

Wanted, Thought and Pluck To Back It.

It has been a long and dreary day, devoted to the examination of, at least, a hundred labor exchanges, and the subsequent revision of copious notes and clippings. An attempt to get a bird's-eye view of a vast field of struggle, to mark the positions of the toilsome warring camps; to measure those advances of which we hear so much and for which we yearn so eagerly. A disappointing day. To put it in a nutshell, the fire against the common enemy seems ill-directed and by no means hot enough. On the other hand, the fighting among ourselves is more than spirited. It reeks with personalities, and shows conclusively that the American labor movement is still steeped to the lips in hero worship. Haywood at this moment is a central target for fulsome adulation and venomous abuse.

If one is to believe the "Cigarmakers' Journal," the "Labor Leader" of Dubuque, the "Toledo Union Leader," and other organs that advertise themselves conspicuously as champions of the American Federation of Labor, the I. W. W. is a good deal worse than even the "Los Angeles Daily Times" believes. From the three papers just named one learns that it is a "bummy;" that it is engaged in a "wildcat propaganda imported from the lower regions of Europe;" that it cries "long and loud for the mazzama;" that St. John calls for volunteers to aid the Little Falls and similar struggles, he is really calling for "a crowd of huskies with good appetites, to eat the strikers out of house and home." With this, of course, is contrasted the safe and sane policy of the older organization, which "does not favor the destruction of wealth, but favors a fairer and more equal distribution." Judging from certain editorials the idea is that if Rockefeller's money-tail can be shorn of a few straggling feathers the millennium will be here.

One can understand the Socialist Party being in a fever over Haywood, and doubtless many feel that he should get out of a political combination for which he has, at heart, no use. They hold that it smacks of subterfuge, and that it deludes thousands into the belief that the Socialist Party is resolved to abolish the present system at any cost. Such a criticism may be passed quite honestly, and especially by those who consider trust in politics a delusion which examination of existing evidence would kill. But the editorial attacks on Haywood, contained in the Western Federation of Miners' official organs are of a different kind. Apparently the writers want to show their loyalty to the conservatives, and can find no charge too personally gross to hurl against their former God. It is always so with hero worshippers. Today they idolize, that tomorrow they may smash.

The labor papers selected for examination are strictly representative; they cover the whole country; almost without exception—yes, I will write my honest judgment—they are sloppy and spineless, abounding in big words, and destitute of all bigness of spirit; a whine in the wilderness of thought. What ails the world is saying that we smother under an avalanche of laws, and are bled to death by lawyer-politicians, our ordinary labor editors are writing gushers over the thousand and one labor-legislation fakes which fill the intelligent with unspeakable disgust. Habitually they print cuts of local politicians, whose faces brand them instantly as what they are. They accompany these cuts with write-ups, from which guileless readers might suppose that the fate of a great emancipation movement depends on the popularity-hunting twaddle of such paltry gentry. There is not the slightest originality of thought; they trade on the shop-worn ideas that passed current fifty years ago, and thereby give conclusive proof that, to them, the magnificent literature developed during that period is still a sealed book they have been too indolent to open. What their readers have to feed on is lazily-written slush about the dignity of labor and the extortions of the capitalistic octopus; stuff an experienced newspaperman can dictate as fast as he can talk.

Syndicalism is an immense movement, which the plutocratic press is watching carefully, and on which it publishes luminous articles. Never yet have I seen it treated adequately in either American Federation of Labor or I. W. W. organs. On the other hand, English, French and Spanish labor papers constantly publish articles which deal with the subject in an impartially critical, historical and scientific manner. All over the world the land question is being recognized as of primary importance for it has been the prime cause of bitter revolutions in China, Russia, Mexico and other countries; to say nothing of its direct bearing on the economics of these United States. From all the papers passed under review I could get only one item on that subject which seemed worthy of reproduction, and it is published, most thankfully, in another column of this issue. And so it goes; the truth of the matter being that, in the vast majority of cases, our labor editors are local politicians, with all the timidity and narrowness which mark the breed.

Go through a long list of exchanges, as I do weekly, with a real anxiety to get clippings and establish relations with the papers to which such clippings are credited. You can get them, but you will discover that they are almost exclusively of one kind; almost exclusively of the muckraking order; statistics of the cost and ravages of war, the increase of crime, lunacy, suicide and preventible diseases; re-

lations respecting the white slave trade, child labor, and so forth. All that is highly useful, for it exhibits the picture of a social system in decay, and undermines confidence in the stability of our existing and barbarous institutions. It is highly useful, but it is taken from the capitalist press; is not original work; and, if the men in charge of America's labor press were really saturated with their task, they would produce original work despite themselves, and however poor or devoid of education they might have been. If they were truly in earnest they would write something worth the reading, for example, on the fraud of "charity;" they would criticize the thousand and one palliatives with which we are dosed, and discuss the entire philosophy of palliatives from the standpoint of their suffering clients; they would give us incisive paragraphs on the fundamental causes of the increasing poverty against which they clamor. This they rarely do; and it is not because the editors are poor or over-worked. It is because they are villagers; politicians, bounded by petty local schemes, out of some of which they hope to profit; modern Marthas, on a par with the lady whom Christ rebuked so sharply for losing sight of the great in her care for trifling details.

In these United States the labor press is not doing the drastic attacking work its supporters are entitled to expect; especially when one considers that often they are compelled to support it, whether they will or no. There is vast need for such an institution as the Syndicalist Literary Bureau, which should seek to tone it up; which should make it think, study and declare itself; which should ask for statements as to how it stands on fundamental questions; as to what it thinks of the causes against whose effects it rails; as to its attitude toward such foreign movements as the great struggle our Mexican brothers have been conducting, against crushing odds, across the border. We want definite opinions; editors no longer sitting on the fence and sheltering behind vague phrases. We want pledges as to their views on war; clear-cut statements as to how they would act if intervention in Mexico, passing into a more acute stage, should send workers across the Rio Grande to fight for Wall Street. These things are of vast importance to the workers, who want to know how far they can rely on their own press. If, on the other hand, the labor editors themselves do not know where their clients stand, it is their duty to find out; as does the capitalist press, which spares no pains to learn its masters' wishes and governs itself accordingly. On such a question as that of the workers' willingness to intervene in Mexico, and die for Wall Street, it would be easy to poll the vote. Moreover, it would be a first-class piece of propaganda.

WM. C. OWEN.

HER SLAVERY WORSE.

Cleveland, O., is, we believe, responsible for John D. Rockefeller, and one knows not how many other great and good men. It also boasts a Co-operative Employment Bureau, which has been investigating and has unearthed a charming state of things. The bureau calculates that a woman, dependent on her own earnings, cannot live decently in Cleveland on less than \$9.00 a week. It finds that there are 25,000 women employed in the city, and that the wages of the majority average \$6.22 a week, the remainder getting considerably less than \$1.00 a day.

In bag manufacturing establishments 228 women average 90 cents a day, working ten hours. Out of 2,307 employed in cotton and woolen establishments only nine receive as much as \$9.08 a week. No less than 621 women are working in iron foundries, at hard manual labor, and they average 85 cents a day. Probably comment is useless, but one cannot help expressing the hope that Woman will get more out of her admission to the arena of industry—"on terms of complete equality with man"—for which her earlier champions fought so strenuously.

The plain, straight truth is that the woman who has to earn her own living is worse off today than she was; that she knows it; that she hates it; that almost invariably she snatches eagerly at the first masculine hand that offers to pick her out of the dismal slough, and that in a very large percentage of cases she is not inclined to be squeamish as to the terms exacted.

TO SAVE ALDAMAS.

We have received from the "Alexander Aldamas Defense Committee" circular letters giving full particulars of the charges for which he has been in prison, awaiting trial, since July last; accounts of mass meetings held on his behalf, and urgent appeal for similar action throughout the country. Knowing how warmly the Italian element in Los Angeles has taken up his cause we trust that others will follow their example. In this case the trouble has grown out of conflict with the Shipowners' Trust, which is probably as iniquitous a combination as the Steel Trust itself, and one that members of the Marine Fireman's union, to which Aldamas belongs, has good reason to dread and hate. Few workers toil harder, or under more trying conditions, than do the firemen, and few are more abused.

The circulars inform us that money for the active prosecution of the committee's work is needed badly.

It is estimated that the total direct cost of the armies and navies of the world each year in time of peace is \$2,500,000,000, which equals the total valuation of the whole wheat and corn crops of the whole United States.—(New York Call.)

Our New Home.

Acting on behalf of numerous resident Mexicans and members of the Mexican Liberal Party, Romulo S. Carmona and J. F. Moncaleano have entered into a contract with Mr. A. R. Vitagliano for the renting of the premises formerly known as the Orphans' Home, situated on the northwest corner of Yale and Alpine Streets. The contract was signed Feb. 3, and a corps of Mexican workers was busy next morning, setting the place in order.

The applicant has kindly made us a present of the first month's rent, and for the succeeding twelve months we are to pay \$100 a month. Until that date—March 1, 1914—we have an option to purchase the property for \$50,000. Ten thousand dollars must be paid at the time we exercise such option, and subsequent payments are to be in sums of \$500, every six months thereafter, until \$25,000 shall have been paid. A deed will then be given, and a mortgage for the remaining \$25,000 taken, with interest at five per cent per annum.

It is further provided that, if, by March 1, 1914, we do not see our way to exercising our right of purchase we shall receive an extension of such right for twelve months, during which time we shall pay rent at the rate of \$150 a month. When we exercise our option the rent paid during the first year will be deducted from the purchase price. Various friends who have inspected the premises, and are regarded as excellent judges, consider that Comrades Carmona and Moncaleano have made a first-rate bargain. The property has a frontage of about 200 feet on each of the streets previously named. The building is a handsome, three-story brick, in two wings. There are, at least, four reception rooms, each of which will accommodate easily from 250 to 300 persons. There are many other rooms of large size, suitable for newspaper offices, the holding of the classes now in contemplation, etc. There is bedroom and kitchen accommodation for scores of people. Apart from these the basement offers an immense space—dry, well lit and with cement flooring in great part—which we should be able to turn to good account.

The building is of a most substantial character, and was erected only some seven years ago. It is equipped with all modern bathing facilities, gas, electric light, etc. The rooms are lofty, the ventilation could not be better, and, save for a few broken windows, the place is in good repair. We have insured it for \$20,000, and the insurance companies at once accepted it as an excellent risk.

There is a large playground, which was fitted up for the amusement of the children who formerly made this building their home. Here then we have a really unsurpassable opportunity of setting on foot an educational movement needed badly among the Mexicans, of whom there are fully 8,000 in Los Angeles alone. We have the halls in which unions and other societies can hold their meetings. We have all the conveniences for the development of a Modern School, language classes, and other educational and organizational arrangements that have been under consideration for some time past. "Regeneration" can be given the home it long has needed, and we can offer many of our friends rooming quarters enormously superior to those with which they have been compelled to satisfy themselves in this city of high rents.

Dr. Juan Creaghe has announced his intention of removing his medical dispensary into our building the moment it is ready for occupancy, and we understand that a barber's shop will be opened immediately. The building seems to us admirably adapted for several other occupations which will find plenty of customers if it becomes the general center where we hope to make our headquarters. It may be mentioned also that the property is situated in what is essentially the Italian quarter, and we have great hopes that the Italians, whose language is so closely allied to Spanish and who feel instinctively that they and the Mexicans are nearly related, will unite with us in making this co-operative effort the success it deserves to be. Both nationalities are largely strangers in a strange land; ignorant of the language, which they have to pick up as best they can; peculiarly liable, therefore, to be imposed on, and in need of all the assistance they can get from one another. We shall be greatly disappointed if we do not succeed in developing conditions which the Italian element will find it their interest to support and utilize.

In short, the Latin race has an immense representation in Los Angeles even now, and this will become vastly greater with the opening of the Panama Canal. At present it is largely helpless, and often in great difficulties, because almost entirely unorganized. This misfortune we have now an opportunity to remedy; or, to put it better, we can give those who are suffering from lack of organization an opportunity of remedying the evil for themselves.

Intervention! For Whom?

It is now an accepted fact that the Hearst papers aided by other yellow sheets of the master class caused the war with Spain. Because of the immense interests of the sugar trust and the allied interests of the Associated Press and their resulting help, the Hearst effort bore fruit in the death of hundreds of American workmen. And now it is Mexico. For weeks and months the dispatches of the Associated Press have been highly colored by the attempt to cause another war. Should sufficient public sentiment be aroused, the workmen of the United States will be asked to invade Mexico to murder Mexican workmen.

The recent and so-called revolution in Mexico was not a revolution but a "reform." Madero is a member of the master class. He reformed the government of Mexico in his own interest and against the interest of Diaz. The resulting change of masters accomplished nothing toward real freedom. So we find the real Mexican revolutionists fighting Madero as they fought Diaz, and for the same reasons.

Alleged reasons are advanced for intervention in Mexico. We will give them a thorough examination to determine if they are sufficient to induce the workmen of the United States to invade Mexico and to murder Mexican workmen.

A Vice-Consul Killed! A few weeks ago announcement was made in screaming headlines that the Mexicans had killed an American vice-consul. The inference to be drawn was that we should rush to Mexico to uphold our national prestige.

In February of 1909 the writer was in a small town in Northern Mexico. To the great detriment of his patriotism, he witnessed the event of the arrest of the United States vice-consul for being drunk and disorderly. Said foreign representative was so little known and respected that he spent twenty-four hours in jail before being recognized. The affair was hushed up for political reasons. The unsavory individual was a political parasite of some noble congressman and received protection.

Shall our workers murder and be murdered because of the faked up story of the killing of a vice-consul?

Again we hear the cry, "American killed in Mexico." Before rallying the workers to "revenge" we should find out who was really killed, what said person was doing, and the real reason for the killing. Many Americans in Mexico bring on their own fate. If they see fit to take certain chances and lose out, should it not be their own concern?

Is there any logic in killing 10,000 to avenge 1, when the one brought on his own fate?

The real reason at last! The real call to wholesale murder! The cry for help from master in need of protection!

Workers of the nation! Rush to Mexico! Kill Mexican workers to protect your master. "Obey your master's voice!"

The day is near at hand when the "Workers of the World" will refuse to shoot and be shot to protect the dollars of capitalism.—("The Commonwealth," Everett, Washington.)

DRILLING FOR WAR. War games, participated in by federal troops, have been common for some time. Now, however, they are undertaking these games with the state troops, which, by the way, under the federal military law, are part of the national army. A sham battle, to continue three or four days, between the state militiamen of Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri, in which eight thousand men will participate, has been announced.

Twenty years ago we were horrified at the idea of Germany compelling all citizens to train for military

duties. Today, in times of peace, we have inaugurated precisely the same system in America. We are wasting more money, now, for war, in sham battles, in building navies and forts, and in preparation for war, in times of peace, than was spent during the civil war. Capitalism is evidently in desperate straits or it would not have to resort to such tactics.—("The Worker's Cause.")

A lot of philanthropically inclined women of Chicago are planning how to prepare "seven-cent meals"—for others.—("Philadelphia Inquirer.")

Mexican Notes.

According to the latest El Paso dispatches, rebel forces appear to be unusually active along the border. Gen. E. Z. Steever, at Fort Bliss having reported to that effect under date of Feb. 3. The same dispatches estimate the force under Salazar at 1500, and report that Campos, at the head of a similar command, is moving northward from Southern Chihuahua, for the purpose of united action.

Ammunition is evidently still the problem, and Gen. Steever reports that of late there has been practically no smuggling along the border. On the other hand it is declared that arms are finding their way to the rebels operating in the North, such arms coming from some unknown interior point or points. It is further reported that much of this traffic is conducted by women, who make their way into the federal lines and induce the government troops to exchange rifles for native liquor.

A telegram from Nogales, dated Feb. 3, stated that nine Yaqui Indians had been arrested near there by United States cavalrymen and thrown into jail. They had been attempting to get 12,000 rounds of ammunition across the border.

We are always anxious to impress on our readers the truth that the strict and long-continued patrol of the border, maintained by the government at the expense of American taxpayers, actually constitutes intervention of the most effective kind. It is support lent to Madero, who, in his turn, is supporting the interests of a mere handful of absentee landlords and speculators.

Similarly, the despatching of United States cruisers to Mexican ports—in the recent cases of the Wheeling and the Denver, sent respectively to Vera Cruz and Acapulco—is of the same character, and militates powerfully against the efforts of those who are attempting to overthrow Madero, simply because he has broken all his most solemn pledges and is continuing the monopoly rule inaugurated by Diaz. The situation in Vera Cruz and Guerrero is reported as having quieted down once more, due doubtless to the presence of the United States forces. In the latter State, Julian Rodilla, who was at the head of a most threatening force, apparently has made his peace with the government.

As was anticipated, the five days' armistice, during which a federal commission composed of three members conferred with representatives of the Orozco movement, meeting at Mocetzuma, in Chihuahua, came to nothing. Much mystery has attended Orozco's movements for a long time past, and despatches from El Paso, dated Feb. 2, insist that he is dead, having been killed in the engagement at Ojinaga. Mexico City despatches of Feb. 2 claimed that a division of what are spoken of distinctively as the Orozco forces is again suing for peace, an emissary from Marcelo Carranco having brought a message to that effect to Gen. Antonio Rabago. It was claimed that a federal force, numbering more than 1000 and employing artillery, had driven this section of the rebels into the mountains of Southern Morelos, inflicting on them a loss estimated at more than 100. The past has proved repeatedly that such government estimates are always exaggerated, and there is no good reason to suppose that it is otherwise today.

The governor of Yucatan has been visiting Mexico City, in fulfillment, as he states, of his promise to the striking railroad men, who imagine that in some way the government will assist them in their struggle with the National Bank and procure them the higher wages they are demanding. He declares that the situation is quiet, and that the coming elections may be expected to pass without grave disturbances. Yucatan is a State devoted to the production of hemp, in which several hundred thousand forcibly-deported Maya and Yaqui slaves produce, under awful conditions, for the profit of a ring of planters calculated as numbering 250, at the utmost. Why these Mayas and Yaquis should be interested in what particular gentleman is elected for governor no one explains. As for the planters themselves, much of the time is passed in El Paso and other health resorts. The present governor declares, however, that he is inaugurating a system of education, and has come to Mexico City for information. We of "Regeneration" would like nothing better than the opportunity of giving those Maya and Yaqui slaves education of the kind that would really do them good. As it is, the Revolution of the last two years has been teaching them, as nothing else could.

Traffic between Chihuahua City and Juarez was reported as having been resumed, and then as having been interrupted once more, by the burning of more bridges.

The government claims that it is waging a most active campaign in the State of Mexico against the Zapatistas, and that the troops taken to the foothills in the neighborhood of "El Figuerro," after suffering heavy losses. Nevertheless they attacked a train within seventy-five miles of Mexico City, Feb. 3, and killed or wounded the entire federal force of twenty which was acting as escort. Numerous bands of Zapatistas have been reported as concentrating at Malinalco, under the leadership of Limon, Castillo, Samano and Ruiz Mesa.

The "Los Angeles Daily Times" has been publishing various articles of late to the effect that the Revolution is wearing itself out. The true Revolution consists in the spirit of revolt, which has become well-nigh universal throughout Mexico. It may be prophesied safely that shortage of ammunition, or other temporary reverses, will never quench that flame. Whatever else may or may not happen, it is certain that the Mexican people is an entirely different individual from the submissive and hopeless creature he was only two years ago.

SYNDICALISM

"Freedom" of London, which is closely identified with Kropotkin and styles itself a journal of Anarchist Communism, has been paying special attention to the Syndicalist movement and publishing a series of articles which, for historical accuracy and clarity of expression, seem to us excellent. We quote extensively because the importance of the movement demands that it be studied THOROUGHLY by all, whether they call themselves Trade Unionists, Socialists, Anarchists or what not. The following is from a recent editorial:

French Syndicalism, which in reality is the origin of the international Syndicalist movement, formulates its aims in the statutes of the French Confederation of Labour as follows:

1. To organize the wage-earners for the defense of their moral and material, their economic and professional interests.
2. To organize, outside all political parties, all the workers conscious of the struggle for abolition of the wage system and employers.

These two paragraphs contain the fundamental claims of Socialism, without distinction of school or party; and every member of a Socialist party, whether Social Democratic, Anarchist, or other, can fully accept them.

Under that banner French Syndicalism in less than fifteen years has united 600,000 members, 400,000 of whom are paying their contributions to the Confederation of Labour. This huge army of Syndicalists is organized on the lines of autonomy of the respective Syndicates and their federations, whether local or national. The same autonomy extends to each individual member, who outside his Syndicate is entirely free in his political conceptions, and can belong to any political party for Parliamentary or municipal elections; but nobody has the right to take part in them in his capacity as a Syndicalist or as a member of a Syndicalist administration.

The fundamental formula of Syndicalism, with its exclusion of Parliamentary action, defines clearly its place among existing Socialist and Anarchist parties. It is evident that Syndicalism cannot be put under the banner of Social Democracy or any other Parliamentary party. On the other side, we cannot say that these formulas are purely Anarchistic, because, as we saw, Syndicalism allows its members individually to take part in electoral agitation; whilst Anarchism obliges its followers not only to abstain from working in elections, but even to expose the futility of Parliamentary legislation. This point must be kept clearly in mind.

Besides the definition of aims and tactics, Syndicalism evolved a real working men's conception of a future society where productions will be organized and controlled by the autonomous federation of syndicates of producers.

From this short exposition of Syndicalist aims it is evident that though Syndicalism cannot be ranged under any of the existing Socialist parties, the members of all these parties, if sincere Socialists, Revolutionists, and honest Trade Unionists, can fight to-

gether in a Syndicalist organization for their social and economic emancipation. This is all the more true as Syndicalism not only unites the workers in the struggle against the individual capitalist master or company but also against the municipality or State as employers of labour.

As tactics of the daily fight against all forms of exploitation, Syndicalism adopted so-called direct action in opposition to the indirect action of Parliamentary legislation, the weapon being the strike in all its forms—including the general strike of all trades in the whole country.

We kick the workers out of the land. Then the workers have to be for jobs from those who practical control all land. Then we have competition of despair among the workers we need for a scanty living. Then we have pensions, and charities and hospitals, and jails. Then we have high prices for all needs of life. Then we need thousands of stupid laws. Then we have the pandemonium of godless progress, repudiating all of vine law.—(Jose Gros, in "The Bridge men's Magazine.")

The great stream of poverty threatens to overwhelm us, is broad speaking, the product of society. By this fact does not relieve us of personal responsibility. Society is not apart from us. We are the builders and keepers of the present social environment. When we find out that it is society that is at fault, then becomes our one great duty to change the very structure of society.

This calls for a New Year's resolution which is larger than throwing away one's pipe or bottle. It means the giving of one's spare time and strength and influence to a movement for social reconstruction which is world-wide in its scope and will require many, many years of labor. (Frederick G. Strickland, in "The Hamilton Socialist.")

Perhaps the most important feature of the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has been transmitted to congress, was a summary of railroad accidents in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1912. This report gives some startling facts relative to the enormous loss of life on American railroads. The compilation of this report shows that the total number of casualties for the year on steam roads was 180,789, of which 10,555 is the number of persons killed and 169,234 represents the number of injuries showing an increase of 189 in total number of persons killed and 19,318 in the number injured.

At Elgin, Illinois, a thousand car loads of potatoes were destroyed by being dumped into a gravel pit. The potatoes were destroyed in order that the price of potatoes might be maintained. The charity workers of Chicago make the claim that there are 18,000 families in that city dependent on charity, and yet, under our human civilization, food must be destroyed in order that Shylock may have his "pound of flesh." ("Miners Magazine.")

ENTITLED TO PAROLE FEBRUARY 28th.

The first third of the penitentiary term to which our companions were condemned, will end at the time we start these lines; and at the same time according to the United States law, Ricardo Flores Magon, Enrique Flores Magon, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa, should be entitled to freedom and parole.

The federal law of the United States voted by the congress in 1910, liberates the prisoner as he finishes the third part of the condemnation. The greater part of federal prisoners are being constantly freed from the penitentiary at the end of the first third of their sentence.

Why, then, should Magon and our companions be an exception and the government deny them their liberty?

It depends on our actions whether they will be forced to return to prison, or not.

Urges William H. Taft, by letter, to liberate our companions on the 28th of February, 1913.

Foreign companions, protest to the American consuls, ministers and ambassadors in their respective cities, against the continuance of imprisonment of Magon and companions. Demand their liberty on the day mentioned above.

THE EDITOR'S OFFICE "REGENERACION" (We ask the radical press to reproduce this article.)

IMPORTANT. The companions who wish to apply to the government of the United States on behalf of the liberty of our brother workers of the Junta Organizacion of the Mexican Liberal Party should fill out this coupon and send sealed envelope to William H. Taft, Washington, D. C., U. S. A. If there is more than one companion in one place in favor of it, sign your names on a slip of paper and enclose WITH COUPON.

COUPON

TO WILLIAM H. TAFT, The White House, Washington D. C. According to the franchise known as "Liberty on Parole," Ricardo Flores Magon, Enrique Flores Magon, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa, members of the Junta Organizacion of the Mexican Liberal Party ("Junta Organizadora del Partido Liberal Mexicano") should be liberated from McNeil Island Penitentiary of Washington the coming 28th of February, 1913.

The prison in which these men are suffering, not only punishes them the violation of the so-called neutrality laws, but even for liberal ideas they advocate and for desiring the advancement of the revolutionary cause. Yet your government repeatedly allows politicians to violate those very laws, as you yourself proved by permitting the coming of the Mexican soldiers to American soil, and allowing Francisco I. Madero and Manuel G. de la Huerta, today presidents of Mexico and Honduras respectively, to depart from El Paso and New Orleans for their countries at the head of filibuster expeditions.

For that reason, I urge on you the complete liberty of said revolutionists, whose permanency in McNeil Island, as in convicts' garb, placed the United States in an odious light before the thinking world.

Name.....
Address.....
Date.....