# From Insurrections Revolution Springs

The National Committee of the Progressive Party, otherwise known as the Bull Moosers, has sat down hard on Frank A. Munsey's kindly plan for reconciliation with the "Old Guard" Republicans. In itself the event is unimportant, but as an exhibit of the blindness with which thousands of reformers throw themselves into the arms of men of the Roosevelt type it should be valuable. For that reason I discuss it here, expecting to show that those who honestly desire the overthrow of monopoly, and some substantial advance toward equality of opportunity and condition, can have no greater enemies than those who call themselves, with unspeakable irony, "Progressives."

* * *

The official report of the Progressive National Committee states its position thus: "The Republican party, under permanently reactionary leadership, presents no hope of genuine Progressive achievement. There can be no Progressive Democracy, because the Democratic theory of states' rights and Progressive legislation are incompatible one with the other." It adds that on the tariff question it is opposed to the Democrats, because "the Progressives believe in protection which shall equalize conditions between American and foreign markets, and at the same time shall insure a decent standard of living to American workingmen." Incidentally one may remark that during the last Presidential campaign, Roosevelt, with the cowardice of the natural politician, squirmed and wriggled every way to avoid the tariff question. President Wilson, at last, has smoked him out.

* * *

Here then we have two cardinal questions on which the Progressive Party has been forced to declare itself, and in straight language. First, it announces that all its proposed legislation is incompatible with the decentralizing doctrine of States rights. That is to say, it looks to a strongly centralized government, and works for it. Secondly, it announces its firm belief in that doctrine of special privilege which the Republican Party has been preaching for more than fifty years, and forcing on a helpless minority under the plea of Protection to American Labor. Let us now see how great thinkers, men whose integrity is never questioned by the intelligent, regard these two positions. First I will cite Kropotkin.

* * *

In last week's Spanish section of "Regeneracion" we published an article by Kropotkin in which he deals with the entire question of "Insurrections and Revolutions." Therein he shows that innumerable local insurrections must necessarily precede and prepare the ground for those larger upheavals we diginify as Revolutions; that the latter are possible only after the former have roused the public from its habitual lethargy and weakened authority by attacking it at countless points. As to that he is exceedingly precise, his language, translated literally, being: "The first insurrections of a Revolution can have no other object than that of disturbing, halting and smashing the governmental machine. And it is necessary to act thus in order to make the successive developments of the Revolution possible." It is certain, therefore, that Kropotkin, as a scientist who has made the study of Revolutions a long life's special work, regards the existence of a strong, centralized governmental machine as the one great obstacle, and considers it the task of the preliminary insurrections to "disturb, halt and finally smash" that machine. One need scarcely add that this has been the position of all decentralizationists, from Jefferson downward, and long before his time. Much more important, however, is the fact that this is exactly what all Revolutions, with their preliminary insurrections, actually have done, and done because they had to do it. The moment they have addressed themselves to something really vital, they have found themselves checked by the governmental machine, and forced to overthrow it or be themselves checkmated. That is axiomatic; supported by all the experience of history; beyond the pale of argument.

* * *

It follows that the so-called Progressives, who have a strongly centralized governmental machine as their ideal, are the Revolutionist's worst foes; and by Revolutionist I do not mean a man who yearns for violence, but one who wants fundamental and necessary changes accomplished, instead of merely talked and dreamed and sighed about. It matters not one jot how well-meaning such Progressives may be, for effect follows cause regardless of good intentions, and ill-instructed sentiment does daily a thousandfold more harm than willful viciousness can ever hope to work. The world's greatest scourges have been its mentally-distorted saints; the fanatics who sowed war broadcast, destroyed great civilizations, suppressed learning and thrust humanity for centuries into the straitjacket of their own tyrannical concepts of righteousness. Assuredly we have not studied our histories in vain, and we know how clearly history points to individual freedom as the only road on which mankind can safely plant its feet. On that we cannot waver; that authoritarianism must always be the foe of individual liberty we cannot doubt.

* * *

All men hunger to be free. All yearn for life as they themselves would make it. By that constructive genius which has raised us above the merely animal world we have eternally the urge to shape our own existence. But, taught by ages of enforced submission, we look to government for aid, and even in this supposedly-enlightened country millions who dream of the co-operative commonwealth cannot conceive of its being born save by government assistance. Sheep eager to be herded by the wolf! Moths dazzled by the flame! Storm-tossed ships steering madly for the haven, only to be wrecked by fair lights glittering on the old, fatal reef! If ever clear-sighted pilots were needed, it is now. If ever trained intelligence should hold the helm, this is the hour. For, on the multiplication of rulers Democracy has gone insane, and in the tangle of absurd and incomprehensible laws we flounder as salmon in a net. Here, in Los Angeles, no less than a hundred thousand ordinances—it has been stated publicly—are set as snares for my unwary feet, and reformers lie awake nightly, figuring on new mechanics to compel me to be good. Before me lies this morning's paper with a signed article by a leading Prohibitionist, from which I learn that last year we had 37,797 persons in our city jail; that 2143 children are now under the care of probation officers; that we sent nearly 500 to the insane asylum (he himself is still outside); that we treated 23,000 in our receiving hospital and have 725 unfortunates shut up in the penitentiary. Thoroughly well-meaning, and appalled by the facts he has compiled, this gentleman demands new and more drastic legislation. There are thousands like him; devout followers of Roosevelt; hard-eyed Social Democrats; invincible partizans, who, in their hearts, would murder whoever questions their particular brand of government.

* * *

Turn to the second article in the Progressive creed, and examine what, in the United States, has been the crowning achievement of this all-government delusion—our sacred tariff! Our tariff to protect the workingman! Our tariff—here in Southern California—to protect the citrus grower and allow the land monopolist to charge him a thousand dollars an acre for the use of soil so benevolently protected! Our tariff, which has been discussed in detail and to no purpose for generations, but which a single minute of discussion on grounds of principle kills dead. What is our tariff but special privilege? What else can it be? And how is it possible to confer privilege on the few save by taking rights from the many? There is nothing else to it. There cannot be. And here, in conclusion, I cite another thinker of the Kropotkin class—Bakunin, whose "God and the State" is recognized by all critics as one of the few great treatises on sociology. Therein Bakunin lays it down as a natural law, from which there is no escape, that privilege invariably corrupts. According to his own explicit declaration he wrote the work just named to prove it.

* * *

Here then we have Kropotkin asserting that numberless insurrections must precede and prepare the way for the actual revolution, gradually reducing to impotence the governmental machine constructed so carefully by monopoly for the protection of its privileges. Here we have all history proving that revolutions have always pursued that natural, inevitable evolutionary course, since growth is the universal law. Here we have, in Mexico, insurrections that have covered the entire country for more than two years past; that have hurled into oblivion what was supposed to be the impregnable government of Porfirio Diaz; that made short work of Madero and are now on the eve of ousting Huerta; that, in a word, have done the preliminary work admitted as indispensable. Nevertheless, all over the world professed revolutionists; professed followers of Kropotkin; professed leaders who, as such, draw large audiences, publish books and papers, and are supported in comparative affluence by the poor, solely because the poor believe them to be sincere—all over the world, I say, these professed revolutionists have been telling their followers that the Mexican Revolution is not genuine, that it is a middle-class movement, that it represents merely a handful of quarreling politicians, and I know not what other foolishness. What do you think of them?

* * *

What Kropotkin thinks of it is very clear; for, in the article previously quoted, he says: "And if the directors of the actual workingmen's movement—the intellectuals and the workingmen who have arrived—speak to the contrary (showing no sympathy with the local insurrections) it is because they do not want the Revolution. They fear it. They detest the people in the street, just as, in 1789, the bourgeoisie detested the men armed with picks." Furthermore he says: "To discourage revolutionists among the people they have put out this cowardly, Jesuitical and treasonable phrase: 'Do not make movements that are not class-conscious.' With this they lead the German proletariat by the nose, and they seek to do the same with the revolutionists of the Latin countries." That is Kropotkin's recently-expressed opinion. What seems to us much more important is that it is an opinion in unquestionable accordance with fact; proved as clearly as anything can be proved by the testimony of all history.

WM. C. OWEN.

---

Regardless of how this counter-revolution turns out there is still another great revolution to be fought in Mexico. The leader of that oncoming revolution is now languishing in jail in California, for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws of the U. S. His name is Ricardo Flores Magon. He advocates use and occupany as the title to land. This is the only solution for the ills that beset distracted Mexico. That the crys of the land for the people comes from the prison cell is logical, for dungeons vile have ever been dwelling places for the mouthpieces of the masses.

Success then to the next revolution that will dethrone landlordism in the land of Montezuma. ("The Rebel," Hallettsville, Texas.)

# Another Affidavit

To the affidavits in connection with the conviction of the Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party, as previously published in this section, we now add that of Willedd Andrews, who acted as counsel for the defense. March 12, 1913, he testified under oath as follows:

"I. That he is and was the Attorney of Record for the defendants in the above entitled case.

"II. That on or about the first day of July, 1912, Captain Paul Smith, formerly of the Revolutionary Army of Mexico and who testified as a witness on behalf of the United States Government in the above entitled case, called at the office of this affiant and stated that he, Captain Paul Smith, together with one Joe Reese, a colored man, had testified falsely against the defendants above named on behalf of the United States Government. That the said Captain Paul Smith made said statement above mentioned in the office of this affiant, eight hundred and twenty-two (822) California Building, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California. That at said time, the said Captain Paul Smith further informed this affiant that the witness, whose name is Pedro Martinez, had also given false testimony on behalf of the United States Government, and that if this affiant would interview the said Pedro Martinez, that the said Pedro Martinez would inform this affiant of additional false testimony that was given by witnesses on behalf of the United States Government and against the above named defendants.

"III. That this affiant was unable to find the whereabouts of the said Pedro Martinez until on or about the fourth day of February, 1913. That on or about the fourth day of February, 1913, affiant was informed that Pedro Martinez was a prisoner in the Los Angeles county jail in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California. That at said time, to wit, the fourth day of February, 1913, affiant visited the county jail, Los Angeles county; as hereinbefore mentioned, using affiant's attorney's pass, and at said time the said Pedro Martinez used the following language to this affiant: "I tell you, Mr. Andrews, that I do not know who to trust. They have me in this jail accused of poisoning a woman, and the charge is false, as I am not guilty. I was employed by Francisco I. Madero, the President of Mexico, for the purpose of gathering evidence against the Magons and the Liberal Party Junta in Los Angeles. During the trial of the Magon case, Captain Paul Smith and Joe Reese gave false testimony against the Magons and others in said case, and I know that the Junta did not pay soldiers five dollars ($5) to go to Mexico and fight, and I know that the Magons did not promise Captain Paul Smith, as well as myself, one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land in Mexico if we went to Mexico to fight against the Government."

"IV. That the affiant was personally acquainted with Captain Jack R. Mosby, a witness on behalf of the defendants in the above entitled case, that the said Captain Jack R. Mosby was a member of the Revolutionary Party in Mexico during the Diaz Revolution in Mexico. That the said Jack R. Mosby was also a deserter in the United States Marine Corps and was present as a witness for the defendants in the above entitled case on or about the month of June, 1912, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California. That a few days before the trial of said case, United States Deputy District Attorney Dudley W. Robinson and Attorney Frank R. Stewart, who were assisting the prosecution of the above enntitled case, called the said Jack R. Mosby in the United States office and in the presence of this affiant used the following language to the said Jack R. Mosby: "You know that the Magons are guilty, and we want to convict the Magons, as they are the principal ones guilty of stirring up the Mexican Revolution against the Diaz Government of Mexico, and you know it." That the said Jack R. Mosby denied the accusation of Dudley W. Robinson in the presence of this affiant and in the presence of Attorney Frank R. Stewart. That the said Captain Jack R. Mosby denied that the Magons had paid him to go to Mexico to fight against the Diaz Government."

# Deeds Talk Louder Than Words

With an infinity of praise for Francisco I. Madero, the recently murdered President of Mexico, and concluding his letter with the declaration that Madero's name will be 'inscribed alongside the names of Miguel Hidalgo and of Benito Juarez, the Washington and the Jefferson of Mexican history," a writer in "The Public" pens as crushing a criticism of Madero's administration as ever we have dared to publish. He signs himself "Resident Observer," and in a footnote the editors "vouch unhesitatingly for this writer's opportunities for observing conditions in Mexico, and for his competency and trustworthiness in reporting them."

"Resident Observer" introduces his study with the remark that Madero "looked the idealist rather than the doer, the book man rather than the man of affairs. He seemed a romanticist, not a scientist; and this explained his reported dependence on spiritualism, even in the affairs of State." Madero's treatment of Zapata—in whom "Resident Observer" evidently has no confidence—is instanced as proof of his lack of shrewdness. Having thus given his personal impressions, the writer passes to the more reliable evidence of the actual record, and says:

"The 'Divide the Land" plank of the San Luis Potosi platform (the manifesto of the Madero revolution) was practically shelved by the Madero administration. It is true that great publicity was given, in December, 1911, to a homestead plan for the federal domain; but, as this domain is mostly remote or arid, its promulgation as a means to redeem the platform's promises, in view of the existing land monopoly, was farcical. Nothing was even officially announced of any restoration to its rightful owners of the vast acreage stolen in recent years by Diaz officials under the infamous denouncement law, through which thousands of illiterate Indians were dispossessed of their hereditary homesteads without compensation. And this official inaction was the more strange because President Madero himself told me in 1911 that he proposed to at once revalue the land of Mexico, in order that the millionaire tax-dodgers might thereafter be made to pay their just dues."

**Dodged the Issue.**

In the next paragraph "Resident Observer" says: "Having abandoned fundamental economic reform, the administration began to play politics. It organized a bureau of labor, it passed a bill for the increase of the wages of mill hands in the absurdly-protected cotton industry. It raised the general tariff rate, if propounded a $100,000,000 foreign loan, but made no more faces at the vampire of land monopoly which was draining the people's lifeblood."

That is in itself a sufficiently harsh arraignment, but the writer continues: "The chief obstacles to the introduction of President Madero's land reforms were the Madero family and the National Congress. One of the most numerous of the great landlord families, the Maderos, own a large part of the State of Coahuila (larger than Pennsylvania) and their holdings were recently estimated to exceed $100,000,000 in value. Not until the rise to prominence of Francisco I. had any member of the Madero family done aught to distinguish himself from the average selfish and unprogressive Mexican aristocrat. In fact, the close relatives of the President were more anti-social than the average landlord, for they were not only engaged in the sale and distribution of brandy, but an imitation brandy at that. Indifferent at first to the political vagaries of their young kinsman, they rushed in headlong at the first sign of success and succeeded so well in politics that 140 of the family are said to have secured office, including two of the eight cabinet portfolios." To which he adds: "Now that the leaders are dead or exiled, the actual facts as to the wholesale graft charged against the Madero rule will perhaps never be known."

It is useless to follow the writer in his demonstration of the manner in which "the suffering masses began to lose faith in the President and to turn against their erstwhile idol;" but we find comfort in a subsequent paragraph which says that "the Mexican masses are no longer the cowed serfs of 1910; all have drunk deep of the new wine of democratic doctrine, while not a few have tasted the joys and profits of banditry." The conclusion is that unless the present government can satisfy the new-born aspirations it cannot endure. That always has seemed to us certain, and equally certain that the present government will do nothing of the kind, or attempt to do it.

**Not a Good Samaritan.**

If there is a paper which should have sympathized with the Mexican peon's struggle, that paper is "The Public," since it makes the attack on land monopoly its specialty and professes to trace to monopoly all want and crime. Hitherto—during long years in which Mexicans have been offering up their lives by thousands in their assault on Privilege's central stronghold—"The Public" has not been sympathetic, and by its attitude it has given the world to understand that, in its judgment, the Mexican Revolution was not worthy of support. When it has spoken it has been to praise Madero, and thereby indirectly attack those who, like ourselves, denounced his administration as a sham. Now it comes out with a long article in which, while adhering to its defense of the dead President, it admits every word of the indictment we originally drew and have since prosecuted with such energy and pitifully inadequate means as the very poor, and the brutally disinherited, are able to command.

---

### JAPANESE LAND GRABBERS!

That the Chinese and Japanese cannot be assimilated is open to argument. That the Japanese are dangerous as land grabbers is not open to argument.

Practically all the Japanese in California are poor, rent small patches of land and toil assiduously for landlords. Without having figures on the subject, we doubt if they own, all told, ten thousand acres in the great State of California.

Now, take up any paper you choose and see what is going on in real estate. Today—April 24—gives these items, culled at haphazard from a bushel.

Los Angeles capitalists have purchased a 72,000-acre ranch at Fresno. The Baldwin estate, valued at $25,000,000, is being divided. It consists of a big tract in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, which Baldwin got for a song, years ago. He lived a long and notoriously dissipated life, being interested mainly in horse-racing.

George H. Bixby, land magnate, has disappeared and is being hunted by officers, in connection with a White Slave traffic scandal. The family's wealth is estimated at $30,000,000, consisting of the Bixby Estate, a 27,000-acre tract grabbed in early times. Recently the head of the family, being interviewed as to how to make a fortune, said—"Buy real estate and hold on to it." The family is now forced into the limelight, and the papers are gushing over the fact that one of its female members is a reformer, student of sociology and officer of the Juvenile Court. Figure out for yourself the number of criminals the Bixby monopolists have manufactured.

Such is California society, which flings mud at the Japanese as land monopolists.

Once more, as in the case of Mexico, the trouble is about the land. Perhaps, two or three centuries hence, the intelligent workingman will wake up to the fact that land monopoly is at the foot of all his troubles.

---

### JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Judgment has been reserved until Wednesday next in the case of Mrs. Lucy Parsons and George Markstall, charged with selling literature on the streets of Los Angeles without a license. Willedd Andrews appeared for the accused and maintained that the ordinance applied only to "agents," whereas defendants were principals, Mrs. Parsons being her own publisher and Markstall buying his literature direct from publishers in the East and England. Judge Frederickson took the point under advisement.

Apart from the general features of the case it may have importance as tending to invalidate the lengthy and sweeping ordinance whereby heavy licenses are imposed on the pursuit of a number of occupations to which only the poor have recourse. No more heartless method of raising revenues for politicians to squander could be found than that devised by what called itself, in Los Angeles, the Good Government league, which taxes remorselessly the needy for the privilege of struggling to make a living. It ought to be unconstitutional; but, naturally, in a country which applauds land speculation, is not so held.

We are glad to see "The Citizen," representing organized labor, giving prominent space to the outrageous manner in which Mrs. Parsons was treated after being taken to the City Jail.

---

### OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

In compliance with section 467½ of the Postal Laws and Regulations, as amended by Act of August 24, 1912, "Regeneracion" publishes here details of its statement, filed April 22, in duplicate, with the postmaster of Los Angeles, and sworn to before Cleveland Schultz, a notary public. The statement shows that A. L. Figueroa is the editor and publisher, and Teodoro M. Gaitán the managing editor and business manager; that the paper is not owned by a corporation, and that there are no bondholders, mortgagees or holders of any securities. The circulation is given as 12,000.

---

### GRAND PARADE, MAY 2.

Workers and all who sympathise with the struggle for Land and Liberty are asked to remember that May 2 a parade will be held, having for its immediate object the urging the release of the members of the Mexican Liberal Party now imprisoned in McNeil's Island. The parade is timed to start from the Plaza at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

# Ask Release, As Innocent

To Woodrow Wilson,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—Ricardo Flores Magón, Enrique Flores Magón, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa, members of the Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party, are serving a term of twenty-three months in the Federal Penitentiary at McNil Island, Wash., after being convicted of the violation of the neutrality laws and more particularly of a violation of Section thirteen of the Federal Penal Code of 1910, and more especially of sending soldiers from the United States to Mexico for the purpose of fighting against the Mexican government; their case having been heard in the District Court of the United States, in and for the Southern District of California, Southern Division, Los Angeles, Cal., on or about the month of June, 1912, in Los Angeles, California, and we the undersigned, hereby petition for their release upon the following grounds, to-wit:

I.

Ricardo Flores Magón, Enrique Flores Magón, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa are innocent of the charge of sending soldiers from the United States to Mexico, and, since the trial of their case, they have succeeded in obtaining affidavits of certain persons, among whom is a witness who testified for the United States government against them and whose name is Captain Paul Smith, affidavits which clearly show that wholesale perjury was committed by witnesses for the United States government against them. That the original affidavits of the witnesses have been sent to you for the purpose of investigation by the U. S. government.

II.

Ricardo Flores Magón, Enrique Flores Magón, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa are not denying they assisted in the publication of a newspaper in the United States which published news of the Mexican Revolution and advocated that the people of Mexico should fight for their rights, but what they do and always have denied, is that they actually paid soldiers to go from the United States to fight personally against the Mexican government.

III.

The petition of the undersigned for the release of Ricardo Flores Magón, Enrique Flores Magón, Librado Rivera and Anselmo L. Figueroa is presented entirely upon the ground that there was perjury committed in the case by witnesses for the U. S. government.

Respectfully submitted,

.....

# Mexican Notes

The United States Senate has passed a resolution calling on President Wilson to report on claims preferred by Americans for property losses in Mexico, and also on the number of Americans who have been killed and imprisoned there since the beginning of the Madero Revolution. Surely it is significant.

Secretary Garrison gave publicity, April 24, to a telegram received from Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who has been investigating the situation on the Texas-Mexican border. He says conditions there are quiet. The telegram, however, ends: "General Mexican opinion on both sides of the border strongly opposed to Huerta."

Simultaneously therewith come despatches from Mexico City which state that Felix Diaz and De la Barra have definitely withdrawn their respective candidacies for presidency and vice-presidency; that the friends of Diaz and Huerta are in open enmity on the streets; that new plots to assassinate Huerta have been discovered, and that there has been issued from the palace a call for volunteers to "protect the capital against a threatened rebel invasion and an internal uprising."

A band of 5000 well-armed men is reported within fifteen miles of the capital. The despatch giving this information ends: "All of the evening papers agreed tonight that the situation is critical and hourly growing worse."

Carranza, at the head of the rebel forces in the Northern States, has telegraphed President Wilson, asking permission to import arms, etc., such as has been granted to Huerta.

The United States now has on its hands 410 Federal soldiers, who fled across the border when Naco fell. This has given rise to much correspondence with Washington and to amusing cartoons, notably that by Barnett in the "Los Angeles Tribune." The Mexican government desired that the prisoners be sent to San Diego, whence they would be shipped South, to take part in the defense of Guaymas. It is now reported that the United States government will send them to Juarez.

Twenty-five hundred miners are idle at Cananea, and bread riots are imminent. The United States consul at Nogales, Sonora, is arranging transportation to the border for American women and children, and from 800 to 900 Americans are said to have crossed to this country. The Cananea Consolidated Copper Co. refused a loan of $20,000 asked by the insurgent governor of Sonora, but the company was compelled to hand over all rifles in its possession.

**El Paso Miners Stirred.**

The rebellious attitude shown by Mexican workers at Cananea has found its echo in El Paso, where the workers in the Güggenheim smelter are on strike, being discontented with their wage of $1.35 a day. The company is reported as importing negroes from Louisiana to take the places of the Mexicans, and there has been, at least, one bad riot, in which a Texas Ranger shot a striker. The despatches have it that Fernando Palomares, well-known to Los Angeles as an active worker both in the Mexican and general revolutionary movement, Mrs. Hubler, also of Los Angeles, and Rosendo Domare, from California, have been ordered to leave town.

According to the "Los Angeles Times," which published a front-page article on the subject, April 23, recruiting for the revolutionary cause is going on in Los Angeles with an activity and on a scale hitherto unequalled. It declared that several hundred men had left for Mexico within the preceding thirty-six hours, and that enlisting was still in progress, but carried on so quietly that even the Mexican consul knew nothing of what was going on. This agreed with what had come to the editor of this section from, at least, one apparently well-informed source, but he lacked time or opportunity to verify it.

Recent Washington despatches speak of utter pessimism there as to Huerta's ability to maintain himself much longer, the rebellion in Coahuila and other Northern States, grouped under the leadership of Carranza, being regarded as the most formidable that has yet appeared. According to reports sent in to official circles in Washington, foreigners in Mexico are closing up business and making preparations to leave the country in even greater numbers than when Madero and Orozco were at the height of their then revolutionary power.

An Eagle Pass (Tex.) despatch, dated April 23, stated that Louis F. Saladana, sent by Huerta to Carranza as a peace messenger, had been thrown into jail at Piedras Negras, and notice served that a similar fate awaited any future emissaries.

Alamos, an important town near Guaymas, has been taken by the rebels, and it is understood that a general attack will be made next Saturday on Guaymas itself.

The excitement over the difficulty with Japan, arising from proposed legislation which shall forbid the Japanese acquiring land in California—as always, the Land Question!—has side-tracked Mexican news, for the moment. However, if supporters of the existing regime find themselves able to take comfort from that which has dribbled through, they are surely entitled to the first prize as optimists.

---

### COME AND HEAR HER.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons will speak at Labor Temple, Sunday afternoon and evening, April 27. Her subjects will be, in the afternoon, at 2:30, "Direct Action, as Exhibited in Mexico and Throughout the Labor Movement," and, in the evening, "The Haymarket Tragedy." Few women have worked more untiringly and conscientiously among the trade unions than has Mrs. Parsons, and wherever she goes they recommend her gladly.

Blas Lara, in Spanish, and the editor of this section will also speak at the afternoon meeting. Admission fifteen cents.

# Tough Facts For Suffragettes

This lumping together of the sexes, as if they formed two opposing camps, has no reference to the facts of every-day experience. It is altogether too theoretic. Men and women do not oppose each other like two armies; they live together, and share together the pains and struggles and joys of life. Men as men are not in a superior social position. Women are not in bondage to men; they are not oppressed by men, nor dominated by men.

Go out into the street, and watch the people who pass. Notice the working men with their worn faces, shabby clothes, and all the characteristics by which you know at a glance that they are workmen. Then notice the first "lady" (rich woman, that is), who comes along in motor-car or taxi-cab; observe her soft clothes, her smooth face, her confident manner, and all the other characteristics by which you immediately know her for a rich woman. THAT woman in bondage to THESE men! The idea is only to be laughed at.

So, from one cause and another, women are always being bought as cheap goods in the labor market, and the result is that the struggle to live is even more painful and terrible for women wage-slaves than for men wage-slaves. We are told, in cold official figures, that forty-five per cent of the wage-earners of the country are women, and that the average wage of women workers is only about 7s. ($1.75) a week. What unimaginable lives of struggle and suffering are summed up in these figures!

From these we turn naturally to that third type of woman in bondage—the prostitute.

It is the fashion of today to be politely sentimental about the "White Slave Traffic," but the tales of guileless girls, of villainous men and women with drugs and snares, are in no way needful to account for prostitution. These statistics giving the conditions of women employment are explanation enough to anyone who can read the living facts behind the bare statement of the figures. Forty-five per cent of the wage-earners are women, and they earn on the average 7s. a week.!

These, then, are the three types of women in bondage—the lady sold in marriage, the working woman, and the prostitute. The bondage of these three types is different in kind, but the manner of entering bondage is the same in all three cases. All these women enter bondage by selling their bodies; selling them for man's pleasure or selling them for the profit of an employer, but always selling that sacred thing, a woman's body.

This is the evil and degrading thing which every woman does who enters slavery. It is clear that women are driven to this degradation, not because of the domination of some big abstraction called Man, but because of the domination of those human laws by which both men and women are forbidden the free use and enjoyment of the earth they live upon. (From "Woman's Freedom," by Lily Gair Wilkinson, in "Freedom," London.)

---

### MAN'S DESTINY.

I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth.

I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of earth and air are the tireless toilers for the human race.

I see a world at peace adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with word of love and truth—a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world on which no gibbet's shadow falls; a world where labor reaps it's full reward; where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl in trying to win bread with the needle—the needle that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn.

I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and function—and, as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all, in the great dome, shines the eternal star of human shape. (Robert G. Ingersoll.)

---

"We quite agree with the authors (of "The Road to Freedom") as to the basic character of the land question. There can be no freedom without free access to the land. But in seeking for ways and means to achieve that result, we cannot be too drastic. The Indians and other natives of Mexico have taken back the lands stolen from them, and are at present cultivating the soil with their rifles slung across their backs, knowing that as soon as they show signs of weakness their lands will be taken away and their former slavery imposed on them. The workers of other countries must learn this lesson. The rulers will use any and every means, however bloody and brutal, to maintain their ascendancy; and we Anarchists have no illusions on this matter. Our Single Tax friends still cherish theirs." ("Freedom.")

---

### MAGON WANTS NO MORE OFFICE CHANGES.

Of 9-13 - Ricardo Flores Magon and companions - Sentence cancelled, prisoners free, charges made subject to with Felix A. Ortiz, Juan F. Inzunza and Fabio Luis Ramirez, over to the printing dept. - Signed: Felix A. Rolando = Send duplicate. Tell Ricardo to plan that time. Strong protest. Don't want changes.

Ricardo