

# Try the Window If The Door Is Shut!

Like a thief in the night, Wall Street is now seeking to wriggle into Mexico through the window of Sonora. The powerful financial interests that supported Madero, only to throw him over when he could no longer suppress the indignation of his cheated people, are on another tack. For a year past their press agents have done all press agents can do to induce us to invade Mexico and deluge it in blood. The attempt has failed. The country has not enthused; the bait has not proved sufficiently attractive and the hook has been too incautiously exposed. But Sonora has now revolted against the Mexico City assassins; Sonora has seceded and on her own army in the field Sonora is today a sheep outside the shelter of the national fold. A tantalizing morsel, which any self-respecting wolf would consider it his duty to annex. Then, on to the next meal—Chihuahua, Coahuila, Lower California—with whetted appetite! There are more ways than one of killing a cat, and what cannot be swallowed at a gulp must be taken bite by bite.

Note that Sonora is at once one of the largest and richest states in Mexico, and that in which American capital is most heavily invested. Note that it is proverbially beyond all possibility of rebellion, that American financial interests sided both Madero and Felix Diaz, as they had aided Porfirio in the past. Note that it is admitted boldly that all they cared about was security for special privileges previously obtained, and added privileges. Note that it has been charged openly in the Sonora Chamber of Deputies that secession is being financed by American interests. Note that the "Los Angeles Daily Times," and organs of a similar stripe, are pointing out, in glowing headlines, that Sonora is anxious to be annexed; that she longs for the shelter of the Stars and Stripes; that she yearns for the restoration of order and looks to Uncle Sam as the benevolent policeman who will take her under his wing; that she will profit as Texas has profited, and that before long she will vote, as Texas voted, for admission to the one and only true Republic. But they say that long before Texas changed hands American filibusters, operating with those funds filibusters so mysteriously command, had done a considerable amount of most effective work. There is far more money available for such purposes today, and when Sonora has been gobbled up it will be a righteous task to trap the Chihuahua and Coahuila lambskins. All in the name of law and order! All in the name of Democracy, which is bound to respond to the cries of a desperate, abused people, pleading for protection! All with due regard for morality and that politeness which takes only when compelled to take! Not an invasion, you understand. Not even an intervention. Simply an annexation, in obedience to the people's own demand, as voiced by their high-minded representatives, the politicians.

President Wilson raised our hopes. With great enthusiasm we quoted him when he thundered against monopoly, supposing that he had Mexico—the happy hunting ground of monopolistic piracy—especially in view. We believed he had a rod in pickle for predatory capitalism, and a new era dawning wherein the thieves who have slaughtered Mexico and Mexicans—as they slaughter everywhere—would go no more unwhipped of justice. We had our foolish hopes, and supposed that facts would be faced. Instead, Wilson seeks refuge in a whirl of words; words as childish as pedantry could make them. Vague, thin generalities such as those the unfortunate Madero loved; wishy-washy talk about co-operation being "possible when supported at every turn by the processes of just government based on law;" declarations that "we can have no sympathy with those who seek to seize the power of government to advance their own personal interests or ambitions;" assurances that "the United States has nothing to seek in Central and South America, except the lasting interests of the peoples of the two continents, the security of governments intended for the people and for no special group or interest."

I am wrong in writing that such words are mere pedantic childishness. They are lies. Mr. Wilson knows well that our foreign diplomacy has been a "dollar" diplomacy, and nothing else. He knows well that the great interests—the railroads, Standard Oil, the Guggenheims, etc.—have obtained their scandalously enormous holdings, not in spite of our State Department but in spite of its active co-operation. He knows well that the interests of foreign peoples—the Mexican peon for example—have been the very last thing considered by our State officials, who crawl at the feet of royalty and lick the boots of Morgan. He knows well that the very thing they do is to "seize the power of government to advance their own personal interests or ambitions." He knows well—or, if he does not, he studied to no purpose, that the writers he professed to teach—the writers he professed to teach—when that law is itself the child of brutal force and works so injuriously as to rob millions of their birthright that the tigers of the race may fatten to repletion. These men are tigers. Morgan is a tiger. The Guggenheims, like the Rothschilds, are tigers. Their right-hand man, John Hay Hammond, promoted the Boer war, has been working day and night for intervention in Mexico, and himself has seized hundreds of thousands of acres from which honest, industrious Yaquis were driven by the bayonet. He is a lackey to the tigers, and there are thousands like

him. They are the greatest bandits this world has known; conquerors of the Genghis Khan type but with ten thousand times his power, for they have at their command the telegraph and all the resources of modern civilization, and no corner of the earth is safe from their maraudings. The situation called for courageous truth and Wilson has handed out a dose of Sunday School Pharisaism.

F. G. Carpenter, in his "Will Uncle Sam Own Mexico?" published in the "Los Angeles Times" of March 8, gives figures said to have been compiled most carefully by Consul Letch of Chihuahua. The total wealth of Mexico is estimated at a little under \$2,500,000,000, and it is stated that \$1,000,000,000 of this belongs today to Americans and less than \$800,000,000 to Mexicans. The property of the English is put at \$321,000,000, that of the French at \$143,000,000, and that of all the other nations at a little more than \$118,000,000. In the matter of railway stock and bonds America is particularly strong, owning \$640,000,000 to only \$137,000,000 held by Mexicans, while in mines we have actually \$223,000,000 to their paltry \$7,500,000! American oil investments are figured at \$15,000,000. American investments usually are those of companies employing large amounts of capital, and among dazzling figures of landed properties one notices the California Land Company, holding 4,500,000 acres in Lower California. To read such a report is to understand the pressure in favor of intervention, annexation, or whatever will give the absentee protection. It seems superfluous to add that such enterprises are conducted solely with an eye to profit, and that the welfare and wishes of the Mexican laborer never enter into the calculations. When our new President tells us that "the United States has nothing to seek except the lasting interests of the people," he utters what every peon recognizes instantly as an atrocious lie. He knows that American speculators care only for money, and he distrusts us to the marrow of his bones.

Instead of being a feudal study, as "The Appeal to Reason" and Socialists generally have claimed, Mexico is interesting mainly as an example of the way in which up-to-date capitalism acts; a centralized capitalism, operating at enormous distances and out of touch with the workers it employs; an absentee proprietorship of which the peon knows only that it compels him to produce mysterious articles to be shipped he knows not whither, for purposes he cannot understand. For that he has been forced to exchange ownership of land from which he drew, with little labor, his simple food, ownership of woods from which he built his house and made his fire; the free mobility of a man secure of shelter and support. Today this peon, with his rebellious Indian blood, must slave in mines and factories, or get a gun and fight. Practically he has no other choice, for modern finance has revolutionized his life, profoundly against his will. Rife in hand, therefore, he starts his counter-revolution—born not of books but instinct; a life-or-death struggle against all his social abhors. It always seems to me that, at the bottom of their hearts, American revolutionists believe in our modern financial and industrial system, which they regard as nature and inevitable development. The Mexican revolutionist, on the other hand, sees in it only a magnificently artificial scheme, concocted for the enslavement of the many by the unscrupulous and cunning few. It is a point of view, I venture to think, which the outside world has not examined so carefully as it deserves.

WM. C. OWEN.

## Turner Safe

We should all rejoice that John Kenneth Turner, author of "Barbarous Mexico," has been torn from Huerta's savage clutches. Prompt action to that end was taken in the United States, the "Appeal to Reason," which Turner was retreating at the time of his arrest, showing a vigorous enterprise that cannot be commended too highly. In connection with the general situation the "Appeal to Reason" carried the following, in black-faced type, at the head of its issue of March 8:

"The Appeal charges financial interests of New York with aiding and abetting the return of the Diaz regime. The Appeal charges the Taft administration, including Ambassador Wilson at the Mexican capital, of trying to excuse the shameful overthrow of constitutional government by local assassinated presidents, who were three brothers of Madero, as well as more than three hundred Mexican citizens. The Appeal charges that the seven million acres of land owned by the Maderos in Mexico is the lure which has led to this worse than the work of murderous bandits, and that New York capitalists are financing the criminals in the hope of getting a big portion of the loot taken from the people of Mexico at the muzzle of guns. The Appeal declares there is no penning of the past two weeks in Mexico, when the full story shall be told, constitute the most shameful chapter in the history of modern plutocracy, involving open murder and robbery, and defiance of law in the interest of loot, acquiesced in by the biggest financiers in America and the highest officials in the United States."

On the other hand, let us not forget, as giving the clue to their downfall, "the seven million acres of land owned by the Maderos in Mexico." Against the conditions of which those words are typical the fight is to a finish.

The fact that the Madero family got out of Mexico with a fortune of \$100,000,000 indicates that they were not in business down there for purely hygienic reasons ("L. A. Times.")

## Mexican Notes

Doubtless the most important news of the week for Mexicans came with the announcement, March 11, that Great Britain would recognize the Huerta government, Francisco de la Barra, Minister of Foreign Relations, having received official advice to that effect from the Mexican legation in London. The Huerta cabinet was reported as having held a lengthy meeting immediately and announced its intention of rushing 10,000 troops to Sonora, to crush the secessionists. When the 10,000 are to come from has not been explained. In the Sonora Chamber of Deputies it has been charged openly, by Sr. Querido Mena, that the secession movement is being financed by United States interests which desire to annex the State. Gov. Maytorena denies it indignantly.

Thus far the Sonora secessionists seem to have had easy sailing. Agua Prieta, where a battle was expected, has been evacuated by the Huerta general, Ojeda, who is now reported as marching to the relief of Kosteritzky, who has had the task of holding Nogales, with 300 men, against an enemy estimated at 1000. Ojeda is said to have about 500. Expectations of a conflict at Nogales have caused the Wilson administration to issue what the papers describe as "peremptory warning" to the effect that "under no circumstances" must there be firing which will endanger the lives of Americans. Sinaloa appears to have joined the seceders definitely, as was expected. One reads further that the United States government will keep Rear Admiral Southernland and his flagship, the Colorado, on the west coast. It is assumed that the insurgents will be looking for a port on the Gulf of California, to afford easy means of procuring arms and ammunition.

Carranza, the rebel governor of Coahuila, with a reported force of 2000 men, is reported as anxious for peace; and the commander of the rurales, who had joined the rebellion, is said to have surrendered. The latest despatches represent Orozco as still dithering for terms and declare that, when they are reached, he is likely to be made governor of Chihuahua. Should this prove true it will confirm the suspicions long entertained and voiced in "Regeneration." The assassination of Gov. Abram Gonzalez, of Chihuahua, who was a federal prisoner of war, has created much sensation. Like Madero and Suarez he was killed while allegedly trying to escape; the barbarous flight, invented by Porfirio Diaz, being utilized once more. According to advice of March 12, sixteen railroad bridges south of Chihuahua City had been burned and all rail and wire communications with the South severed.

The evacuation of Agua Prieta followed the capture of Nacozari by some 800 rebels. The important mining town of Carrizosa, Sonora, with many American interests, has been taken and once more by the cutting of all communications.

Zapata is now reported as having sent a message to Diaz, signed by fifteen of his chiefs and by himself, saying that they would not recognize the new regime, but would continue the struggle "for the poor man." That was to be expected. What the remnants, though numerous, of the Madero family are doing and intend to do, is being much discussed. They have been conferring in New York City, and the reporters have traced them to hotel to hotel and along Wall Street, where they were seen in the company of men of large wealth and influence, who have large interests in Mexico, which, the Maderos say, are likely to be confiscated. It is understood that these men were asked to urge the Wilson administration at Washington either to interfere in Mexico to restore the Madero regime or to prevent the confiscation of the Madero property.

Under date of March 12 the "Los Angeles Times" spread itself on a story of local recruiting activities, according to which a Madero officer, well supplied with money, had been operating secretly in the city, recruiting more than 500 men. In weighing the credibility of this story the paper's general tendencies, and its notorious zeal for intervention or annexation, must be remembered.

Los Angeles cartoonists invariably take a pessimistic view of Huerta's immediate future. The "Times" represents him as attempting desperately to keep his seat on an infuriated Mexican bull; the "Tribune" has him rocking the boat to the terror of Ambassador Wilson and the interests, and so forth. Editorials generally forecast a speedy return to the status quo, as we go to press the Federals are besieged fiercely at Nogales and are said to have lost thirty-two men at the first onslaught. They are far inferior to their attackers in numbers, but have the advantage of possessing machine guns. Bullets are flying across the border, and United States troops are preventing combatants from crossing the international line.

### THANKS AND A KICK.

We have to thank Mr. D. S. Harrison for much gratuitous work which he has been so good as to donate in the matter of manufacturing school furniture for the "International Workers' Home." Other comrades have done excellent service in the same line, and in the matter of needed plumbing repairs. One cannot but express one's gratitude; nevertheless, as editor of this section and resident here, I desire to express my personal regret that conditions seem to require constant demands for voluntary help. I desire to say, most emphatically, that, with rooms rented, this building would be more than self-supporting. I myself teach English and Spanish here—gratuitously. I have grave doubts as to the desirability of continuing to do such charitable work, for it is universal experience that charity invariably corrupts.

### THE PEASANTS' REVOLT.

These financiers have acquired from the Mexican rulers control of the great bulk of the land of Mexico, and the people have become peonage, just as the people of all civilized countries have been dispossessed of the primary means of earning a living. But whereas the people of Great Britain, for instance, cannot see where the robbery comes in, because of our factory, mine and workshop systems—the Mexican is "up against it," because of his entire dependence on agriculture. As a consequence, he has revolted—just as the Lancashire operative will revolt when he "sees the cat"—and, so far as our knowledge goes, does not mean to be put down. The editor of this paper will be glad to give any information on the subject that he possesses, because he knows that these brave men are working out exactly the same problem that real social reformers are advocating in this country—the right of every man and woman to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They are in reality fighting a world battle—the emancipation of the human race—and we ought to co-operate with them. ("Midleton Guardian," Eng.)

We desire to add that the "Midleton Guardian," from which the foregoing extract is taken, is one of England's leading provincial papers, and that its editor, Mr. John Bagot, is an ardent Single Taxer, whose special department has been to publish a wonderful, cheap, excellent edition of "Progress and Poverty," and of "The Foundations of Freedom"—a fine collection of essays on the land question—each being issued for eight cents. He has understood from the first that the Mexicans are fighting a world-wide fight in their struggle for possession of the land; and he has done his loyal best to assist that struggle, not only through the columns of his own paper, but also by contributions to other influential journals. He seems to be one of the few who understand that the right is the essential thing. The right to land is universal and eternal. The means adopted to assert it must necessarily vary with time and place.

### INDORSES WILSON!

The justice-loving men and women of this country, who have been appalled by the conduct of Ambassador Wilson at the Mexican capital, are amazed by Secretary Bryan's extraordinary commendation of Wilson's course. It was perhaps natural that Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson should have risen so swiftly in defense of Ambassador Wilson, but it is to be hoped that President Wilson will not suffer himself to be beguiled by such suspiciously superserviceable advocacy. The official record of the assistant secretary of state is not itself so clear and satisfactory as might be wished. His endorsement of the career of our ambassador to Mexico is a less successful whitewash. ("Daily Tribune," Los Angeles.)

### INTERVENTION DENOUNCED.

By a unanimous vote the San Francisco Labor Council has passed resolutions, which read, in part, as follows:

"We believe the life of every American should be protected to the fullest extent in conformity with justice and reason in every quarter of the globe, but we are not in favor of spilling the blood of good American men to protect the ill-gotten dollars of vicious and greedy men who have sent their money to Mexico in an effort to more tightly weld the chains about the limbs of these people and more securely hold them in their present state of degeneration and destitution."

### THE REAL CRIMINALS.

Taft has not sent the troops over the line, for the reason that he wants to throw the responsibility on Wilson. He will let the Democrats do the dirty work. But the real dirty work is being done by the people of this country, who silently acquiesce in the proposed overthrow of Mexico, the most damnable and atrocious crime against liberty ever planned by the master class.

A liberty-loving people would rise as one man and protest in such unmistakable tones that Wall Street would not dare give orders to march. ("The Syndicalist.")

### WILSON EXCORIATED.

The extraordinary attitude of Ambassador Wilson in connection with the recent tragedies in Mexico demands an immediate explanation. To all appearances, he is making himself a party to one of the most cold-blooded and dastardly assassinations ever committed, and is clearly at work to induce this country to accept it as a closed incident. Concerning the killing of President Madero and Vice-President Suarez there cannot be two opinions entertained by one familiar with Mexican affairs. The men were simply done to death by their captors, like a pair of dogs, in spite of the promise given to President Taft that they would receive a fair trial. The statement issued by Huerta is so palpably untrue that it amounts to an insult to intelligence. Ambassador Wilson could not have been unaware of the facts; yet even before he had time to examine them we find him wiring his government that the Huerta account was probably correct and at the same time co-operating with the man who had just overthrown the government. For far less misconduct, Lansing Mizner was recalled by Blaine as Minister to Guatemala. ("San Francisco Bulletin.")

Official report shows that 50,000 of Chicago's women wage slaves earn five dollars, or less, a week. On that sum, gained by the sacrifice of every liberty, they cannot feed themselves as prices are today. In the name of common sense, why should the Mexican not fight our "civilization?"

### AS ALWAYS, THE LAND.

Presenting a measure that should relieve all improvements from taxation, the president of the Argentine Republic recently made the following significant remarks: "Heretofore progress has been slow in the national territories. This measure will force those indolent or incompetent owners of land, who in the past have held settlement back, themselves to become producers or allow others to do so on, at least, more equitable terms than in the past."

As we have stated before, it is but yesterday that the Argentine Republic, with an apparently inexhaustible area of the richest virgin soil, was hailed as the great outlet for the disinherited, as the natural refuge of the poor. All that has passed. Money, having at its command every source of information and sending experts throughout the world to nose out whatever has a scent of value, present or to come, was not long in gathering the Argentine Republic into its net. There too the problems now rending Mexico are growing for solution; there the land hog wallows in his trough, and there—in Buenos Ayres for example—exists a fierce revolutionary movement, between which and the authorities there is eternal war.

### BELIEVE IN BARRIERS.

A fine sample of the work that the officials of the A. F. of L. is doing against the common laborer is found in the appearance of President Compers and Secretary Morrison before the Committee on Immigration, and their speaking in favor of the Burnett-Dillingham bill, which introduces an educational test. By the provision of this bill all workers unable to read and write will be barred from entry into the country, unless they can pass the test imposed on the workers.

This bill will fall heaviest on the workers coming from the countries where they are exploited the heaviest, because it is in those countries where the proletariat has the least chance to get an education.

The bill will be exceptionally favorable to the skillful workers who have the opportunity to get an education. Once again the A. F. of L. shows it is an organization of the skilled against the unskilled.

When this bill came up in the House, Victor L. Berger voted against the bill, but made a speech in which he approved the educational test, but, contained, thus placing himself in the same class as Compers and Morrison of the reactionary American Federation of Labor. ("Justice.")

### FIRST THING NEEDED.

Still another patriot has arisen in Northern Mexico to advocate the distribution of the vast national and private estates among the peons of the Republic.

The idea is not new. In fact, it has served as an all-sufficient propaganda for designing men in Mexico for many decades. It is the one appeal that never grows old and which is as potent with this generation as it was with those gone before.

Of its value, both as a revolutionary propaganda and as a constructive state-making work, there can be no question. It would do more to effect peace in Mexico than any other scheme that those in power could design.

It has been found impossible to terminate unrest in Mexico with bullets. The only effect of such a policy, apparently, has been to sow dragon's teeth and produce added crops of armed men. ("Seattle Daily Times.")

### DIRECT ACTION.

At the American Federation of convention a vote was taken which may indicate that the Federation is moving on to industrial unionism. It is not so much the form as the idea of the organization. The United Mine Workers is industrial in form, but is not so much the form as the idea of the organization. The United Mine Workers is industrial in form, but is not so much the form as the idea of the organization. The United Mine Workers is industrial in form, but is not so much the form as the idea of the organization.

I will show the value of direct action by using a union which you may not consider revolutionary. A number of years ago the Typographical Union wanted an 8-hour day. If it had followed the tactics advocated by politicians it would have tried to pass an 8-hour law in forty-eight states, one after another, and all the laws would have gone to the supreme court and would have got what the 10-hour law of the bakers got from a judge who never worked ten hours in his life. The Typographical Union decided on direct action. In its convention in 1906 it passed one law and that law went from the convention hall to the organized shop and on the first of January that law went into effect in the forty-eight states, in Canada, in Mexico, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii. Do you see any physical force or dynamite about that? (William D. Haywood.)

### AS UNDER TORQUEMADA.

A not very astonishing sequel to a "third-degree" performance by police in Louisiana, is reported by the news dispatches from Alexandria, that State. The police had given to Leland Walker what reporters call "a third-degree grilling" shortly after the disappearance of a lumberman from Jena, La., of the name of Nelson McManus. Under this unlawful "grilling," Walker confessed that he and Robert Harp had murdered McManus and thrown his body into a creek. Harp was tried for the murder. Harp was acquitted, for the "murdered" man has now come home, having wandered away while temporarily deranged. ("The Public.")

### TAX LAND VALUES.

Montana gained 336,894 in population by births and settlement from 1880 to 1910—which is thirty years. Western Canada gained more than

300,000 American settlers in the last three years. More than 5,600 persons left Spokane and Eastern Washington between June 1 and Dec. 1, 1912, and settled in and around Edmonton, 300 miles north of the Montana line, taking with them more than \$11,000,000 of "taxable property" in the shape of land values and personal property, including money.

Lethbridge is the nearest Canadian city to the Montana line. When I left Montana in 1907, it was little better than a flag station, and just a little more than one-sixth the size of Great Falls or Helena. Now it is running neck-and-neck with Great Falls and Helena, and growing like Jonah's gourd in Honduras. It owns its public utilities, and is proud of it; has single tax and is proud of that; and advertising for live people to go there and get away from the infernal American system of taxing houses and goods and other products of labor. (W. G. Eggleston, in "The Mirror," St. Louis, Mo.)

### ROME'S VOICE HEARD.

The I. W. W. is in for a boom in radical and revolutionary circles, thanks to the official ban under which Cardinal Henry, Archbishop of Westminster and head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, has placed it. The gentleman, one reads, "confined himself to the moral and religious aspect of the syndicalist movement, which, he said, is based upon the glaring fallacy which underlies all attempts at social reform which ignore the teachings of Christianity." Accordingly he has warned his national flock to "have nothing to do with the English allies of the Industrial Workers of the World in the United States."

Christianity's cardinal tenet—enforced by the Roman Catholic Church with fire and sword, whenever feasible—is submission; submission to the powers that be, to authority, to established institutions. It teaches the delightful doctrine that man is a child of sin, to be saved from eternal punishment only by the kindly graces of the priest, who does business on a strictly cash basis. A suspicion that this doctrine does not favor manliness, is exclusively in favor of the slaveholder, and is, in fact, a palpable buncombe game, is beginning to assume alarming proportions. The I. W. W. has helped to spread that untimely suspicion, having said unkind things of the Militia of Christ and similar side-partners of the hierarchy. Hence these tears.

Be sure that our great American daily press has not let the occasion slip. In fact, the worthy Archbishop's homily has been syndicated and published, broadcast, with flaming headlines. That is what Roman Catholic journalists are there for; and they ARE there, in positions of confidence and influence, on every prominent journal; for the Church has not practiced organization nearly two thousand years for nothing. This is also one of the reasons why our daily journalism is rotten to the core.

### OUR LOCAL TASK.

The administration of the "Workers' International Home" ought to be as easy task, for the enterprise is a very simple one.

First, it is necessary that we know exactly, every month, how much we are taking in, how much we are paying out, and how much we are owing. Secondly, it seems business to let our beds, private rooms and public halls, at fixed prices, that the venture may prove solvent and profitable.

Thirdly, it is necessary to attract the public by the establishment of lectures, discussions, classes, weekly ball and supper amusements. If this building does not become a center for the education and organization of the workers it will have no reason for its existence.

Special committees should be appointed to carry out these necessary tasks. All this is very simple, and calls only for the ordinary care which men devote to their own private affairs.

Different Americans who have examined this building, and are good judges of local values, have all agreed that the rent of \$100 a month is very cheap, and that we have here an extraordinary opportunity. We have to make use of it or drop it.

It must be understood clearly that this undertaking is worthless save so far as it aids, morally and financially, the revolutionary movement. If it fails to unite and organize the workers it is an absolute failure.

### JUDGE SPEAKS OUT.

"The hugest fortunes, and, in many instances, the most abject poverty of all ages exist in this country; colossal corporations, more powerful than the combined ancient kingdoms were; gigantic combinations and trusts, under the command of one individual, with more men and money than Athens had at the battle of Marathon. And children are toiling in canneries and families are huddled in dark basements, farms go uncultivated, and the cost of living becomes appalling. And our laws tolerate it all."

Brandt, the obscure valet, not guilty at all of the crime of which he was accused by the millionaire, is sentenced to state prison for 30 years, practically for life. Robin, the millionaire, the alleged wrecker of banks, houses and homes, goes to jail for one year. Morse, who pyramided banks and juggled with millions, gets out of prison because he is sick, while the convict in the next cell who stole a coat, perhaps, remains there languishing with sickness till he dies. ("Westley D. Howard, Judge of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, New York.")

### ANOTHER AFIDAVIT.

In the Spanish section appears the full text of the affidavit made by Quirino Limon, in which he testifies to the fact that he was urged by Francisco Vasquez Salinas to testify falsely against the imprisoned members of the Mexican Liberal Party Junta, and warned that if he failed to do so he would be prosecuted. Unfortunately the cut came to hand too late for insertion in this issue.

### LITERARY COMMITTEE.

The following are submitted as suggestions for the Literary Committee. A dance every Saturday or Sunday evening. This is always popular and attracts. Admission must be free, for otherwise we shall have to pay a license fee, which is \$20 a night. Those enjoying it should be expected to contribute. It should close at midnight.

We should try to form an orchestra, for we have many who can play some form of instrument. It would be well to have "El Hijo del Pueblo," and similar songs, well rehearsed, so that they can be sung properly. We ought to have these printed, that the public may join in and sing the actual words. Lectures on the Mexican Revolution and foreign movements—especially in Spain and Italy—are greatly needed; lectures giving information.

Debates should be arranged, and, inasmuch as the Spanish section of the I. W. W. has been attacking us, their members should be invited to come here and thrash the matter out. The orchestra and those who can sing should be able to give us musical features every evening, and possibly a concert. Many Italians could assist in this work, they having much talent.

Every one should be urged to attend the language classes, for surely they are of great importance, and the instruction is gratis. If properly supported they will in themselves justify this Center, for they will show that it is doing a truly educational work. It should be understood very distinctly that we mean to organize the Mexican and Italian workmen, that they may run, in this house, their own employment agency. Special meetings for this purpose should be got up without delay.

Some effort should be made to organize a lecture or speakers' bureau, that we may have talent available when needed, and that subjects may be discussed intelligently.

We want all the volunteers possible, for if these matters are left in the hands of only one or two they will be neglected and all our fine schemes be merely on paper, where they are worse than useless. In such case we deceive the people by holding out promises and failing to perform them.

### COPY THEIR MASTERS.

I observe that certain well-kept newspapers are filled with amazement and horror because the State Building Trades Council of California has re-elected A. T. Twitmore and E. A. Clancy to offices after they had been convicted at Indianapolis in the National Erectors' Association cases.

It is shocking, isn't it? But these low labor fellows never seem to profit by the good example that is set for them. How many railroad presidents have been dismissed because they were convicted of rebating? How often the Standard Oil Company has sent all its officers adrift because they had been convicted of violating the sacred Sherman act? How often the Union, S. B. and the Metropolitan club have expelled members that have fallen foul of the courts? How swiftly the American Woolen Trust ejected President Woods! How dire was the retribution exacted of President Mellen of the New Haven!

And these labor fellows think that because a band of capitalists has made war upon them they can stand by their own members? How absurd! Call the attention of Crazy Horse to this at once and have him abolish it. It shows class consciousness. (Charles Edward Russell in "The Common Nation.")

It is easy to see that the pope's decision in regard to labor unions in Germany is to be a precedent for a similar action in America. A Catholic editorial is headed, "Now for a Catholic Labor Movement." If the Militia of Christ and other Catholic forces cannot manipulate the Federation of Labor, the next move will be the same as that made in Germany—the compulsory membership in a Catholic union of every Catholic workman. The nucleus of this is already established in the Catholic Mechanics' Union of the U. S. ("The Menace.")

A Saskatchewan farmer tourist, recently coming to Los Angeles, said he had a herd of cattle on his section of land worth over \$20,000. Asked what taxes he paid on the herd he replied in some astonishment, "Why, nothing, of course. You don't mean to say that California you tax livestock! Impenetrable! Dear, dear! No wonder the trains are unable to carry the Americans fast enough out of this country into ours!" He went on to give what we would call a single tax talk, but declared that he knew nothing of Henry George or the single tax. ("Los Angeles Record.")

American intervention will have to come. The Mexicans have had their chance to create a government of their own. They have failed. Madero seemed to be the head of a government of thieves. The Madero ascendancy has been supplanted by a government of assassins. Woodrow Wilson is born to trouble. The Mexico difficulty confronts triumphant democracy at the outset of its career in this world. There is no rose of glory to be plucked from amidst the thorns of the Mexican problem. ("The Telegram," Toronto, Canada.)

### NOTICE.

Times are exceedingly hard among the Mexicans, largely owing to exceptional local conditions. Our deficit, therefore, increases constantly and it is becoming more and more difficult for us to get "Regeneration" out regularly. We trust our English-speaking friends will appreciate this situation and do what they can to come to the PROMPT financial assistance of their Mexican brothers, who surely have put up a gallant fight during the two and a half years of this paper's life.