siguió, á pesar de tan villanos atentados. Las golpizas y los malos tratamientos á los I. W. W., así como los arrestos, han continuado, hasta culminar con el alvoso asesinato que, se dice, unos detectives cometieron en la persona de Joseph Mikolasek. Este compañero, según se nos informa, lleno de fe en el triunfo de la santa causa de los desheredados, abordó el cajón para hacer uso de la palabra. Como una avalancha cayó sobre él un enjambre de esbirros, golpeándolo de la manera más infame en presencia de un montón de borregos que, por su actitud de bestias de atajo, de mulos incautas de comprender el alcance que aquel atentado tendría sobre la libertad de todos, porque permanecer cruzados de brazos en presencia de una injusticia es tanto como dar aliento á los tiranos para que cometan otras y otras más, merecían mejor la paliza que en aquellos momentos que trataba los huesos de un digno apóstol de la redención del proletariado mundial.

Se nos dice que, medio muerto, Mikolasek se encaminó hacia el edificio de la Local Socialista de San Diego, donde él salió poco después, viéndose agredido por dos detectives que disparaban sus pistolas sobre él. La víctima echó una rápida mirada á su alrededor, y encontrando una hacha, echó mano de ella y se arrojó sobre uno de sus agresores, á quien le partió el hombre, pero atribuido á balaños como estaba ya, cayó al suelo

cuando vivo, amasó con sus manos y con su inteligencia el oro que derrochan los ricos en sus vicios, y, muerto, impotente para continuar la guerra contra el capitalismo, beneficia igualmente á la ladrona burguesía. La burguesía, pues, saca provecho lo mismo de la vida que de la muerte de los proletarios rebeldes. ¡Maldita sea la burguesía!

RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

Para los que "Dudan"

Nuestro querido maestro, el viejo camarada Pedro Kropotkin, ha dirigido á Juan Grave una carta de la que tomamos los siguientes párrafos: "Hay en el norte de México un movimiento revolucionario bastante serio entre los campesinos, que el gobierno reaccionario no es capaz de dominar. Hay expropiaciones contra los señores llevadas á cabo por colonos indígenas. Se libran de tiempo en tiempo batallas, y no es solamente REGENERACION quien habla de estas batallas. Se me envían de Los Angeles varios periódicos mexicanos, de diversas opiniones, marcándoseme los pasajes concernientes á encuentros entre las tropas del gobierno y los insurgentes, encuentros que los hay á cada momento y no siempre resultan en favor de los primeros.

"Regresa sería tal vez el término más correcto para designar estos encuentros, pues la palabra "batalla" debe aplicarse á encuentros entre fuerzas más numerosas. Pero sería formarse una idea absolutamente falsa de lo que son todos los movimientos agrarios, comprendiendo en ellos los de Julio y Agosto de 1789, si no se quisiera ver que el movimiento del norte de México tiene el carácter que todas las insurrecciones campesinas han tenido siempre.

"Esto me explica por qué algunos

amigos están desilusionados de la revolución mexicana.

"Como tantos otros amigos italianos, rusos, etc., etc., ellos han soñado probablemente con campañas garibaldinas, y no han encontrado tal cosa en México. En las planicies, en las campiñas apacibles, se desconfió (y con razón) de los extranjeros, y—de tiempo en tiempo—ya aquí, ya á veinte leguas al este ó al sur ó al norte de este lugar, con siete ó ocho días de intervalo, otra aldea ataca á los explotadores y se apodera de la tierra. Después, veinte ó treinta días más tarde, llega un destacamento de soldados del "orden" que ejecuta á los rebeldes, quema la aldea, y, en el momento en que regresa "victorioso", cae en una emboscada de la cual no escapa sino dejando á la mitad de los soldados muertos ó heridos.

"He aquí lo que es un movimiento campesino. Desgraciadamente los nuevos démos, (ó tal vez el noventa y nueve por ciento) de los anarquistas, no conciben la revolución sino en la forma de combates en las barricadas ó de expediciones triunfales garibaldinas.

Esta interesante carta viene publicada en el número de "Les Temps Nouveaux", de París, del cual es gerente Juan Grave, correspondiente al 27 del pasado Abril.

De tiempo en tiempo venía publicando Juan Grave remitidos de personas que se decían bien informadas de la situación en México; pero que han probado no saber ni donde tienen las narices. Esas personas negaban la existencia del formidable movimiento económico que se está desarrollando en México, y, por lo mismo, no hacían pasar como embauadores.

Ahora, Juan Grave debe comprender que sus corresponsales lo engañaron.

RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

NUESTROS MARTIRES

Los compañeros Juan Espinosa y Espiridión Herrera, pertenecientes á la guerrilla libertaria que opera en el nordeste de Chihuahua, fueron comisionados para obtener provisiones para la guerrilla. Un miserable, llamado Espiridión Molina, tenía que conducirlos al lugar en que habían de obtener las provisiones. Molina se hacía pasar entre los compañeros, como partidario de la causa de los trabajadores y no se le desconfiaba. Contratos de ir á desempeñar la comisión, siguieron nuestros compañeros al traidor Molina. Este, en lugar de conducirlos hacia donde ellos querían, los llevó á un lugar llamado Bosque Bonito, donde se encuentra una madriguera de soldados maderistas. Espinosa y Herrera fueron hechos prisioneros inmediatamente y fusilados en el acto.

Esta vil traición no debe quedar sin castigo, hermanos desheredados. No han sido unos perros los que han muerto. Ellos eran soldados generosos de la Revolución Social; ellos eran vuestros hermanos, porque eran proletarios; ellos marcharon á la lucha para liberar á vosotros y á vuestras familias de la miseria y de la tiranía.

También corre el rumor de que el compañero Higinio Tanguma ha muerto en el Estado de Tamaulipas, batándose contra los federales. Basados por la gloria, mueren los libertarios. ¡Adelante! La redención de la humanidad se consigue con el sacrificio de los buenos. ¡Adelante!

La Ladrona Burguesía

Todavía—hay!—trabajadores que dicen: "si no fuera por los ricos que ocupan nuestros brazos, nos moriríamos de hambre". Y esos inconscientes trabajadores sienten cariño por el bribón que les paga un salario de hambre como precio de su trabajo, sin darse cuenta de que están siendo vilmente explotados.

Para que los trabajadores se den cuenta de que es un verdadero robo el que sufren por parte de los patrones, nos bastará hablar, por lo pronto, de la industria del betabel. Un acre de tierra produce diez toneladas de betabel, que el patrón vende á la fábrica de azúcar á razón de \$5.00 la tonelada, obteniendo de esa manera, por cada acre, un total de \$50.00. Veamos ahora los gastos hechos por el patrón: para sembrar un acre se necesita \$1.00 de semilla de betabel; el trabajo de arar y sembrar un acre, es pagado á \$1.25; el desahije, por acre, cuesta \$3.75; las escardas, que son dos, cuestan por total, \$2.50; "apear", ó sea cortar las hojas del betabel, cuesta \$0.60 tonelada, y como un acre produce diez toneladas, el total, por acre, es la cantidad de \$6.00; acarreo, \$10.00 poco más ó menos por las diez toneladas de cada acre. Todos estos gastos hacen un total de \$24.50, y como el patrón recibe de la fábrica \$50.00 por las diez toneladas de betabel que produce el acre, resulta que le queda un beneficio de \$25.50, sin haberse deslomado en el trabajo, sin haber arrojado una gota de sudor, sin haberse sacrificado. Ese dinero se lo embolsa por pasarse la vida fumando buenos puros, hartándose de excelentes manjares, bebiendo los mejores vinos y prostitui-

rándose con su sangre de vuestra sangre y carne de vuestra carne; con los hilos del quehido, los esclavos que prefieren morir mejor que decaer á sus hijos una herencia de humillación y de hambre.

José Jiménez, la Autoridad de la Colonia de Pílares, Chihuahua, es el autor moral de este crimen. No hay que olvidarlo. Los que fusilaron á nuestros compañeros son Juan Ramos y un tal Sánchez. ¡No hay que olvidarlos tampoco!

Duerman tranquilos nuestros hermanos, que su sacrificio hará arder de ólera muchos pechos proletarios. Desheredados, ¡la venganza!

Hemos sabido, como mero rumor, que nuestro estimado compañero Tirso de la Toba, ha sido muerto en un encuentro con los federales en la Baja California.

El trabajo del betabel es uno de los más duros y casi todo él está desempeñado por mexicanos en los Estados de California, Colorado y otros de este país. El desahije, principalmente, es el más fatigoso por la posición en que tiene que desempeñarlo el trabajador. Ese trabajo consiste en ir quitando del surco las plantas del betabel, dejando solamente una de ellas de seis en seis pulgadas. Como las plantas son demasiado pequeñas, el trabajador no puede ir desahijando de pie, sino que tiene que hacerlo en cuclillas ó de rodillas, como mejor puede, y así se pasa el día, doblado, caminando trabajosamente bajo los rayos de un sol de muerte, sin pensar en otra cosa que no sea su martirio, sintiendo escalofríos al reparar en el al día siguiente se le espera el mismo tormento. Cuando concluye la obra del desahije, estos esforzados creadores de la riqueza social, se encuentran con las rodillas llagadas y los riñones hechos pedazos.

Esta tarea del desahije, es doblemente pesada por el hecho de que los burgueses, para hacer menos gastos, obligan al desahijador á limpiar de yerbas dos pulgadas de terreno á los lados de las hileras de plantas, pues las máquinas escardadoras no pueden escardar hasta el pie de la planta y Ricardo Falcó Mayor, Apartado número 638, San José, Costa Rica.

En un acre de tierra se siembran 138 surcos de 69 yardas de largo, de manera que en un acre, se tendría que hacer un recorrido de nueve mil quinientas veintidós yardas; pero como el operador va trabajando en dos surcos á la vez, su recorrido es de la mitad, ó sean cuatro mil setecientos sesenta y una yardas, más de dos mil y media que el desahijador tiene que recorrer de rodillas, en cuclillas, arrastrándose, sufriendo las torturas del sol que le hierve la sangre, le atormenta los sesos, quebrantado, aniquilado, desfalleciendo. Un hombre no puede desahijar un acre en un día ni en dos y á veces ni en tres. Los más hábiles logran acabar la tarea en dos días y medio, y esos son unos cuantos, de manera que, por ese trabajo brutal, de presidiario, el trabajador gana cerca de \$0.75 centavos diarios, y aun á veces ni eso, porque se dan muchos casos en que la burguesía no paga á los trabajadores un solo centavo.

Todo el trabajo del betabel es pesado, pero sería cansado referir la manera en que cada uno se verifica. Basta con lo asentado para ver que los ricos nos roban y nos beben la sangre á los pobres. ¡Y todavía así hay quienes consideran á los patrones como á sus segundos padres!

RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

Al renovarse las operaciones de guerra entre el ejército de Orozco y las de Huerta, estas últimas infligieron una seria derrota á aquellas en Conejos, Estado de Durango, en la que perecieron 600 rebeldes; apoderándose los federales de diez cañones, veinte carros y un gran número de fusiles, caballos, monturas y bombas de dinamita. También tuvieron un serio reves las fuerzas orozquistas que manda el traidor Inés Salazar, en un cañón cercano á Cuatro Ciénegas, Estado de Coahuila. Estas dos derrotas impidieron á los rebeldes completar el sitio de Torreón y mientras las fuerzas de Orozco retrocedieron hacia el norte sobre la vía del Central, Salazar con 500 hombres solamente de los 2,500 que tenía antes de ser derrotado cerca de Cuatro Ciénegas, emprendió su marcha hacia Rellano, donde se encuentra el grueso del ejército de Orozco. La derrota de Salazar fue tremenda. Cuando marchaban sus fuerzas victoriosas sobre Monclova, fueron sorprendidas en una emboscada tendida por los federales, teniendo que dispersarse los mil hombres de la columna y muchos de estos, perdidos en el Bolsón de Mapimi, murieron de sed. Algunas partidas de dispersos se han presentado al cuartel general en Jiménez, donde Orozco las ha mandado desarmar y arrestar para que con la relación de la derrota, no siembren el pánico entre las filas.

No obstante estas derrotas, hábiles movimientos de las columnas mandadas por César Canales y el traidor Emilio P. Campa, han logrado cortar la retirada de los victoriosos ejército de Huerta que marchaba hacia Torreón á atacar el fuerte rebelde de Rellano. Ahora, Huerta, preocupado, ha pedido auxilios á la ciudad de México, auxilios que es materialmente imposible que se le envíen, y ó sigue su marcha hasta Rellano, donde será forzosamente derrotado, ó regresa á Torreón, pero para ello tiene que acabar con la gente de Campa, de Canales y de otros jefes orozquistas, cosa que no les facilita.

La situación en el resto del país donde la fuerza rebelde no está en manos de unos cuantos sinvergüenzas como el ejército de Orozco, es cada vez más seria para los intereses de la burguesía y el prestigio de la Autoridad. En Yucatán continúan los peones incendiando las haciendas de henequén y poniendo bombas de dinamita en las casas de los más odiados caciques; los rebeldes de los Estados de Oaxaca, Puebla, Morelos, México, Guerrero y otros están protegiendo las armas que los federales tratan de destruir para que las poblaciones no se echen sobre las cosechas, y obligarlas á rendirse por hambre; los combates muerden todos los días en el resto de los Estados.

Uno de los sucesos más importantes es, sin duda, la ruptura completa entre Emilio Vázquez Gómez y Pascual Orozco. Como consecuencia de esta ruptura, todos los vazquistas que había en el Estado de Chihuahua han tenido que huir á los Estados Unidos, perseguidos por Orozco. Vázquez Gómez ha tenido que regresar á San Antonio. Este hecho ha quedado aniquilado políticamente como "Bernardo Reyes".

Gonzalo Enríle, el agente financiero de Pascual Orozco, tuvo un disgusto con el dictador de Chihuahua, quien lo mandó asesinar. Enríle fue asaltado en la calle por varios asesinos, recibiendo varias puñaladas y balazos. Se cree que Enríle iba á revelar las aritméticas de Orozco para conseguir dinero de los "científicos" que Orozco, temeroso de que al hacerse esa revelación, se volterearan las tropas contra él, no resistió en mandar á su agente financiero. Sabido es que Orozco ha recibido millones de pesos de los "científicos" (porfiristas) para hacer su movimiento.

Pascual Orozco está probando ser

"Renovación"

Hemos recibido el número 32 de esta importante revista quincenal de Sociología, Arte y Ciencia que se publica en San José de Costa Rica, la cual contiene estos trabajos: "Solidaridad", "Fraternidad", Anselmo Lorenzo; "Solidaridad: Instrucción, Libertad, Igualdad, Fraternidad, Conclusión", A. Pellicer Paraire; "El sainete electoral", José Ingenieros; "Para hacer reflexión", Reclus, Lú; "Bhartrihari", "El alba", José T. Ortega; "Ninas y pájaros", Teresa Masterrer C.; "De todo y de todos", E. J. R.

En el próximo número se publicará "El Quijote revolucionario" por Anselmo Lorenzo.

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Todo proletario debe suscribirse á "BRAZO Y CEREBRO", revista anarquista que va á ver la luz pública en Nueva York.

No debe faltar en los hogares de los trabajadores.

Envíese hoy mismo cualquier cantidad á Juan Martínez, 270 West 4th St., New York, N. Y., para que dicho periódico salga cuanto antes.

La Situación en Estos Momentos

La Revolución se prolonga; muchas negociaciones han cerrado sus puertas; extensísimas regiones han quedado sin cultivo este año; las provisiones comienzan á escasear, y es necesario, mexicanos, que penseis seriamente en salvaros del hambre. Los Estados del sur, siendo indudablemente los que menos sufran con motivo de la Revolución, al menos en las regiones donde la tierra ha quedado, de hecho, en poder de los proletarios que la trabajan ahora por su cuenta. Lo mismo ocurre en la región del Yaqui en el Estado de Sonora; en el Partido de Cuernavaca, del Estado de Durango y en diversas regiones de otros Estados del interior del país; pero lo que se produce, apenas alcanzará para cubrir las necesidades de los habitantes de esas regiones, quedando el resto del país azotado por el hambre, muchos niños y muchos ancianos morirán por falta de alimentación adecuada; muchas mujeres se prostituirán para salvarse del hambre.

Necesario es, pues, que el trabajo no se interrumpa con motivo de la lucha armada. ¿Que los hacendados suspenden los trabajos agrícolas? pues que los proletarios tomen las haciendas y las trabajen por su cuenta; como lo están haciendo los bravos trabajadores de las regiones en que la tierra está siendo cultivada con el fusil al hombro. Se corre el riesgo de ser fusilado, es cierto; pero no es preferible morir de una vez á sufrir la prolongada agonía de la miseria?

Es una estupidez estar pisando una tierra tan rica, y morir de hambre porque el amo ha suspendido los trabajos con motivo de la Revolución, y se ha marchado al extranjero con lo más que pudo reunir en valores, cuando basta con dirigirse al cuarto de los aperos, tomar los instrumentos que se necesitan para el trabajo y ponerse en seguida á labrar la tierra.

Es una estupidez apretarse el vientre para aplacar las mordidas del hambre, porque el burgués cierra la fábrica con motivo de la Revolución, para largarse al extranjero á comerse lo que robó á los trabajadores, cuando basta con echar la puerta abajo, ocupar su puesto cada operario y continuar la producción.

No; el trabajo no debe ser interrumpido. Cierra un burgués alguna negociación; á tomarla, si no se ha tenido el valor de tomarla desde antes de que se intentase cerrarla.

Por lo expuesto no se crea que solamente debe ser tomado lo que "pertenece" á los burgueses que se han marchado al extranjero. Debe ser tomado todo, todo: las tierras, las aguas, los montes, las casas, las minas, las fábricas, los talleres, los medios de transportación. Todos los proletarios deben desconocer el derecho de propiedad individual y ponerse á trabajar como cosa propia lo que estaban trabajando para los amos.

Las circunstancias son magníficas para la expropiación que es lo único que os salvará del hambre, mexicanos. Tomado todo desde luego. No matéis en promesas de caudillos. A todos esos voladores de dinamita, adoptados el Manifiesto de 23 de Septiembre de 1911.

RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

GUERRA AL CAPITAL

—El mineral La Puerta, Distrito de la Luz, á corta distancia de Guanajuato, capital del Estado del mismo nombre, fué asaltado y tomado por unos cincuenta revolucionarios que se crean formen parte de las fuerzas revolucionarias que se hallan acampadas en el cerro del "Huilot", donde han establecido su Cuartel General. Las casas de los principales vecinos (burgueses) del mineral, fueron completamente saqueadas.

—La ciudad de Irapuato, Gto., fué atacada por unos cien revolucionarios que encontraron tenaz resistencia de parte de los esbirros de la guarnición, reforzados por los burgueses de la localidad, hasta ser rechazados después de dos horas de tiroteo. Hubo doce muertos y un regular número de heridos de ambas fuerzas contendientes. Entre los muertos revolucionarios el hizo Teniente Coronel. Puede el cuerpo del viejo y valeroso compañero Germán López, que formó parte de un pequeño grupo de once libe-

un asesino de la peor clase. Todos los días hay ejecuciones de soldados que, por cualquier motivo, ya no quieren estar en sus filas.

Madero ha enviado comisiones de paz á Orozco. Si este mentecato firmase la paz, la Revolución seguiría No; habrá paz mientras los pobres sufran hambre y tiranía, y la paz burguesa no garantiza á los pobres el derecho de vivir.

Pueden los farsantes firmar tratados de paz: ellos, los farsantes, no son la Revolución. La Revolución es el resultado de la miseria y de la opresión.

Rebeldes: antes de que vuestros jefes firmen los tratados de paz, pasados los pasados.

RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

EL HAMBRE

La Revolución se prolonga; muchas negociaciones han cerrado sus puertas; extensísimas regiones han quedado sin cultivo este año; las provisiones comienzan á escasear, y es necesario, mexicanos, que penseis seriamente en salvaros del hambre. Los Estados del sur, siendo indudablemente los que menos sufran con motivo de la Revolución, al menos en las regiones donde la tierra ha quedado, de hecho, en poder de los proletarios que la trabajan ahora por su cuenta. Lo mismo ocurre en la región del Yaqui en el Estado de Sonora; en el Partido de Cuernavaca, del Estado de Durango y en diversas regiones de otros Estados del interior del país; pero lo que se produce, apenas alcanzará para cubrir las necesidades de los habitantes de esas regiones, quedando el resto del país azotado por el hambre, muchos niños y muchos ancianos morirán por falta de alimentación adecuada; muchas mujeres se prostituirán para salvarse del hambre.

Necesario es, pues, que el trabajo no se interrumpa con motivo de la lucha armada. ¿Que los hacendados suspenden los trabajos agrícolas? pues que los proletarios tomen las haciendas y las trabajen por su cuenta; como lo están haciendo los bravos trabajadores de las regiones en que la tierra está siendo cultivada con el fusil al hombro. Se corre el riesgo de ser fusilado, es cierto; pero no es preferible morir de una vez á sufrir la prolongada agonía de la miseria?

Es una estupidez estar pisando una tierra tan rica, y morir de hambre porque el amo ha suspendido los trabajos con motivo de la Revolución, y se ha marchado al extranjero con lo más que pudo reunir en valores, cuando basta con dirigirse al cuarto de los aperos, tomar los instrumentos que se necesitan para el trabajo y ponerse en seguida á labrar la tierra.

Es una estupidez apretarse el vientre para aplacar las mordidas del hambre, porque el burgués cierra la fábrica con motivo de la Revolución, para largarse al extranjero á comerse lo que robó á los trabajadores, cuando basta con echar la puerta abajo, ocupar su puesto cada operario y continuar la producción.

No; el trabajo no debe ser interrumpido. Cierra un burgués alguna negociación; á tomarla, si no se ha tenido el valor de tomarla desde antes de que se intentase cerrarla.

Por lo expuesto no se crea que solamente debe ser tomado lo que "pertenece" á los burgueses que se han marchado al extranjero. Debe ser tomado todo, todo: las tierras, las aguas, los montes, las casas, las minas, las fábricas, los talleres, los medios de transportación. Todos los proletarios deben desconocer el derecho de propiedad individual y ponerse á trabajar como cosa propia lo que estaban trabajando para los amos.

Las circunstancias son magníficas para la expropiación que es lo único que os salvará del hambre, mexicanos. Tomado todo desde luego. No matéis en promesas de caudillos. A todos esos voladores de dinamita, adoptados el Manifiesto de 23 de Septiembre de 1911.

RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

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 and many 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 unintelligent 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.

Torreón 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 Mapimi, 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 Mapimi, which they captured, defeating 1500 federals. Mapimi, as stated previously, is a most important point, being one of Torreón'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 Mapimi, 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 Torreón 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 Torreón, 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 between Orozco and the federals that 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 Torreón 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 rapidly 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.")

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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 children in their clutch, have simply lain there, as they lay for ages before monopoly set its claws on them; within three years a surplus of \$20,000,000 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."

The foregoing are from Congressman Berger's contribution to the discussion of the land question at the Socialist convention of May, 1910. The quotations are from the report given in the "Chicago Daily Socialist." Read them and ask yourself where Berger and his party stand on the all-important land question. The conundrum is interesting.

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 long as our "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.