Behind The Puppets Lurks The Power

"The police did their duty," said President McMahon of the Central Labor Council, speaking at the unemployed mass meeting, held at Labor Temple, Sunday evening, Dec. 28. He was alluding to the Plaza riot of Christmas Day. Instantly the house was in an uproar, but finally McMahon explained that the police had done what they are paid to do, and what every one of them must do, under pain of dishonorable discharge. Of course that is the simple truth, which all in cooler moments understand. What we do not understand, as it seems to me, is the fact that the monopolists, who are the employers of the police, are eternally anxious to hide from us that truth. Just as they force the worker to produce for them, at constant sacrifice of life and limb, while they themselves lie back luxuriously secure, so do they force, under the whip of hunger, a certain portion of the working class to defend the products unrighteously annexed. It is the necessity of working for the monopolist in some form or other—a necessity none of us escapes—which drives men into the army and navy or the police force, where they must do as their masters bid them do. Every one of the clubbings and shootings and brutal imprisonments which form so large a part of the actual battle in which we find ourselves, should be the text for an anti-military and anti-government discourse; but that discourse must be based on the necessity of overthrowing the ENTIRE regime of monopoly, from which, and from which alone, military and governmental measures spring. In no other way can we be logical or, consequently, effective. We should have become by this time impatient of tinkering with effects.

* * *

Of course the police, at the Christmas Day riot, behaved most brutally. Of course, to quote an expression constantly used by those with whom I have talked, they behaved like "boneheads." But why should we be everlastingly surprised when they fail to act as perfect gentlemen, or to show that intelligence expected of parlor philosophers? The police are chosen, as army and navy men are chosen, for rough work. They are educated and drilled solely with an eye to that. Into their hands are placed the most deadly weapons modern ingenuity has been able to devise. They are tutored to familiarity with those weapons, and a policeman learns to swing an infernal billy, laced with wire that it may cut deep, as caressingly as a schoolboy learns to swing a baseball bat. Instinctively, like the schoolboy, his fingers itch to use it. That is precisely what his masters want. Do you think those masters do not know what they are about when they pay out their good money for the police and military? They hire them for war. They hire them to defend possessions which would be wrenched from them in five minutes by the famished, if they had not taken the precaution of gathering together a body of paid gladiators to protect them. They are realists, who size up and accept the situation as it is. Strength lies there and there alone. In all the idealistic business, with its sobs and tears and pitiful deplorings, there is nothing but weak slush which goes irrevocably to pieces at the first attack.

* * *

Recently Haywood was inveighing against the brutalities of the police at Patterson, and Bernard Shaw, a well-known and exceedingly practical Briton, asked the one all-important question. "Why do not the workers arm themselves against the police?" he said. Haywood's reply was reported as being: "Let Mr. Shaw do the shooting;" and, for my part, I think it was the most foolish of replies. The case in question had not been Shaw's quarrel, and no man has a call to poke his nose into a quarrel which is not his. Shaw had made a most sensible remark, for he had suggested that if people go into a fight in which the other side is sure to use a gun, they should see to it that they themselves are similarly heeled. It is obviously the sensible thing. In fact, one can go farther and state that, in private life, a man who does not so conduct himself is universally regarded as a fool. When we go prowling around of nights in search of the all-too-common burglar, we grab a gun.

* * *

In my opinion it is the most ridiculous of fallacies to suppose that free speech exists, or can possibly exist, under the slavish economic conditions which now rule everything. For my part I do not speak out my mind because I consider that I have a constitutional right to do so. I speak because free expression is part of my life, and I propose to live, as much as possible. Being a part of my life I shall defend it, if I have to, with my life. Of course no one really knows what he will do in a crisis, but I cannot conceive of myself as playing the non-resistant when somebody is trying to blow out what brains I may possess. In fact, the proposition I am stating seems to me so self-evident that I do not care to waste more space in dealing with it.

* * *

My business as editor of "Regeneracion" has been, and is, to explain the economic causes which, as I conceive, lie at the bottom of the Mexican Revolution. My business as a man is to speak what I conceive to be the truth, and to explain that precisely the same causes—often, I believe, more aggravated—are making for a similar revolution in this country, but on a larger scale and with far less illusions and soft-hearted compromises than those which are weakening and delaying the inevitable course of the Mexican Revolution. We are much harder, grimmer people than are the careless, easy-going Mexicans. Consequently, when we are finally forced to fight, we shall do so with much greater bitterness. The police, who are most practical persons, know that well. For that reason, in the Christmas Day riot they attacked Mexicans and Mexicans alone, as I am informed by eye-witnesses on whom I can rely. They were eminently sensible. If they had clubbed and killed an American there would have been hell to pay.

* * *

Mexicans are idealists, and Americans usually are not. Mexicans have a great belief in the power of fine words and high-sounding sentiments. Americans have not. Mexicans will go to a mass meeting quite unarmed, believing in the constitutional right of free speech and all that sort of rubbish. Then, carried away with enthusiasm, they will resent interference by armed men, and resent it most desperately, as they did on Christmas Day, although they have not so much as a pocket-knife among them. Americans will not do that. If they consider trouble inevitable they will arm themselves beforehand. If, trouble having sprung up unexpectedly, they find themselves unarmed, they will not go up against the police with naked hands. Personally I admire that attitude. It may not be so poetically heroic but it is more like actual war.

* * *

It now appears that in speaking at the Plaza we had broken an ordinance, and that the police were technically within their rights. There is such a tangle of ordinances in this law and monopoly-ridden village that no one really knows when he is and when he is not acting illegally. For example, I had gone to the meeting because it had been widely advertised in the daily papers. I had spoken because those present asked me, and in such circumstances I never refuse. I had not the slightest idea that I was committing an illegal act, and I am well satisfied that the other speakers and the audience itself were in equal ignorance. If you ask me whether I should have spoken if I had known that I was infringing the law, I reply frankly that, in all probability, I should have refused. Not because I have the very slightest atom of respect for these foolish and arbitrary laws, with which they are strangling our individual and social life; but because I should have anticipated a row, and I do not willingly involve myself in rows, with an unarmed mob as partner.

* * *

If you look at affairs as we know them on this coast—at the action of the San Diego vigilantes, at the Wheatland tragedy, at our own Christmas Day murder of Rafael Adames, as examples—you will find it hard to discover in the evolution of this social struggle a dawn rosy with the rays of peace. If you cast your eyes toward Michigan, for instance, and contemplate the kidnaping of Moyer, your previous judgment is likely to be confirmed. Here I do not discuss at all the moralities of resistance and non-resistance, for the excellent reason that, as I see it, moralities cut no figure in the case. The situation is developing as it must develop. The plundering by the rich is leading to desperate attack and equally desperate defense. As always, the rich, being far more intelligent and enterprising—since to that they owe their dominance—have taken time by the forelock and armed themselves. I don't know how long the poor will be in following their example, but that they eventually will do so I have not the slightest doubt. Sooner or later the main army always treads the road the van has taken. So it will be here. The best we can hope for is that when the class understands how formidable the mass has made itself, it may throw up its hands. I myself, however, am too pessimistic to look for so fairy-like a finish.

WM. C. OWEN.

Darrow's Arrows

But there are real industrial conspiracies. They began long ages ago, and they began by direct action, when the first capitalist took his club and knocked the brains out of somebody who wanted a part of it for himself. That is direct action. They got the land by direct action. They went out and took it. If anybody was there, they drove him off or killed him, as the case might be. It is only the other fellow that can't have direct action. They got all their title to the earth by direct action. Of course, they have swapped it more or less, since, but the origin is there. They just went out and took possession of it, and it is theirs. And the strong have always done it; they have reached out and taken possession of the earth.

A few men today can control all the industry and do control all of the industry of this country. A dozen men sitting around the table in a big city can bring famine if they wish; they can paralyze the wheels of industry from one end of the United States to the other, and the prosperity of villages, cities and towns, and the wages of its people depends almost entirely upon the wills of a dozen men.

They have taken the mines; and all the coal there is in the United States, or practically all, is controlled today by a few railroad companies who can tell us just what we must pay, and if we are not willing to pay it, we can freeze; and we respect private property so much that we will stand around and freeze rather than take the coal that nature placed in the earth for all mankind.

* * *

Now, the original conspiracy has been on the part of the strong to take the earth, and they have got it. They own it, and all they need now is to get enough working men and women at a low enough price to make them as much wealth as they want. It is pretty hard to fill that market, they want so much; but that is all they need. And the conspiracy on the other side, of the workingman of the United States, is the same conspiracy as the conspiracy of the workingman of the world, and it has only one object. We may temporize; we may be content with a little; we may stop at half measures, but in the end it only has one object, and that is for the workers of the world to take back the earth that has been taken from us.

Take it back, and have all the products of their toil, not part of it, but all of it. Now, it is a long road. It is a universal, world-wide conspiracy by the intelligent working people and by their friends the world over to get back the earth that has been stolen by direct action.

* * *

We have been voting a long time, and we have a democracy. Everybody can vote—every man past twenty-one. If we are not doing well enough we are going to let the women vote; then if we don't do any better we will let the children vote, and then we will get somewhere. If we are going to get out of this muss by voting, why, let's have a little of it. We had better have an election every day, because if we do it that way it is about the simplest there is. But we have been working at it a long time and we are getting in worse all the time.

* * *

You can change the constitution of the United States. You could change Mt. Hood, but it would take a pile of shovels. You could change Mt. Hood a good deal easier. It could be done. The law provides that if you pass a law through congress and the senate and it is signed by the president, to change the constitution, you may submit it to the people and if three-fourths of all the states in the union consent to it, why you can change it.

Do you suppose there is any power on earth that ever could get a law through congress and the senate, approved by the president, and then get three-fourths of the individual states in the union to approve it? You and your children and your children's children would die while you are doing it.

The best proof of that is the fact that we have had a constitution for one hundred and twenty-five years, and the Lord knows it needs patching. It needs something worse: It needs abolishing worse than anything else.

If anybody does want to tinker with voting the first thing necessary is to get rid of the constitution.—(Clarence Darrow in "Everyman.")

The Unemployed

"Way to curb red mouths. Speaking permits to citizens and no others. Christmas riot may save the Plaza to the people. New ordinance outlined to stop crime. To curb Anarchy."

The foregoing are the headlines on the front page of the "Los Angeles Times," five days after the trouble at the Plaza. They tell the story and save us from burdening our readers with the columns the headlines represent. It is sufficient to say that it is proposed to "put the Plaza in the restricted district, against indiscriminate street speaking," and this statement is an acknowledgment that the Mexicans were right when they declared that, from time immemorial, the Plaza always had been the people's Open Forum.

It is proposed further to "issue free permits to speak at specified places, to responsible citizens of Los Angeles only."

At the least the editor of this section hopes to have some fun out of this nonsensical proposal—if it should be adopted—when he returns from his Northern trip. He will present his credentials promptly as a "responsible" citizen, whom Gen. Otis himself has not disdained to employ, and will state frankly that he proposes to use the public streets to teach, among other things, the elimination of monopoly and speculation in land. If the permit is refused, as doubtless it will be, he flatters himself that he can make an issue by which his pen will reach a thousand times farther than could his voice.

"Make holder of permit responsible for all utterances at his meetings. Revoke the permit promptly upon proof of traitorous, blasphemous or other objectionable utterances." Blasphemous or objectionable! What rubbish! To adopt such a measure would be for Los Angeles to confess herself back in the Dark Ages, and would do more to destroy her reputation than anything the Anarchists and I. W. W.'s could accomplish in a thousand meetings. However, the "Times" urges it, and it has as its sponsors Councilmen Betkouski and T. C. Horton, superintendent of the Los Angeles Bible Institute.

The "Deserving" Poor.

The "Times" considers that there are probably five thousand "deserving" unemployed in Los Angeles. The estimate would be more satisfactory, as we venture to suggest, if the "Times" would give us its definition of "deserving." We ourselves will do our best to help Gen. Otis or his son-in-law, Harry Chandler, if ever they should come to actual want; but we shall do it although we could not, by any stretch of the imagination, regard them as "deserving."

The "Times" is loud in its declarations that Los Angeles will not be bullied. Why not? It has been bullied by that paper for a generation past, and no one knows it better than Otis.

Meetings and meetings and meetings have been, and are being, held, and a monster parade is on the program. A committee, of which Job Harriman is chairman, was appointed, Dec. 29, "to notify the Socialist Party, I. W. W.'s and various labor organizations to send delegates to a meeting at the Labor Temple next Monday night, when the question of holding the parade will be settled." We quote from the "Times."

Forty-three is the actual number of men arrested in connection with the Christmas Day tragedy. They were arraigned before Judge White, Nov. 29, and pleaded "not guilty," Job Harriman acting as their attorney. Trial was set for January 21, and bail fixed at $500 in each case save five, regarded as leaders. For each of them $2,000 is demanded. Their names are Peter Casterano, A. M. Ojeda, Juan Sanchez, Pedro Coria and Cesario Andrade.

Silvio Luti, an Italian, is also under arrest, charged with having made an incendiary speech at the Plaza the evening of the riot. His trial has been set for January 21.

Labor Council Dubious.

At this writing, Dec. 30, the afternoon papers, including the "Record," report labor union men as divided in opinion as to the advisability of holding a parade. The "Express" represents L. W. Butler, secretary of the Central Labor Council, as saying: "We have had nothing to do with this movement, and I, for one, am not in favor of it."

Last night's mass meeting at the Labor Temple voted to support the "right of work" bill and in favor of the development of the aqueduct farm lands, to give work to the unemployed. It also adopted two resolutions, one calling for a federal investigation of the Calumet disaster and the other condemning the action of the police at the Plaza.

The net result of this will be, undoubtedly, that the public authorities will set a number of men to work improving roads, etc., to improve still further the properties of the real estate monopolists and speculators who are responsible for all this trouble. It is a most undesirable consummation, but somehow starving men must be fed, and it is proverbial that drowning men will clutch at any straw. At present public opinion is not sufficiently educated to understand that the remedies proposed, like all charity—and they are charity—only make the disease far worse. That public ignorance, coupled with the crying necessity for bread, we at present are not strong enough to overthrow. But the number of those who understand quite clearly the hollowness and cruelly ironical injustice of the alleged remedies is very large, and it is becoming larger with great rapidity. With that growth of revolutionary knowledge—not sentiment—we for the present shall have to be content. Not because we like to, but because we have to. Ours is a long and huge campaign. We may feel that many of these preliminary skirmishes are lost, but we are advancing all the time, and continually adding to and consolidating our forces.

Los Angeles has been a sleepy Southern village. It is being welded into a red-hot, revolutionary center.

In Portland Also

The Portland, Ore., "League of the Unemployed" has issued a circular, entitled "The Hungry Men." It opens with an admission by the Portland "Oregonian," which is the "Times" of that city, that "demand for labor never was so scarce in Portland as it is at present," and that "thousands of men in various parts of the territory tributary to Portland have been laid off." It continues:

"The city of Portland has taken steps to provide work for approximately 1000 men. That is a good move. But it is not a solution!

"There are more than 10,000 idle men in Portland alone. What is to become of the other 9,000?

"Where will they secure employment? Portland simply proposes to run them out of town, to "vag" them and order them out of the city. What then? Portland has rid itself of their presence, but they are still broke, still hungry, still out of work. And in that condition, cold, hungry, miserable and desperate, they are coming to YOUR town. They will wander, starving and shivering, in your streets, a menace to your property and perhaps to your very life.

"This is not a threat. It is a statement of fact.

"These men MUST EAT. You yourself would steal before you would starve. The solution offered by Portland is no solution whatever. That simply passes the unemployed along to you, leaving you with your limited local resources and inadequate police protection to deal with the problem which they failed to solve.

"What will you do with the hungry men? Pass them along to the next town? That is no solution. Shoot them? That would scarcely be allowed. Feed them? Somebody must feed them, but remember that they themselves are not asking for charity. They want work! They beg or steal a living now but they would rather work and maintain their own self-respect. The only possible solution is an IMMEDIATE opening of work by the state of Oregon. The state can provide work for these men in building roads, reclaiming land, etc., and must be forced to do so.

"You cannot sidestep or evade this question. Work must be provided AT ONCE for these men or they will TAKE their food and they will take it from you because you have it.

"We call upon you to ACT and act AT ONCE.

"Hold meetings and demand that the State take up this problem before it becomes a still more serious menace.

"ACT and ACT NOW."

It will be observed that in Portland, as elsewhere, the men are turning to the State for relief. They have to. Their needs are instant and they must use the existing machinery, unless they are prepared to throw the whole thing overboard and help themselves. That, as a class, they are not yet prepared to do, and they have to fall back, therefore, on the charity of the monopolists and officials who have brought them to the pass in which they find themselves. In reality the monopolists and officials will benefit still further, for the properties of the former will be improved by the cheap labor of the unemployed and the officials will find their authority strengthened and extended. On the other side of the ledger, happily, we are able to write down that the unemployed themselves are thinking. Labor is brooding, more and more sullenly. It is growing more and more restless under the burden of those who ride it. Ultimately, of course, it will kick the riders off, and the only question is—When? Present events unquestionably are hastening the date.

Mexican Notes

"Ortega's men began their fight before sun-up today with as much vigor as though they had not been on forced march across the Mexican desert and through canyons and over plains, meeting hardship after hardship on their long journey."

So read the despatches of Dec. 31, descriptive of the Constitutionalist attack on Ojinaga, where the Federals, headed by Salazar and Orozco, Villa's mortal foe, are making what appears to be a hopeless stand. The description confirms our repeated statement that in the opinion of experts, the Mexican guerrilla fighter can probably travel farther and fight harder, on the scantiest of rations, than any man alive.

From all reports at this writing Ojinaga, boasted of as impregnable, seems certain to be taken, and immediately, by assault. The guerrilla tactics pursued by the Constitutionalists appear to have proved invincible, despite the natural advantages given to the defense by the lie of the land.

The surrender of Nuevo Laredo by the Federals has been demanded. If refused the town will be attacked immediately, and its speedy fall seems certain.

In Guaymas the Federals are reported as fighting among themselves, and desertions are said to be continuous. The siege has taken much time but the final capitulation is now believed to be imminent.

Huerta, in a word, appears to have lost the entire Northern country irretrievably, and in the Eastern coast his fortunes seem to be faring little better. Dec. 31 a federal troop train is reported, from Vera Cruz, as having been dynamited at a point 170 miles southeast of Mexico City, on the main line which connects the capital with the coast. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted once again by the destruction of the lines.

According to a Mexico City despatch of Dec. 31, another plot to assassinate Huerta—at the New Year reception—has been unearthed.

Such is the chief military news of the past week, boiled down. The diplomatic struggle, which now plays so important a part in what has become an international question, has necessarily taken a rest during the Christmas holidays, but the press is calling attention to an alleged treaty of peace between Great Britain and Germany, which have been looking at one another for many years past with angry eyes. The extensive review of the Mexican situation given in "Current Opinion" last month showed British and German official organs as singularly in accord on this one point—that Mexican affairs cannot be taken in hand and settled by the United States alone.

I. W. W.'S SPEAK OUT.

Local 173, of the I. W. W., in San Francisco, has sent us the following resolutions, passed at a recent meeting. They express that opposition to intervention and sense of solidarity which, we believe, the Mexican struggle for Land and Liberty will eventually wring from the proletariat of the world, conscious of a common struggle against a common foe. The resolutions are as follows:

That Local No. 173, I. W. W., sympathizes with our brothers the Mexican peons in their brave fight against their brutal capitalistic masters, both foreign and native:

That we applaud the Peons' direct action in expropriating their stolen lands by the most direct methods and action.

That the United States, with all its boasts of freedom, should keep its hands out of the struggle and allow the peons at least the opportunity to settle their own national affairs.

Resolved, that we go on record as preferring a counter revolution at home rather than submit to the invasion of Mexico by the United States in the name of order and freedom.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to President Wilson and to the press.

ADAMES' FUNERAL.

The funeral of Rafael Adames, killed by a police bullet at the Los Angeles Plaza, Christmas Day, will be held Monday, Jan. 5. This note is written by the editor from San Pedro, and he is not informed as to arrangements beyond understanding that they will be in charge of the I. W. W., to which Adames belonged. It is to be hoped that the funeral will be well attended, if only as a protest.

The editor of this section lectured on "The Mexican Revolution our golden opportunity," Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, to an audience that filled the Socialist Hall at Labor Temple. An immense number of questions was asked, the keenest interest being shown. The collection—for the benefit of our imprisoned Texas comrades, who will face trial Jan. 5, was $10.40, and sales of "Land and Liberty" and "Why Should We Intervene in Mexico?" totaled $4.55. The evening was rainy and most unpropitious.

LEARNING THE LESSON.

One way in which, it is said, the the authorities do appreciate that something is wrong, is in the alarming increase in crime in the city, 19 burglaries and hold-ups, netting loot to the value of $4200, having been made public for Thursday night alone. It was denied, too, that this represented anything like the total, many cases doubtless having gone unreported. (San Francisco despatch to "Los Angeles Record.")

El corazón y el espíritu son los dos platillos de una balanza. VICTOR

NO SE DOMINA LA ANARQUIA.

Nada ménos que uno de los principales periódicos burgueses de los Estados Unidos, pinta la situación de México en su verdadero estado, aunque no dice que son los revolucionarios de Tierra y Libertad, los expropiadores, los campesinos del Sur, los indios yaquis y otros compañeros, los que se han venido sosteniendo en el terreno de los hechos porque quieren acabar con el sistema capitalista que los hundía y esclavizaba.

He aquí sus palabras. "Durante tres años ha prevalecido en México un estado de anarquía. Condiciones de "semi-salvajismo" han existido allá. La situación ha sidoglorificada en nombre de la Revolución, pero no es revolución—es "pillaje, "motín" y "robo."

"Bandas de "bandidos" recorren el país, "asesinando" y "pillado." El espíritu que mueve esta anaquía, no es patriotismo, sino saqueo.

"Los federales han estado en control del gobierno, y este estado de anarquía ha continuado.

"Los constitucionalistas hanestado en control del gobierno y la anarquía no ha sido dominada. Ni seráeliminada ó dominada por la adquisición de los poderes del gobierno pr un grupo de constitucionalistas, ó federales, ó por los representantes e las muchas facciones en armas.

"Finalmente, la proposición e la administración de Washington de instalar una ú otra de las facciones contendientes en control del gobrno mexicano, no ofrece prospectosde paz en México ni de protección le los ciudadanos de los Estados Unids.

"Cualquiera facción instalada en l poder encontraría inmediatamente oposición de todas las otras faccion á través del país, y las operaciones d estas otras facciones serían llevda con peculiar virulencia contra todos los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos en México con motivo de la acción del gobierno de los Estados Unidos de soportar una facción en la complicación mexicana y oponerse á las otras facciones."

Administracion

INGRESOS.

ARIZONA—M. Avalos, 25c; A. Rivas, $1; L. Mata, 50c; J. R. Durán, $2; M. Vázquez, $1; I. V. Hernández, $1; J. J. Villanueva, $3; W. E. Holm, $1.10; B. Y. Leal, 50c; Isidra M. de Leal, 50c; A. Rivas, 60c; F. Ortega, 95c.

BUENOR AIRES, Segundo Alonso Debesa, $3.

CALIFORNIA—Grupo "Verdad mi Lema," $3; L. Signoret, venta de Reg., $1.30; Julia Monrreal, 25c; Justa Monrreal, 25c; Isidoro Solorzano, $1.10; B. Acosta, 50c; A. Acárregui, $2.60; C. Morales, $1; M. H. Gutiérrez, 10c; M. Rosas, $2; J. U. Rodríguez, $1.50; A. Martínez, $3; G. V. Ramírez, $2; B. Ramos, $1; Fernández, $1; Un Simpatizador, $1; P. Hernández, $3.60; Un Compañero, 10c; F. Gamboa, $1.50; Luna, venta de Reg., $2.55; A. Ponza, $1; W. Denis, por "L. and L.," $3; J. L. Ariaga, $1.50; F. Miranda, 60c; M. Pereira, $1; J. Palameo, 60c; Juanita Rincón, 50c; G. V. Ramírez, $3; Venta de Reg. en la Plaza, 75c.

CUBA—J. C. Pozo, 5c.

IDAHO—M. O. Titus, "L. and L." 10c.

ILLINOIS—T. Pavia, $1.

KANSAS—W. H. Sikes, por "L. and L.," $2.50; á Reg., $2.50.

MONTANA—F. Ferris, 50c.

MICHIGAN—J. C. Curthis, 10c.

MISSOURI—E. R. Browder, $1.

OKLAHOMA—J. G. Gutiérrez, 80c; I. Lucatero, 25c.

OREGON—C. C. Byers, 10c.

PENNSYLVANIA—F. Gillard, "L. and L.," $25; para Reg., 25c.

TEXAS—R. Morales, 50c; A. N. Garcia, 60c; P. García, 60c; F. G. E., 6c; F. García, $1.10; M. W. Coleman, 10c; R. Valdez, $1.10; V. García, $2; J. S. Durán, 50c; J. M. Gilbert, $2.50; G. Kelly, "L. and L.," 10c; P. Rosales, $3; J. F. Hughes, "L. and L.," 10c; F. Pérez, 60c; J. Pérez, 50c; B. Gaitán, 50c; F. Gaitán, 50c; B. Ramírez, 85c; N. Ramírez, 50c; J. A. Perez, $1; J. Ruíz, $1.10; F. Vázquez, 50c; J. González, 50c; T. Dávila, 28c; S. Hernández, $1. Suma, $111.59.

PRO PRESOS DE McNEIL ISLAND

Suma anterior, $76.20; F. Ortega, 75c; Total, $76.95.

GASTOS.

Tiro de 11.500 ejem., $83.15; Pago al Express, por Libros, $6.31; Deposito, $6.50; Abono al Oliver, $5; Acarreo, $3.75; Fomento, $10; Estampillas, $10; Tranvia, 60c; Cinta de Maquina de Escribir, 50c; Renta del Box, $2; Abono por el folleto Tierra y Libertad, $25; Times, $1.50; Herald, 25c; Libros, $3.10; Gaitán, renta y asistencia, $14; Lara; $4; Téllez, $2.25; Un Compañero, $1; Owen, $2.50. Total, $174.90.

RESUMEN.

Gastos hasta el 2 de Enero de 1914	$174.90
Deficit anterior	515.91
Entradas de Cuotas, Subs. y Donativos...$111.59	
Déficit hasta el 2 de Enero	579.22
Sumas iguales	$690.81 $690.81

T. M. GAITAN.

Colecta que se les envio á los compañeros de McNeil Island, por los Grupos Unidos Juárez y Lerdo y Bandera Roja, de Waxahachie, Tex.

J. V. López, $1; A. Luna, $1; P. Salinas, $1; J. Q. González, $1; R. Q. González, $1; M. Bernal, 25c; J. Abrego, $1; M. Padilla, 50c; F. Herrada, 50c; R. T. Cerda, $2; F. P. Olivares, $1; F. Garza, 50c; J. de León, 50c; Agapita C. de Olivarez, $1; Modesta J. de Salinas, $1; María L. de Quezada, $1; Sta. Luisa G. Acebedo, $1; Juanita de León, 10c; Sahara Garza, 25c; Total, $15.60.

El compañero López de Louisiana mandó $4, siendo $1 de P. H. González. Esta cantidad apareció en No. pasado.

Frank Farris, de Montana para "Wooden Shoe," 50c.

PARA CUCA Y TONO RIVERA.

Helena, $2; Kahn, $1; Golber, 50c; Lerner, 50c. Total, $4; Entregados, $3; en Caja, $1.

PRO PRESOS DE TEXAS.

Suma anterior, $250.82.

ARIZONA—I. V. Hernández, 50c; C. Morales, $1; F. Rodríguez, $1; Srta. Jesús Dodarte, 25c; E. Méndez, 50c; Amalia Leal, 15c; Lucrecia Salazar, 25c; A. Zavala, 50c; F. Ortega, 75c.

CALIFORNIA—Grupo "Verdad mi Lema," $5; M. H. Gutiérrez, $2.50; Trinidad B. Gutiérrez, $2.50; M. Rosa, $3; F. Gamboa, 50c; M. Pereira, $1; Juanita Rincón, 50c; F. Magdaleno, 25c. CUBA—J. C. Pozo, $1; NEW YORK—H. González, $1.

OKLAHOMA, J. G. Gutiérrez, 50c; I. Lucatero, 25c.

TEXAS—Por el Grupo "Libertad y Fraternidad," A. Torres, 50c; V. Torres, $1; S. Reyes, 50c; F. Carrión, 50c; I. P. Rodriguez, 25c; I. Licona, 25c; V. Ortega, $2.50; R. Valdéz, 50c; Sta. M. Valdéz, 50c; R. H. Valdéz, 50c; E. Valdéz, 50c; P. Valdéz, 50c; M. de G. García, 25c; P. Faz, 50c; P. Faz, 50c; B. Cura, 25c; M. Beltrán, 25c; L. Cuevas, $1; P. Rosales, $2; J. Segura, $1; B. Ramírez, $1; N. Ramírez, 75c; J. Mojica, 25c; R. S. González, 50c; L. S. González, 15c; A. Simón, 50c; A. S. González, 50c; C. S. González, 10c; S. Ibarra, 25c; Colecta por F. L. Vázquez, C. Morales, 15c; E. Pérez, 25c; F. Rodríguez, 25c; M. Martínez, 50c; C. Pérez, 25c; S. Bernal, $1; E. Bernal, 50c; I. Ibarra, 25c; Colecta por M. Alvarado, $1; J. Gallegos, 25c; J. Gallegos, 25c; B. Gallegos, 15c; B. Gallegos, 10c. Suma, $297.84; Telegrama, 75c; En caja, $297.09.

(Viene de la la plana)

NOTAS DE LA REVOLUCION.

situada en la línea de San Luis Potosí á Tampico, hubo un combate que duró más de tres horas. Regino Salinas, jefe de la estación encontró la muerte y los federales la dispersión. En las estaciones de Salinas y Morales hay otras partidas de "bandidos" que han cortado varios puentes y levantado trozos de la vía.—Entre México y Cernavaca continúa suspenso el tráfico.—El "coronel" Luna salió de Monterrey á aprehender al cabecilla Francisco Coss que había acampado en la estación de Cabrillas situada entre Monterrey y Saltillo, mientras los rebeldes vanzaron y saquearon, Santa Mar y San José, haciendo prisioneros a los empleados del telégrafo. Luna, que no tenía miedo tomó distinto rumbo para no alcanzarlos.—Por creerse en connivencia con los surianosfué consignado al servicio de las aras el hacendado Felipe Balvuena.Ocho españoles que habían quedado en libertad, semanas pasadas, han sido reaprehendidos acusandoseles de sedición.—Cerca de Los Ramones, estado de Nuevo León, fué dinamitada la hacienda del comerciante Emilio Elli, que reside en Monterrey. —Frumencio Fuentes, Diputado al Congreso de la Unión, fué puñaleado mortalmente. El herido declara que al haberlo agredido, es debido á que durante el tiempo que trabajó en su hacienda llamada "La Noria," en el estado de Michoacán, trató muy duramente á sus peones y á él (el agresor) le robó algnas cantidades de su propio trabajo.El agente del Timbre en Itzacayotla,estado de Guerrero fué fusilado por los rebeldes. Antes de la entrada de éstos, huyeron los burgueses, sus familias y autoridades dejándo el campo libre para el saqueo. —La importante hacienda denominada "Caleras"en el estado de Guanajuato, fué totalmente saqueada.—Mientras más de familias están pereciendo de hambre en Choix, distrito agricultural d estado de Sinaloa, el gobierno carrancista, permite pasar al lado americano grandes cantidades de ganado.

El terratenente Francisco Tapia durante el pasio mes de Diciembre, condujo á los Estados Unidos más de 10,000 cabezas de ganado. Pero como no es huertista, todo está bien. El Dr. H. S. Mesedieck asegura que diaramente mueren veintenas. En fin, á Carranza lo mismo le dá matarlos de hambre que junto á las tapias.—Las fuerzas que dirije el cabecilla carrancista Pablo González se encuentran acampadas frente á San Ignacio, Texas, en la línea divisoria.—John Lind, representante confidencial del Profesor, y O'Shaneesey, informan á Washington, qu Enrique Gerestieta, hoy Ministro de Justicia (?) tomará el puesto de Hurta y este tomará el campo para exterminar á los rebeldes. —Tan pronto como quedaron dueños de los distritos de Torreón y Monclova, los federales comenzaron á destruir las minas de carbón. Cuentanse entre estas, Melor, Terán, Sabinas, Palón y otras. Americanos que recientemente han arrivado á El Paso, asuguran que cuando los federales evacuaron Monclova, envenenaron el agua y quemaron las aldeas.—Las Fundiciones Americanas de Guggenheims desde el primero del año quedarán paralizadas completamente en todo el país.—Fuerzas federales avanzan sobre Ciudad Juárez.—El coronel Federico Montes del ejército federal de Monterrey, desertó con ochenta artilleros, doce ametralladoras, dos cañones Recker, 130 caballos y 50,000 cartuchos. Este se unió á las fuerzas revolucionarias de Sabinas Hidalgo comandadas por Saucedo.—Los federales de la guarnición de Guaymas á consecuencia del mal tratamiento y el hambre que los devora, se han amotinado y comenzado á pelear para deshacerse de sus jefes.—Ojinaga al fin ha sido atacado por mas de seis mil rebeldes y resistido por cuatro mil federales, únicos que se cuentan en el estado de Chihuahua. La pelea está en progreso y ha habido crecido número de bajas.—El arresto de dos individuos en los suburbios de la Capital, frustó la segura muerte de Huerta el dia del año nuevo.—Al suroeste de la Ciudad de México, fué volado con varias cajas de dinamita, un tren militar, en la línea del Interoceánico que comunica con la Costa. Igualmente fueron derribados los postes del telégrafo y rotos los alambres.—Los carrancistas demandan la rendición de Nuevo Laredo para media noche ó sea á la entrada del año nuevo, pues que de otra suerte será atacada al momento.