

Un individuo manso podrá ser mártir; pero nunca liberador.—Praxedis G. Guerrero

Semanal Revolucionario

5 CTS. ORO.
10 Cts., Mopeda Mexicana.

Leed, pues, una insignificante parte de lo que pasa a diario en esta "democrática" y "liberal" República, en lo siguiente: que tomo de "Solidarity,"

(Pasa a la 3a plana)

Los Voraces Huerta y Carranza Eligen Torreón Para el Exterminio de Ambos Ejercitos

Muerte de un Aborto Felicista en la Capital de Mexico.---Los Lobos Persiguiendo a Castillo.---Enviado de Felix Diaz Fusilado en Ciudad Juarez.---Revolutosos Derrotados en Durango. Nuevo Levantamiento en Tepic.---Zacatecas Sitiado.---La Revolucion Avanza.

MAXIMO CASTILLO PERSEGUIDO

Ya para entrar en prensa REGNERACION recibimos la noticia de que Máximo Castillo, el rebelde que opera en el Distrito de Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, fué derrotado por las fuerzas carrancistas en el Valle, cerca de Casas Grandes. Veinte de los rebeldes capturados por las fuerzas carrancistas, fueron fusilados inmediatamente. Se dice que Máximo Castillo, al emprender su retirada hacia las montañas, desfiló el túnel Drake, del Ferrocarril Mexicano del Noroeste, quemó un alto puente de madera y destruyó dos locomotoras y un buen número de carros del Ferrocarril.

Villa ha jurado exterminar a Máximo Castillo, porque este rebelde no cree en el gobierno que pueda hacer la felicidad de los pobres, y de acuerdo con su modo de pensar, expropia a los hacendados de las tierras que acaparan y las entrega a los habitantes de las regiones que visita con su fuerza, juntamente con las casas y útiles de trabajo.

Máximo Castillo no reconoce ni a Carranza ni a Huerta ni a ningún jefe. Obra como un convencido, como un verdadero revolucionario. Por eso es perseguido. Esperamos que Máximo sabrá eludir la persecución y que pronto hará morder el polvo a los jefes carrancistas que, ciegos, aturridos por la ambición, persiguen a los que luchan por el bienestar de la clase trabajadora.

Ocaranza se los Comió.

—El general Ocaranza, por conducto del también llamado general de la División de "Nazas", comunicó a la Secretaría de Guerra que en los terrenos de la hacienda de Aviles, Dgo., burló una estratagema de los rebeldes, que le habían tendido para cogerlo en una emboscada. Ocaranza había sido comisionado para recuperar la plaza de Durango, pero al tener conocimiento de la aproximación de los insurrectos, dispuso que una columna marchara por el cañón de Aviles donde se encontraban los rebeldes, mientras la artillería los atacó por la vanguardia. Alegan los esbirros que los rebeldes tuvieron más de cuatrocientas bajas.

El Ministro de la Guerra felicitó al general Ocaranza por el que llaman grandioso hecho de armas. Ahora, solo falta saber si todo fué al contrario de lo que dicen; pues como esta moneda es corriente entre los huertistas y carrancistas, no estamos en disposiciones de tratarla.

Persecución de "Bandidos."

Las autoridades militares del Estado de Veracruz, obrando con toda violencia o sea justicia burguesa, ordenaron que saliera de Jalapa una fuerza del 2o. Batallón de Infantería a perseguir a los "facinerosos," que recientemente asaltaron un tren de carga en la estación Oriental y desde entonces no han dejado de cometer lo que los burgueses y los que se creen o pretenden serlo, llaman fechorías. Los perseguidores han tenido la buena precaución de tomar rumbo opuesto para no encontrarse con los "bandidos."

El llamado Gobernador de San Luis Potosí, informa a la Secretaría de Gobernación que los hacendados del Estado han entregado al Gobierno la primera remesa de caballos que prometieron donar para robustecer las fuerzas del mismo. También se sabe que 31 hacendados han puesto sus elementos a disposición de las autoridades para el mismo efecto.

Estos donativos voluntarios demuestran claramente que sus propiedades están pasando a otras manos y prefieren llevar una guerra de exterminio antes de que sean recuperadas por los verdaderos dueños. A la caída de Huerta y al fracaso de Carranza, los hacendados y demás bandoleros harán todo lo posible por traer otro Maximiliano.

En estos tiempos los puestos públicos no están adornados con guirnaldas de flores. Desde hace tiempo las autoridades de las poblaciones de las importancias, especialmente las de las Capitales de los Estados, han estado cambiándose continuamente y presentando sus renuncias.

Temerosos de la incursión de los rebeldes, Ignacio Pérez, actual empleado del Estado de Hidalgo, presentó su renuncia ante el Secretario de Justicia (?) Enrique Gorostieta, la que le fué aprobada.

En la Cabecera de la Municipalidad de Milpa Alta, fué fusilado, un rebelde zapatista en presencia de numerosos vecinos que, para atemorizarlos, fueron invitados al lugar de la ejecución, con amenazas severas en caso de no asistir. El rebelde, en los momentos en que los esbirros disparaban sus traidores fusiles, lanzó voces a la Revolución.

—Los Wellingtons de Cuernavaca, Mor., dicen que después de duro combate desalojaron a los "bandoleros" de la población de Tepic; que en la hacienda de Atilhuayan fueron rechazados fácilmente (?) los "bandoleros" asaltantes; que el coronel Flavio Maldonado batió a otros "bandoleros" que se acercaban por "El Zapote," "El Ahuateca" y "San Andrés," rumbo a Tetela.

—Cerca del cerro de Zacateco, entre Paso Honda y Santa Fe, los rebeldes que dirige el cabecilla Saavedra derrotaron a los "mochos" del esbirro García. Más tarde, cuando llegaban dos destacamentos tratando de envolverlos, se internaron en las montañas de Cuipatlán. Aquí los esbirros se quedaron abriendo las de cañán y mirando para atrás.

ron la lindeza de dar la noticia al estilo de siempre; al reyés volteada.

Curiosa Visita.

—Bien cerciorados de que los rebeldes habían abandonado los pueblos de San Bartolo, Contreras y La Cañada, pertenecientes al Estado de México, el "señor general" Rincón Gallardo acompañado del subsecretario de Gobernación, se trasladó a dichos puntos a investigar si era cierto que había rebeldes. Alegando dichos "señores" que durante la inspección que hicieron por todos los alrededores no encontraron rebeldes. ¿Por qué no irían a buscarlos al Ajusco, ya que quieren conocer los efectos de las balizas rebeldes?

Se Acabó la Revolución en Puebla.

—Los periódicos metropolitanos diariamente acaban con la revolución del Estado de Puebla; para ellos, los rebeldes se someten todos los días al llamado Gobierno de Huerta. Ahora resultan nuevamente con las fuerzas del Batallón Zaragoza, que han estado inspeccionando por los Distritos de Matamoros y Atlixco, acaban de dar un golpe mortal a los rebeldes que antes formaban las fuerzas confiadas al general de la Llave, en Axiachapam. Ahora el coronel Guevara dice que les quitó una ametralladora, todo el parque, acémilas, cofres, mulas y veinte mil cartuchos. Esto demuestra claramente que los rebeldes están perfectamente armados, muy al contrario de como los babosos han estado informando a los pobres federales.

Estos rebeldes que Guevara dice haberles quitado todo el parque, se han incorporado a los que dirigen los cabecillas Mucio Bravo y Clotilde Sosa que se encuentran cerca de Chiantla.

—Algunas personas que, presenciaron el asalto al tren de pasajeros Chignahuapan, dicen que en los momentos que los rebeldes se montaban en los carros, un agente de máquinas de cocher trató de ocultar una cartera que contenía aproximadamente mil pesos; pero que todo le fué inútil, porque los asaltantes registraron a todos los pasajeros minuciosamente. Cuando al agente le encontraron la cartera que trató de ocultar, dijo que le dejarán el dinero porque no era de él. Los rebeldes contestaron: "mucho mejor, puesto que defende lo que no es suyo." Además, cuando algunos pretendieron hacer uso de sus armas, los rebeldes les dijeron: "no venimos por vidas sino por armas y dinero; pero si quieren morir, hagan fuego." Al escuchar estas palabras, todos voluntariamente entregaron lo que se les ordenaba.

—Castilla Brito, Gobernador rebelde que revolucionó en el Estado de Campeche y fué obligado a internarse en Guatemala al ser desertado por los rebeldes, quienes ahora obran independientemente, será extraditado, según informan en la Secretaría de Relaciones.

—Por falta de comunicaciones ferroviarias se encuentran detenidos entre Paredón y Saltillo, Coah., ciento cuarenta carros cargados de algodón.

Una numerosa partida de los llamados bandidos por la prensa infame y criminal, asaltó y tomó el pueblo de Tlacuapán, Pue., después de reñida contienda con los defensores de sus propias cadenas. Los rebeldes distribuyeron todo lo recuperado entre los habitantes más necesitados de dicha plaza. Las autoridades de Atencingo enviaron una fuerza de "mochos" a batir a los victoriosos y, como siempre, no los encontraron; como que el miedo ciega!

—Los cabecillas rebeldes, Martín Fernández y Graciano Ocampo, fueron capturados por los esbirros en Tlatlaya, Mex., y conducidos hasta Sultepec, donde fueron fusilados, según se dice.

—La Ciudad de Jalpa, Jal., fué tomada por los revolucionarios que no ha mucho vaciarón Juiclipila del mismo Estado.

Cuando las autoridades de Jalpa tuvieron conocimiento de que los rebeldes se encontraban en las cercanías amenazando las ricas propiedades de los bandidos, enviaron la guarnición a perseguirlos y salieron perseguidos los perseguidores; a tal grado, que pasaron por la plaza y no se dieron cuenta. La plaza está en poder de los rebeldes.

—Las autoridades de Acayucan, Ver., informan a la Secretaría de Guerra que una parte de la guarnición de dicha plaza salió a explorar la sierra y que obtuvo magníficos resultados, habiendo combatido con los rebeldes en varias ocasiones. Les faltó decir cuántos rebeldes abollaron sus machetes en las duras cabezas de los defensores del "orden."

En Apam, Camichapam y Chacalapa, ranchos cercanos a Acayucan, Ver., se registraron varios combates en que los federales fueron derrotados unas veces y otras salieron vencedores. En uno de los últimos casos los federales capturaron cuatro caballos. (Grandioso triunfo!)

—Un individuo que estuvo en Cuahuacán, Capital del Estado de Sinaloa, y que ahora se encuentra en la Ciudad de México, dice que Ilturbe, jefe de las armas carrancistas, se instaló en la casa del burgués Jesús Almada, donde diariamente se celebraban francachelas; y que cuando nada quedaba en ella se pasó a la de Gustavo Bengueras.

Por otra parte sabemos que Felipe Riveros que actúa como Gobernador del Estado, ha redoblado el servicio de colectores para hacer los cobros de rentas de las casas de que se ha apropiado (las de los huertistas). De la hacienda de Manuel Cloutier ha confiscado dos mil reses y otro tanto ha hecho con la caballería y mulada de los demás huertistas de los alrededores donde él domina con sus fuerzas. Está bien que expropie a los huertistas; pero no está bien que solo sea a esos y no a todos los ricos y que

estaban de acuerdo con cien hombres de él y sus jefes, mientras a los pobres soldados sólo les provee de ropa vieja y les alimenta con comidas de pésima calidad.

—Respetables partidas de revolucionarios se encuentran cerca de Acatlán, Ver. Hace días ésta debía haber sido atacada; pero desgraciadamente los espías rebeldes fueron descubiertos y muertos en el pueblo. La toma de esta plaza es más que segura en esta semana.

Nuestros burguesitos están sumamente asperados con motivo de la presencia de los revolucionarios en aquella región que creían limpia de rebeldes.

Las autoridades inútilmente tratan de reforzar las guardias.

—El llamado jefe de las armas de Tanyuca, Ver., profetizó que para los primeros días de Febrero no habría un solo rebelde. Como ya la lumbre le llegaba a los aparejos, ahora se prepara tornarse en rebelde y, de este modo cumplir lo que dijo, haciendo que no haya UNO SOLO sino muchos rebeldes. ¡Qué gracia! ¡Así hasta yo adivino!

La Toma de Zacatecas.

Los rebeldes que actualmente se encuentran en Fresnillo, importante plaza del Estado arriba mencionado, hacen sus preparativos para atacar la Capital del mismo. Los rebeldes de Jerez también se preparan para el mismo asalto sobre la Capital. En la región del Norte de Zacatecas hay más de seis mil hombres perfectamente armados y montados, aparte de los que se encuentran por el Sur. La toma de Zacatecas es tan segura como la fuga de Díaz y la muerte de Madero.

—Cerca de Morelia, Mich., en un punto llamado "Los Laureles," los rebeldes sostuvieron un combate con los amigos del desorden. Por la Mexicana operan otras partidas; una de estas dirigidas por un individuo de apellido Colón.

Francisco Guzmán Ejecutado.

—Francisco I. Guzmán, que fué secretario privado del político Emilio Vázquez Gómez, se presentó ante Francisco Villa en Ciudad Juárez como conductor de comunicaciones del pirata Félix Díaz que, desde la Habana, pretende encausar una nueva revuelta, para instarle a que abandonara a Carranza y se pusiera la máscara felicista. Panchote aunque no está muy bien con Carranza, no aceptó la linda proposición de Guzmán y no pudiendo sufragar los gastos para que volviera a su cuartel por estar bastante retirado, le paró junto a una pared y ordenó se le hiciera una descarga de fusilería. Pocos momentos después, Guzmán había restregado la patita.

Se Suspende el Ataque a Guaymas.

Los movimientos de las fuerzas rebeldes se han suspendido. Se dice que el general Ojeda se está preparando para entrar en arreglos con Venustiano. Carrancistas y huertistas están acampados entre Empalme y Guaymas, Son.

La Bandera Roja en Chihuahua.

Aunque los políticos nada dicen respecto a este movimiento, este gana terreno y simpatía en todo el Estado. Un individuo cuyo nombre no reservamos, recibió una carta de Chihuahua en la que le dicen entre otras cosas: "...cerca de Santa Rosalía operan unos revolucionarios que se llaman liberales. Estos entran a los pueblos y reparten todo a los pobres. Cuando estos entran a la hacienda de Luis Valenzuela, pasaron un decreto muy riguroso, amenazando de muerte a todo individuo que se negara a tomar de lo que allí había almacenado. La casa del señor Valenzuela fué completamente vaciada. Los rebeldes están dirigidos por un tal Pedro..."

Como se ve, el individuo que escribe estas palabras no es un compañero; sus palabras lo demuestran. Aunque no es un hombre que esté al corriente de las ideas que persiguen nuestros hermanos, está en simpatía con ellos, lo mismo que todos los desheredados de la región chihuahuense. Lo único que ha retardado el avance revolucionario es el malvado revoltoso carrancista que a mala hora hizo su aborto en el rico Estado de Chihuahua.

Los liberales a que se refiere el autor de la carta, son los que dirige el compañero Pedro Treviño que desde hace mucho tiempo está operando activamente a lo largo del Rio Conchos.

Los Yaquis Desertan a Carranza.

—Personas que acaban de llegar a Donaglas, procedentes de Ures, Son., confirman todo lo que hemos dicho referente al levantamiento de yaquis. Además, agregan que varios conductores de mercancías han sido detenidos entre Ures y Moctezuma, que está dominado por los yaquis. Terminan diciendo que "las bandas hostiles de yaquis han sido aumentadas por yaquis que han desertado del ejército constitucionalista."

Los rebeldes, al paso que se van convenciendo de las falsedades de Venustiano, se están incorporando con los de su clase. Las armas que el llamado jefe de la Revolución conseguirá de los capitalistas yanquis, servirán para hacer pedazos al gobierno de Carranza si este ambicioso logra subir al Poder.

Sólo Llegaron 68.

De los 350 federales que la semana pasada se anotaron en Guaymas y dieron muerte a varios oficiales, solo 68 han llegado al campamento carrancista acuartelado en Maytoreña. Se infiere que los demás salieron con rumbo al Rio Yaqui o fueron atrapados en alguna parte por algún regimiento de Ojeda.

Los ex-federales que ahora se encuentran en el campo rebelde, dicen que el motín fué preparado por los tenientes Carrillo y Lomas; quienes

estaban de acuerdo con cien hombres de él y sus jefes, mientras a los pobres soldados sólo les provee de ropa vieja y les alimenta con comidas de pésima calidad.

Un Cónsul Romano Prisionero.

—Louise Paparelli, cónsul italiano en Chihuahua, fué encarcelado por los federales de Piedras Negras, Coah., y más tarde puesto en libertad, dándole la plaza como cárcel. A éste se le prohibió enviar mensajes o cartas fuera de la Ciudad. Un hijo del italiano que reside en San Antonio, Tex., tuvo conocimiento de lo ocurrido por medio de un carta contrabandeada.

El policía de México, sea el Departamento de Estado en Washington, fué informado desde luego, y a su vez instruyó al cónsul Americano para que hiciera las investigaciones sobre la detención de dicho italiano.

Los cargos que los huertistas hacen al detenido, hasta estos momentos, nos son desconocidos.

Raul Madero y el General Scott.

Los oficiales huertistas de El Paso, Tex., incluso el cónsul, preparan una protesta que será enviada a Woodrow Wilson y al Secretario de Guerra Garrison, relatando la acción de los oficiales del ejército Americano con Raul Madero, hermano del Presidente muerto. Según informan de El Paso, Madero entra y sale, sin ser molestado, mientras los huertistas son encarcelados por el sólo hecho de no reconocer a Carranza.

Madero, se dice, asistió el Sábado pasado a un baile dado en "El Paso Country Club" donde había una docena de oficiales Americanos; el Domingo fué uno de los convidados a un té dado por los oficiales del Ejército de los Estados Unidos en el Washington Park, habiendo tomado asisto el general Scott, quien comanda las fuerzas americanas de la frontera de México.

Esto demuestra que los tales constitucionalistas no son sino instrumentos del capitalismo yanqui. La protesta de los huertistas va a pasar al cesto de papeles inútiles.

Más de Concepción del Oro, Zac.

—En complemento a la noticia que dimos de la caída de esta importante plaza, agregamos: más de cuatrocientos federales fueron muertos, según se dice, en el combate habido en la mencionada población. Las bombas de dinamita, hechas de pedazos de tubo, prestaron magníficos servicios a los asaltantes. Los rebeldes, obrando de este modo, con el auxilio de las bombas, gradualmente avanzaron sobre la ciudad tras sus barricadas y trincheras. El combate duró veinticuatro horas. Los rebeldes manifestaban haber tenido siete muertos y sesenta heridos.

Las fuerzas del carrancista Maclovio Herrera han marchado de Escalón, Chih., hacia el Sur. Las fuerzas de Villa en Ciudad Juárez se preparan también para marchar sobre Torreón, para después marchar sobre Guadalupe y terminar la jornada en la Ciudad de México. Felipe Angeles, Secretario de Guerra de la gaviota de Carranza, es el consejero de guerra de "don Pancho."

—En el vapor "Victoria" fueron enviados 49,000 pesos de San Diego, Cal., para pagar a los soldados descontentos de Ensenada, B. C., y de este modo evitar nuevos levantamientos," según dice la prensa gobiernista. Esto quiere decir que antes ha habido otros levantamientos y motines y se los ha tragado.

Varios de los miembros de la columna española de Torreón, pidieron protección al gobierno de la Casa Blanca por medio de su representante, Cologan y Cologan. Estos que piden protección, según se entiende fácilmente, son de los que deben algo y temen pagar sus cuentecitas a la legada de los rebeldes; no importa de qué bandería. El secretario Bryan contestó favorablemente a nuestros niños de Torreón. Torreón es la plaza donde los explotadores chinos fueron muertos por los rebeldes en 1910.

Francisco Villa dice que los espías de Torreón serán fusilados, pues que está plenamente convencido de que todos han estado ayudando a sostener al gobierno de Huerta. Agrega que los que no sean ejecutados serán expulsados del país.

—Vera Esán Arrestado. José Vera Esán, hermano de Jorge Vera Esán que fué Ministro de Instrucción Pública en el gabinete de Madero, fué arrestado en la Ciudad de México y enviado a la penitenciaría. El cargo en contra de él, no fué hecho público. Se infiere que es debido a una carta que él escribía a su hermano que ahora se encuentra en New York, la cual le fué recogida.

—Una columna federal que salió de Tepic con instrucciones de cortar las comunicaciones tanto alfabéricas como ferroviarias, fué sorprendida en momentos que atentaba destruir un puente al sur de Culiacán, por los rebeldes, siendo derrotada, según informan los de Culiacán.

Mucho se dice que el "general" Juan A. Hernández será designado "Gobernador" del Estado de Puebla. Además, recibirá el mando de la División de Oriente; actualmente se encuentra en Colima tal vez purificándose la sangre con el agua del mar.

Más Cuerpos de Voluntarios.

La Secretaría de Gobernación comisionó al "general" Rincón Gallardo para que forme diez regimientos más. Informa "El Imparcial" que Rincón Gallardo designó a varios de sus oficiales para que salgan a distintos puntos de la República en busca de voluntarios. Entonces, como diablos dice

que los cuerpos serán formados de voluntarios, cuando salen fuerzas armadas a buscarlos?

Cada cuerpo constará de 450 hombres, según ellos. Nosotros entendemos que los hombres no pueden ser soldados, ni los soldados pueden ser hombres, puesto que no son libres de sí mismos.

—La prensa de México da como rumor que el tren de México fué tirado, por una banda de "foragidos," cerca de Irapuato, Estado de Guanajuato.

—El "coronel" Savinión de la C. de Puebla salió a batir y destruir las fuerzas revolucionarias que dirige el cabecilla Márquez, quien mucho se dijo se había rendido al gobierno.

Entre las estaciones de Atoyac y El Potrero, Ver., fué tirado un tren nocturno del Nacional Mexicano.

—En un combate habido cerca de Soledad, Ver., donde los rebeldes fueron derrotados, cayó prisionero un jovenito de corta edad que apenas podía con el fusil. El prisionero de los lobos huertistas, se llama Juan Trujillo y militó en la guerrilla que dirige Raul Ruiz.

—El juez Militar Federal de Mérida, Yucatán, después de haber examinado a los hermanos Tomás y Pascual Castellanos, dispuso que fueran detenidos. Estos fueron internados en la penitenciaría donde quedaron rigurosamente incomunicados. Tomás, fué candidato al gobierno del Estado y como éste no llegara a ocupar el puesto deseado, el gobierno temió levantarse una revuelta.

—Ha vuelto a la Capital el "teniente coronel" Gustavo Benítez que hace semanas fué comisionado para batir a los "bandoleros" que merodean por San Pedro Atzacapotzalongo y los pueblos limítrofes con el Estado de México, diciendo que no los pudo encontrar.

Seguramente los buscaba dormidos. —Alberto Yaza, gobernador militar del Estado de Tabasco, informa a la Secretaría de Guerra que los federales han sostenido muchos combates en distintas partes del Estado y que en todos han salido victoriosos. Por otra parte, sabemos que activamente operan guerrillas en La Barra de Santa Ana y Tonala, saqueando poblados y haciendas.

Oñulama Amenazado.

Numerosas partidas de rebeldes perfectamente armadas amenazan esta importante población, situada en el Estado de Veracruz. Los rebeldes están muy valentados y orgullosos por sus últimos triunfos obtenidos sobre los esbirros huertistas. Los esbirros, aunque no creen que los amezanzen, se hacen de la plaza, dicen que en caso dado, tendrán auxilio de Tanyuca. ¡Como si Tanyuca estuviera libre de rebeldes!

—Por San Juan de los Llanos, Pue., pasaron varias partidas de rebeldes. Estos iban buscando el lugar donde se encuentran los cabecillas Gaspar y Esteban Márquez que desde hace tiempo se encuentran en Xochiapulco, cerca de la cabecera del distrito de Zaxatlán.

Rebeldes se Asisten a Una Fiesta.

En la Villa de Guadalupe, cerca a Zacatecas, capital del mismo nombre, se encontraban entretenidos los más dinerosos vecinos, en una animosa jamaica, cuando repentinamente se presentaron cuatro revolucionarios con rifles en mano solicitando \$500 de J. Cruz Díaz, propietario de la casa. Este no teniendo dinero en el momento, hizo una colecta entre sus huéspedes, logrando reunir cincuenta pesos, los que fueron entregados a los demandantes. Estos no quedaron conformes y para satisfacerlos, algunas dignas mujeres repitieron la colecta y lograron reunir \$10 más. Conseguido esto, se retiraron pacíficamente.

—Una guerrilla compuesta de catorce hombres, entró a un campo minero llamado "La Central," donde los hermanos Espinosa tienen una tienda de mercancías que pusieron a disposición de los rebeldes antes de que estos "hicieran" otra cosa. Este punto está contiguo a Zacatecas, capital del Estado. Los asaltantes exigieron dinero, pero no se sabe si lo obtuvieron.

Veinte Mil "Mochos" para la Defensa de Torreón.

Según agentes del llamado Ministro de la Guerra, veinte mil hombres se están reconcentrando en Torreón para resistir el ataque que se prepara a dicha población. Los huertistas dicen que el movimiento de reconcentración ha principiado ya y que habrá terminado para cuando los rebeldes se hayan presentado.

—Se dice que el "general" Carlos García Hidalgo, que fué recientemente nombrado para sustituir a Mercado, para darle instrucciones sobre la campaña que debe seguir contra los rebeldes de Chihuahua, en su vano intento de restablecer nuevamente el leproso huertismo en el Estado.

El gobierno anunció que había logrado abrir el tráfico entre San Luis y Saltillo, para utilizar el ferrocarril de Monterrey a Eagle Pass, y operar una línea entre la capital y la frontera. Pero los empleados del ferrocarril informan que los rebeldes han cortado nuevamente la línea y que es muy difícil reconstruirla.

La línea de San Luis a Tampico está tan seriamente interrumpida que los mismos ferrocarrileros no tienen esperanzas de que sea restablecida por largo tiempo.

—Samuel Cantú, el comerciante mexicano que fué arrestado por los federales en Lampazos, fué puesto en libertad e inmediatamente pasó a territorio americano.

—Los revoltosos de Coahuila reportan la captura de Múzquiz, y que entre los prisioneros se cuenta el "coronel" Falcón, Andrés Garza Galán y Miguel Cárdenas.

Woodrow Wilson Levanta el Embargo de Armas.

Al fin, después de muchos meses,

el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha levantado el embargo de armas. La proclama está firmada por el Presidente Wilson y el Secretario Bryan.

No por esto vayan a creer los liberales y los zapatistas que se pueden enviar armas abiertamente para México. Desde el momento que nosotros no estamos comprometidos con los capitalistas americanos, no tenemos ese privilegio como nunca lo hemos tenido. A nuestro juicio, los rebeldes y otras banderías que no sean carrancistas, de seguir enviando armas a México, deben de burlar la vigilancia de los esbirros o cuando menos hacer pasar por constitucionalistas mientras las armas son transportadas al otro lado del Bravo.

—La propiedad americana e inglesa, nuevamente se encuentra amenazada por la actividad rebelde cerca de Tampico, según mensajes inalámbricos recibidos en Veracruz. También se informa que los rebeldes, reforzados, están atacando a los federales.

Fracaso de un Complot Felicista.

Los esbirros huertistas, por medio de un intrigante que rastrearmente logró ganar la confianza de los conspiradores, aprehendieron a José Luis Requena, jefe del llamado partido felicista, y dos o tres individuos más que también tomaron parte activa en las "elecciones" del pasado Octubre, pretendiendo sacar a la candidatura del asesino Díaz. El individuo que se introdujo entre los felicistas, ha dado el nombre de Pedro Ortega, con el cual es conocido por estos. Esta fue la casa de Francisco Serrano que reside en Tlalpam, suburbio de la capital, con una carta que dijo había sido escrita por un cabecilla revolucionario, con la que éste logró sorprender a Serrano.

Ortega o detective como le llaman, habiendo sorprendido a Serrano, le ofreció contribuir con \$500 y 500 rifles, prometiendo que 1000 hombres secundarían la nueva causa. En la Secretaría de Guerra, se dice, Serrano envió una nota a Requena pidiéndole su opinión sobre dicha oferta. En el Departamento de Guerra hay una carta que se supone fué escrita para Requena en la que Serrano aceptaba la oferta.

Pedro Villar, quien fué hasta la Habana a encontrar a Félix Díaz y estuvo con él en Veracruz hasta el día de su fuga, también fué arrestado e internado en la penitenciaría. Requena fué arrojado a la prisión militar de Santiago.

Se sabe que Manuel Mondragón haya tomado parte en esta revuelta, pues hace tiempo desapareció de París a donde dice que fué enviado en comisión por el Gobierno de Huerta.

Nada importa del fracaso de esos bribones. Adelante las armas del pueblo!

Revolutosos Derrotados.

El primer encuentro entre federales y revoltosos cerca de Mapimi, Dgo., resultó en la derrota de estos últimos en el paso de "Puerta de la Cadena" como a treinta millas de Mapimi, al noroeste de Torreón.

Los rebeldes de Tomás Urbina estaban protegiendo el paso cuando fueron atacados por los federales y después de reñido combate con estos, se vieron precisados a retirarse con el grueso de las fuerzas hacia el norte de Mapimi. Habiendo perdido el paso, los rebeldes tendrán que pelear en Mapimi para abrirse paso a Torreón.

—Se reporta que las avanzadas federales de Tampico, Tam., fueron atacadas por los rebeldes en Altamira, del mismo Estado. Esto aun no ha sido confirmado.

El Ejército Aumentado.

El Presidente Huerta cablegrafió a los periódicos de Buenos Aires, Lon-

SEAMOS FIRMES.

Fernando Martínez, de Marlin, Tex., nos comunica que su compañera, después de larga enfermedad, ha fallecido. La compañera Martínez era una mujer consciente y firme en el ideal libertario; a tal grado, que antes de morir y como su último deseo, recomendó al camarada Fernando que continuara firme en la lucha y nos enviase sus últimas frases de aliento:

Junta Organizadora Del Partido Liberal Mexicano.

Los principios por los cuales lucha el Partido Liberal Mexicano están condensados en el Manifiesto que esta Junta expidió con fecha 23 de Septiembre de 1911.

El Partido Liberal Mexicano está levantado en armas en México luchando contra estos tres enemigos de la humanidad: Gobierno, Capital, Clero, y no depondrá las armas hasta que la tierra, la maquinaria de producción y los medios de transportación queden en las manos de todos y cada uno de los habitantes de México, hombres y mujeres, y hasta que hayan desaparecido el último burgués, el último representante de la Autoridad y el último sacerdote.

Todo hombre o toda mujer que desee pertenecer al Partido Liberal Mexicano, no tendrá otra cosa que hacer más que firmar el cupón que está abajo, enviarlo a la Junta y pedir, cada vez que pueda hacerlo, la cantidad que sus recursos le permitan erogar para los gastos del Partido.

En las localidades donde haya varios compañeros y compañeras, podrá formarse un Grupo que no tenga más funcionarios que un Secretario que se entienda con la correspondencia y envíos de fondos a la Junta.

Todo envío de correspondencia y dinero, deberá hacerse con la siguiente dirección: Anselmo L. Figueroa, P. O. Box 1236, Los Angeles, Cal.

CUPON.

A La Junta Organizadora Del Partido Liberal Mexicano.

P. O. Box 1236, Los Angeles, Cal.

Pido que se me admita en el seno del Partido Liberal Mexicano

como miembro efectivo de él, protestando ser leal a los intereses de la

clase trabajadora y haciendo míos los principios igualitarios por los

cuales lucha contra el Gobierno, el Capital y el Clero.

50c: D. Goria, 25c: F. Valtierra, 50c;
P. Durán, 25c: L. Sals, 50c; Segundo
grupo: J. H. Vargas, \$1: R. Cardona,
\$1: Sixta Arriaga, 25c: A. N. García,
15c: P. G. Saenz, 25c: C. Olivares, 25c;
D. Sánchez, 35c: R. Castillo, 10c; V.
Segura, 25c: P. G. García, 25c; D.
Hernández, 20c; J. Ma. Hernández,
15c Total, \$7.60.

Revolution is not coming; it is here.

What will come of it? Shall we, indeed, like the old Smithfield martyrs, be able to say that we have lighted a candle which never shall be extinguished? I think so; I pray so; but I do not know. I know that there is a conviction which seems more widespread than I had ever ventured to believe; that at every point visited tremendous meetings are being held continuously; that the speeches delivered boil with indignation and are listened to with rapt attention; that the audiences include men and women of a social standing usually regarded as making those who hold it immune to revolutionary ideas. For example, the most sweepingly comprehensive and drastic speech I have heard was delivered last night, in Portland, Oregon, by Dr. C. H. Chapman, his subject being, "Bloody Sunday at St. Petersburg." He did not hesitate to denounce the money powers in this country, with its agents—the Church, the military and the law courts—as more oppressive and fatal to liberty than the Russian autocracy itself. Dr. Chapman is chief editorial writer on "The Oregonian," which is to Portland and the Northwest what the "Times" is to Los Angeles and our Southern country.

Dr. Chapman presided at the mass reception meeting given to our comrades of the Mexican Liberal Party Junta, January 21, on their release from McNeil Island. The largest hall available was crowded, every speech was greeted with continuous salvos of applause, and, although I do not believe in singling out special individuals for praise, I cannot refrain from noticing the profound impression made by Enrique Magon. Stating simple facts in the simplest and, necessarily, somewhat halting English, he produced an effect such as no studied eloquence can command. It was a repetition of what had taken place in Seattle, and it has confirmed me more than ever in my often-stated conviction that the workers should avoid those high-sounding phrases that mean so little, eschew that exaggeration to which so many orators and editors are prone, and confine themselves, as closely as possible, to plain statements of facts beyond dispute. This was the life-long teaching of one of the most masterful artists who ever put pen to paper—the great Balzac.

The vast majority of our audiences has been pitifully poor in pocket, for times are desperate and the army of the unemployed in constant evidence. Nevertheless, at a mass meeting in Portland yielded a collection, after deducting all expenses, of \$46.22, with \$5 more pledged but not collected at this writing. The principal meeting in Seattle produced a net total somewhat in excess of that amount, and Tacoma behaved generously, though the audience was smaller. Indeed, in Seattle it was ridiculous. We had taken the large hall in Labor Temple, and, after crowding up the seats to the very tops of the speakers, every inch of standing room was occupied by a mass of workers, packed like sardines, who remained patiently until the last word had been spoken. The I. W. W. had marched in procession to the Temple, and many hundreds must have been unable to obtain admission. Unfortunately, I have no figures of the actual receipts of the Seattle and Tacoma meetings, having turned the money in to Regeneration and neglected to keep a memorandum.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of Thorwald Siegfried, who accompanied me on my visit to McNeil Island a week before the prisoners' release, a mid-day luncheon had been held in Seattle, at which the free-thinking element so numerous there was generously represented. Great interest was displayed and many questions were asked and answered. In short, we received sympathy and assistance on every hand, and I scarcely like to mention the names of Eva Trev, Adele Parker and Glenn Hoover, conspicuously active though they were, because so many others should be thanked. In Tacoma, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lavroff, and S. T. Hammarmark were untiringly energetic, and here, in Portland, Guyon Horton and a host of others have been kind and personified. All those named assisted most materially in getting for us the extensive press notices to which unquestionably much of the success of the various meetings has been due. Work of that character entails an amount of drudgery from which we too generally shrink. I think, also, that it calls for a practical, executive efficiency which revolutionary agitators are apt to lack. I speak for myself.

For my part, I have been on the incessant jump, and this has forced me to neglect my editorial and correspondence work to an extent which fills me with dismay. I can only say that I shall do my utmost to pick up all arrears during the voyage to San Francisco, on which I start today, and that I simply could not help it. Yesterday, for example, I debated in the afternoon, and to a crowded house, with a Socialist, the subject being Political vs. Direct Action. Later on I discussed the unemployed question before the I. W. W., in a hall crammed to suffocation; after which I attended the Russian meeting. Here, in Portland, I have lectured on the Mexican question before the Oregon Civic League; I have lectured similarly in Tacoma, Seattle and Everett, before Social Science Leagues, Public Ownership Leagues, the Democratic State League, the I. W. W.'s and a purely Socialist organization. The exact title of which I forget, have declined no invitation for all appeared anxious to learn and it seemed to me that I had come up here to teach, as best I could. All this has involved constant journeyings, often by steamers; has thrown me incessantly into the company of enquirers, eager for information; has

represented work to be done, then and there, and has left me hardly a moment's privacy and leisure. And I have enjoyed it immensely. I believe that I have learned a lot, and I return South with a courage and hope that I have found it difficult to sustain when sitting at my typewriter in Los Angeles.

Apart from the general revolutionary fervor, what strikes me, far more than anything else, is the growing interest in the land question. I cannot remember a meeting at which it has not bobbed up and been the subject of incessant questions. In my purely Mexican lectures and in speaking on the unemployed question the land problem necessarily has been brought to the fore, and, of course, has drawn on my knowledge of the methods employed by our Los Angeles boomers. Instantly the response has come, at every place, that Los Angeles is only one sample from the general lumpy; that at all the towns visited, the same infernal chicanery is in vogue, and that, from Seattle to San Diego, the entire coast has been the prey of conscienceless real estate speculators, whose art is that of the confidence swindler and who are cold as marble to the sufferings of their innumerable victims, now stranded in a misery beyond the power of language to describe. Thousands and thousands have been in on this—the most heinous of all swindles—either as direct principals, or as their agents, in the hope that they, as their victims, will be able to unload on the fresh crop of suckers continually arriving from the East and Europe. The crime thus perpetrated on the stranger entering our gates is unspeakable, and the false pretences under which this Pacific Coast has been boomed, in anticipation of the opening of the Panama Canal, is a national scandal which ought to receive the immediate attention of Congress. Alas! I know too well that Congress will never dare to handle this question as it must be handled—without gloves—and that our law courts, which bound into jail the starving man who steals a loaf of bread, will be blind to the foul crime committed, daily, and hourly, and with cynical coldness, in those exalted circles which monopoly and high finance frequent.

Who can foresee the outcome? Aflame with indignation, and knowing that it is useless to look to the law courts for relief, these homeless masses, whose suffering is tragically real, will not stay their hands for ever. Sooner or later at some point a desperate break will come, and I miss my guess greatly if it does not carry with it summary vengeance, taken by those who feel sore to the marrow of their bones. There is lots of hot air and flub-dub talk; there are multitudinous threats which will spend themselves in feverish talk and go no farther; but it would be the height of folly to suppose that talk will last for ever, and that a "revolution" so virile and enured to hardship as are these Northern folk, will hold its hand indefinitely. As yet it is still thinking out its problem, but it will not be content merely to think eternally. As yet it still gropes for light, and we are called on sternly to supply it.

My trip, and especially such magnificent I. W. W. audiences as I addressed in Seattle, has convinced me that the day of the politician is passing rapidly, and that we are moving swiftly from words to deeds. I believe also that our own agitation is being forced to new departures, and that we must bid farewell to the slipshod, easy-going method of the past. No longer can we afford to fritter away our time on scholastic discussions, or play the hole-in-the-corner game as dear to "ism" groups. The revolutionary current is no longer a rivulet in which we can paddle at our leisure, but a broad, tumultuous stream. We must either launch ourselves boldly upon it, or elect to sit in idle retirement on the bank, watching the stream go by. And if we choose the former we must study the art of navigation as hitherto we have not studied it. We must acquire efficiency as we have not, as yet, acquired it. In my judgment we need the exact literary ability that shall produce an imperatively-needed flood of pamphlets, dealing with the localised facts of the present, instead of with the hazy outlines of an uncertain past or the dreams of an even more uncertain future. We need greatly the executive ability which will organize the systematic distribution of such pamphlets. We need trained speakers who will drive home cold facts, rather than spellbinders who rely on their natural gift of the gab to carry audiences off their feet. The disinherited today are coming down to earth. They are confronted not with theories but with hard, cruel facts. They hunger for the specific. That is the demand, and if we cannot supply it, others will.

W. M. C. OWEN.

REVOLUTION'S DAWN.

In a word, the class struggle—the exploiter against the wage-slave—has reached a point at which the great issue—the use of the instruments of production in the interest of all—is no longer clouded by "the divine right of property." The private ownership of land, of minerals, of factories, of means of transport, anti-social in its origin and in its effects, is attacked on all hands. It is attacked directly by the economic struggle which means nothing less than an all-round demand in the ranks of the workers for sustenance and a fuller development of life, with war to the knife on the inhuman misery which the monopoly of these sources of wealth inflict on them; and it is attacked indirectly, feebly and half-heartedly by political reformers of the democratic-radical type, who would compromise with the evils of our present system, so long as the keeping of body and soul together, with a show of some elementary decency of life, can be maintained. Briefly, this is what we have arrived at at the end of 1913.—("Freedom," London, Eng.)

Government implies the abdication of reason and justice. Obedience is servility: are the opposites of humanity; he who obeys renounces his liberty and humanity.—(Angus MacKerr.)

Mexican Notes

The raising by the United States of the embargo on arms is the sensation of the week, and marks another and most important development in the Mexican situation. Naturally Huerta is furious, and his organs flay Wilson mercilessly, declaring that this is the first decided step toward intervention. Meanwhile arms are pouring into Mexico and Americans are reported as leaving in large numbers, believing that the fall of Torreón will be followed by the capture of Mexico City, which may fall a prey to Zapata's remorseless forces. The alleged crime for which hundreds of Mexicans have been sent to United States penitentiaries during the past four years has now become a patriotic virtue, on which the apostles of law and order smile approval.

Our administration has shown its hand, at last, and acknowledged openly that it supports the Constitutionalists, as we ourselves have charged repeatedly. Let none be so simple as to suppose that it will uphold the confiscations to which Villa, by reason of a past as steeped in banditry as that of any Zapatista, stands committed. On the contrary, our government will demand that Carranza, whose power today can be only nominal, restore order and protect foreign property at any cost. That failing, as for sure to fail, our pacific President and Secretary of State will let loose the dogs of war, with crocodile regrets. The quarrel as between the Mexican who is taking possession and the paper title holder is still unsettled. The latter has bided his time.

Meanwhile, and during these long four years, opposition to intervention has grown steadily in strength, for the masses in this country now fully understand that such intervention will be exclusively for the benefit of the hated land monopolist and usurer. Soon, very soon, we shall have the opportunity of testing what that opposition amounts to when it finds itself in conflict with the Money Power. Our friends will then be able to show the stuff of which they are made.

At this writing it appears fairly certain that Villa's forces, reported as aggregating 10,000, will find Torreón a speedy prey. Should they take it and add Tampico to their conquests, the Huerta regime will have become practically a thing of the past, holding only Mexico City, and that by the most precarious of tenures. The suspension for six months of the interest payment on the national debt will have the effect of destroying the government's ability to borrow, and the fact that Huerta was forced to suspend such payment discloses pitilessly his inherent weakness. The total debt amounts to less than \$300,000,000, and the half-yearly interest on which the government has defaulted is under \$7,000,000.

President Wilson and the administration profess themselves pleased with the impending elimination of Huerta, and maintain that there will be fewer complications now that the tide of battle has rolled away from the border; but many of the most thoughtful and industrial people in the United States find it impossible to share that optimism. They point out that Villa and not Carranza is now the man, and look on him as many degrees more objectionable than ever Huerta began to be. As the New York "Evening Mail" put it: "With Villa in, if he ever does get in, and Huerta out, the situation of President Wilson will resemble that of the man who invited the seven other spirits more evil than the first to come in and take the place of the unclean spirit that had been driven out of him. Verily the last state of that man shall be worse than the first."

Villa's Terms of Peace.

The conditions of peace, stated by Villa as "indispensable," are given as follows:

"Elimination of General Huerta and his supporters.

"Complete surrender to the Constitutional cause of politicians now opposing it.

"Restoration of the Constitution.

"Selection of a Provisional President acceptable to the Constitutionalists, and suitable provision for a popular election.

Guaranty of a change in the land laws, so that the land would be more generally distributed.

"Ratification of the confiscation by the rebels of the Terrazas, Creel, and other estates.

"Nullification of all acts of the Huerta regime."

The Springfield "Republican" recognized as one of the most thoughtful and fully-edited paper in this country, comments favorably on Villa's grip of the agrarian problem as giving the key to the entire revolution, and remarks that "unless some Government shall solve the land question by purchase, in a way satisfactory to the peasant class, the direct action of a Villa, flushed with military success over the landlord millionaires, will be the final solution, precisely as the confiscations of Juarez, over half a century ago, roughly solved the question of the landholdings of the religious orders."

The man of action is always the popular hero, and the highly-dramatic rise to power of Villa necessarily has attracted the almost universal attention of our daily press, with its keen eye for the picturesque. That a man, recently escaped from jail in Mexico City, should slip out of El Paso with a borrowed horse, a revolver and \$7.50 in cash, and within some eight months, as the New York "Sun" puts it: "wield more power than any other man on the North American continent," is calculated to set thousands of pens to work; especially when that man has been known simply as a hunted outlaw, and is now engaged in confiscation on the largest scale. The "Sun" surely is a most conservative journal, seems to have been specially attracted by this dazzling career, and protests against writing Villa down as a mere brutal rowdy. It insists that he is possessed of "a clear sense of justice and a habit of making good his word," which are surely qualities of the most commanding worth. Of the socialistic regime which, according to its view, he is ushering in, its Chihuahua correspondent writes:

REGENERACION

The Wheels of Industry.

The street-car system, the stores, the electric-light plant, the brewery, a clothing factory, and the railroad between Chihuahua and Juarez—even the gambling houses—are all being operated by the rebel government, and all of them are yielding a profit. In some of them the prices have been cut below those charged by private individuals. In the case of the railroad, where persons are not able to pay and their necessity for travel exists, they travel without pay.

Villa has not yet put into existence his plans for the operation of a State bank, but he is preparing these plans, and the bank will be in operation in a few days. A mint for coining gold and silver will also be in operation in a short time.

Villa does not risk his reputation as a sagacious man by predicting the outcome of his venture. He has the sense to realize that he dominates the situation now; that by his sheer strength he is able to control.

Under different conditions—with the ballot ruling instead of the rifle—Villa will not chafe what effect his socialistic methods might have upon the people. But today Villa says: "Do this" and it is done. The man who would steal or graft from any one of the enterprises now operating under rebel supervision knows that he would pay the penalty with his life."

We ourselves were present recently during a heated discussion, the chief part in which was maintained by an American who had passed through the siege of Chihuahua, and avowed himself frankly as in favor of intervention. Many of his criticisms of Mexican methods were most caustic, but he resented with great vehemence the suggestion that Villa should be hung, praised him loudly as a man of action, who set the wheels of industry in motion from the moment he entered Chihuahua, and was genuinely anxious to serve the poor.

President Wilson's Policy.

What is the Wilson policy with respect to Mexico and the Latin-American countries? That is what is keeping every one guessing, but on the surface it appears to be one of abstention, based on the declarations that "such pretended governments (as that of Huerta) will not be countenanced or dealt with by the Government of the United States," and that "we are the friends of constitutional government in America."

The President went on to say that only through constitutional government could our Southern neighbors "work out their own development in peace and liberty." It seems, therefore, as we ourselves have insisted so often, that the President—with Bryan at his back—has in view only political reforms, and that, like Gladstone, he clings to the delusion that a people can be emancipated by the purification of the ballot, while leaving unchanged those unjust economic institutions from which have sprung the monstrous economic inequalities which are throwing the whole world into revolution. History is forgetting as rapidly as possible the once honored name of Gladstone. There is no earthly reason why it should not. His views were limited by politics; and his son, who has inherited them, has shown in South Africa how incompetent he is to wrench himself clear of words and grapple with life's actual facts.

On the other hand, the President's assumed policy, especially in its application to Porto Rico and Nicaragua, appears to have created the greatest alarm throughout Central and South America. In the former, despite almost universal local protest, we have insisted on policing the polls. Over the latter we have established what is described as a "complete protectorate" and arrangements "similar to our treaty with Cuba." The Baltimore "American" properly describes all this as an "endeavor to cover entire Latin America with the blanket of an ethical policy," and adds that "President Wilson has himself made his policy inclusive enough to reach the twenty republics, and they will be entirely logical in looking upon the handling of Mexico as an object lesson for each of them. Hence the vital importance of avoiding at all costs war with the republic of Mexico."

It is small wonder that, both in this country and in Europe, misgivings multiply. As the New York "Evening Post" puts it: "Protesting against force we may at any moment get into a position where we shall be using force. The whole policy is plainly one requiring the utmost care and discretion in the execution." In the opinion of John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics and a man of wide experience, the United States is facing the greatest crisis in the hundred years of its relations with Latin America.

Why not? Interviewing a great number of publicists and newspaper men, as the editor of this section has during the last four weeks, he has been astonished at discovering that the general opinion is—"those peasants mean to get the land, and they appear likely to get it." That raises the whole property question; brings us face to face with vested rights and the alleged sanctity of paper titles; carries us to the one center around which, sooner or later, the battle must be fought. All this talk of emancipation by way of carefully-guarded elections is mere sparring for time.

The reason this panic could never happen, so the Economists told us, was because the capitalists are so well organized that they could regulate production within the limits of the

demand for the product and thus prevent over-production—the cause of panics.

Now let us see why we have a panic, and why this panic will stay with us for an indefinite length of time. We will admit that the production of perishable commodities has been fairly well regulated. The cold storage trust is pretty well able to handle the meat, eggs, vegetables and fruit that is produced. The manufacturers of clothing are not so far ahead of the market either.

But there is another kind of over-production, and it is much more serious.

The city of Portland covers an area of about 50 square miles. Ten years ago the greater part of this land was good farm land, in actual use. Only a small part of the town had graded and paved streets, and less than half of it had sewers or gas and water service.

There were very few vacant houses, and the office buildings were fairly well filled. Now a large part of the residences, perhaps one-third, are for rent, the office buildings are about half filled; two-thirds of the city's total area is nicely graded and paved. The sewers, water mains, gas mains, and the sewer, gas and water services for the vacant lots, are all in place. The lots are for sale. In this way at least 20 square miles of perfectly good farm-land within the city limits of Portland have been made as utterly unproductive and useless as so much Sahara sand.

Yet the useful labor has been done. Portland has enough vacant houses to provide shelter for a 25 per cent increase in population. Enough vacant offices for a 50 per cent increase in the business. And there are enough vacant lots for a population of 2,000,000 people. In other words, we have an over-production of improved real estate. We have provided enough real estate in these ten years to last 25 years in the future. And that real estate does not rot, or burn up, or waste away very fast. The building industry can take a vacation for five, or ten, or twenty years—without pay.

And Portland is not much different from other cities on the Pacific Coast. And I don't think Portland is very much different from Eastern cities.

You would suppose that an over-production of real estate would mean a decrease in the rent. Not at all. It only means that the real estate peddlers are organized, and that they pay rent on every house, and that they pay rent on every lot standing along side also. Of course this is contrary to all the laws and theories of scientific economics. But if you pay rent you will know that it is so.

Chronic Overproduction.

It is much the same with the lumber industry. There is not so very much lumber on hand, but there are enough saw-mills to supply twice the normal demand. And the lumber industry is largely dependent on the building industry. When there is a check to building industry, it will mean a corresponding check to the production of lumber. And construction work and other industries will be similarly affected in greater or less degree.

And there are other industries to consider. Five years ago there were hardly enough automobiles manufactured to supply the most urgent needs; now there are about as many waiting to be sold as there are in actual use.

Altogether, I believe it is a conservative estimate to say that one-third of the normal working force of the large industries will be idle the greater part of next year.

What are we going to do about it? Our scientific-economists have repeatedly and persistently informed us that it is no use to organize the unemployed—because they have no economic power. But they are here, and there will be millions more of them very soon. And whether we believe it or not, we like it or don't like it; if we take advantage of it or not; they will represent power; and greater and more threatening power than any equal number of strikers ever did.

Of one thing we may be quite sure. This panic is most important and most threatening. It threatens destruction and disaster to all. And I firmly believe that the workers are the only ones who can do anything that will tend to alleviate the suffering and finally bring about better conditions.

It is up to all rebels to make preparations to take care of the interests of the unemployed, organize them and educate them so as to save them from unnecessary hardships—they will suffer enough at best. And make the bosses come through with some food-stuff. Make the employers think they would rather have jobs for all the slaves.

Yours for Industrial Freedom.
(B. E. Nilsson, in "The Voice of the People.")

Invasion Not Easy

"Upon the arduous character of an invasion of Mexico there can be no illusions in Washington. The American invasion of 1846-7 and the French invasion in the sixties have proved it beyond doubt. To seize the chief strategic points would be comparatively easy for a well-equipped, well-found, and well-led modern army of sufficient strength, though such an army, as the experience of the expeditions named sufficiently shows, would probably meet with a fierce and stubborn resistance. But possession of the strategic points, or of the chief cities and of the capital, does not mean even military command of a vast territory of some 767,000 square miles. That also the French discovered to their cost. The country is for the most part, sparsely peopled, communications over great portions of it are non-existent, except by a few trunk lines of railway, which, as the 'Constitutionalist' are daily showing, can be easily cut at innumerable points. While the march from the North is very long, and over a country with little water and affording abundant opportunities for the guerrilla warfare in which the Mexicans excel, that from Vera Cruz to Mexico City passes through the pestilential 'tierras calientes'—that hot coast zone, which

is deadly to European troops, except in the months between October and May—and it affords strong defensive positions in the Cordillera de Anahuac. . . . An army capable of safely invading Mexico would have to be created; an army capable of holding it might require to be some 250,000 strong, and might need several years to complete its work."—("The Times," London, Eng.)

Huerta the Killer

What won for Huerta his peculiar renown as Mexico's ablest general? The next to Diaz was his having killed the infantry when the Yaquis seemed to be carrying all before them about twelve years ago. He had for years been mapping the whole theater of this bloody insurrection. Mexico, we are reminded by the authority we follow, was a land of peasant proprietors when Diaz came to power. One concession after another to territorial lords and railroad financiers had dispossessed entire villages, the inhabitants of which took to roaming the country as bandits. Not even the horrors of the Caucasus, when Schamyl resisted there the might of conquering Russia can compare with the savagery of the campaign waged by Huerta. Mercy was neither asked nor given. Torture was inflicted with the ruthlessness of the code that prevailed among the Seminoles during our own colonial wars. The stain of savagery was acquired by the character of Huerta during the stealthy night attacks which varied the fortunes of this struggle. Neither age nor sex was spared, the commander himself receiving knife thrusts and bullets of which he shows the scars to this day. He crushed the Yaquis as relentlessly as some years later he put down a revolt among the Mayas. "Slay them," he told his men, "or they will slay you."

Bill Guernsey, formerly editor of "The Saturday Review," "Revolution," and we know not how many more radical and revolutionary publications, writes us that he has thrown up his newspaper positions in Portland, Ore.—to our knowledge, there were good ones—and is off with Peter Beach, on a thousand-mile propaganda tour. They will handle "Land and Liberty," and we bespeak for them all the assistance I. W. W. men and other rebels can give. Guernsey is one of the best, and most reliable educators in the field. He cannot keep out of the fight, and that is the type we need.

Worthy Volume

"The Revolutionary Almanac," for 1914, edited by Hippolyte Havel and published by The Rabelais Press, 27 New Bovey, New York City, appeals to us as being a publication of which the authors may be justly proud. It costs fifty cents but is well worth the money. It has been quoted from on various occasions in these columns and should have been reviewed before.

"Woe is me, if I preach not the Gospel" (Saint Paul), and "Think not I am come to send peace on earth. I am come to send fire on earth" (Jesus Christ). These two quotations, on the inside cover page, give the key. The Almanac is the story of revolt; of direct action; a record, necessarily imperfect, of the race's fighters. Those still green in the memory of this generation—Louis Michel and Voltaire de Cley, Louis Nietzsche, Bakunin, Most and Ferrer, with many others still with us, live again in a series of excellent photographs. The abundant cartoons trench too closely on the Cubist for the writer's individual liking, but the cartoon of "Saint Anthony, the Guardian of Morals," note particularly the fig-leaf—alone is worth the price, and "Eugenics" bubbles with annihilating satire. The note of humor, indeed, is well sustained throughout, and it is a balance-wheel our strenuous revolutionists too often lack. Long live the memory of the great laughter from whom the press which issues this almanac takes its name!

The first article is entitled "The Social Revolution," by B. Maeterlink and is a trifle long. Maeterlink is sometimes hard reading, precisely because he is pragmatic with unusual thought. Read his present contribution carefully and it will open up vistas that few, as yet, have sighted. The heroic note is sustained so steadily that it cannot fail to impress the dull ear. "The ideal is only a vaster reality than that which we behold—let us listen only to the experience that urges us on; it is always higher than that which throws or sweeps us back."

Read "The Creating Force," by Richard Wagner, and listen to the social harmonies the great composer heard. Read "The Free Rebel," by Strarr E. Bountar, and "The Paterson Strike," by Margaret H. Sanger. Both bristled with lessons which, sooner or later, we must take to heart, and pay a noble tribute to the I. W. W., or, rather, to those of them who do the actual work—the rank and file.

The politicians—those base traitors, of our revolutionary trust—are view."

Orientation of the Mexican Revolution.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL MEETING
in the
MAMMOTH HALL,
Room No. 3,
517 South Broadway Street
Saturday night, February 14th, at half past seven.
ADMISSION FREE.
Speakers:
ANSELMO L. FIGUEROA, (In Spanish)
RICARDO FLORES MAGON, (In Spanish)
ROSA MARKUS, (In English)
ENRIQUE FLORES MAGON, (In English)
MICHELE FASANO, (In Italian)

Several beautiful revolutionary songs will be sung.
Come in everybody, men and women, old men and children, come to this great festival of the toilers in honor of the Mexican Revolution; the most sublime movement ever contemplated for centuries.
Come everybody to refresh your brains and to exalt your sentiments.
This meeting will be held under the auspices of the CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS RACIONALES from Los Angeles, Calif.

whipped as they deserve to be. A roasting cartoon hits them hard, and the salutatory speaks out bravely respecting the Judases who have transformed the revolutionary movement into a swamp of corruption. It is a subject on which language cannot be too harsh. There was a time when every Socialist had Freiligrath's immortal poem, "Revolution," by heart. It will come, as a novelty to many readers of this almanac, and that is a sample of the politician's work.

Lack of space renders an adequate review of these eighty pages an impossibility, and we have only to add that the compilation of the "Revolutionary Data"—the almanac itself—represents an immense amount of honest, laborious work. That is what counts, always and everywhere. That is what, hitherto, has been so sadly lacking.

Our Brothers From Wheatland

Written for the Spanish Section and Translated into English by

ENRIQUE FLORES MAGON.

Let us open a parenthesis in our attention to the splendid struggle that is being carried on in the south, in the rich Mexican region, and let us turn our sight northward, toward the so-called Land of the Free, where as in Mexico or in any other spot on the earth, the man who works is the one who has nothing, while the one who produces nothing has everything.

If Mexico because of the intolerable conditions to which the proletariat had been cornered deserved the name of "Barbarous Mexico," the so-called "Modern Republic," United States of America, deserves the name of barbarous, too.

While in my long pilgrimage throughout this country, when for a period of some five years I had to pretend during day time to be nothing else but a plain workman, to escape from the tenacious persecution that American and Mexican detectives were carrying against me instigated by a premium of \$20,000.00 offered for my arrest by the old tyrant Porfirio Diaz, I had great opportunities to see with my own eyes the inequities that the workingman of this country suffers, as well as to be myself the object of many of them to such extent as to make me think myself in the heart of Mexico.

There, when at the Penitentiary of McNeil Island, I read about the outrage inflicted on the hop pickers from Wheatland, Calif., on August 3, 1913, I was not surprised at all, although I felt great indignation and rage.

I am sure that many of you, comrades, do not know the history of the crime of the bourgeoisie and its allies and lackeys in this case of the Wheatland hop pickers. Read, then, an insignificant part of all that happens every day in this "democratic" and "liberal" republic, in the following that I quote from "Solidarity," from Cleveland, Ohio, which is one of the very few honest papers in this country that really takes pains for the emancipation of the workingmen, and which is being published under the auspices of our fellow-rebels, the Industrial Workers of the World.

I leave the floor to "Solidarity." "By widespread lying, advertisement, twenty-three hundred men, women and children to pick their kins last summer. A picnic was promised the workers."

"They got:

"Hovels worse than pig-stys to sleep in, for which they were charged seventy-five cents per week, or between \$2,700 and \$3,000 for the season."

"Eight toilets, were all that was provided in the way of sanitary arrangements."

Water was prohibited in the hop fields, where the thermometer was taken by the State Health Inspector and found to be more than 120 degrees. Water was not allowed because Durst Brothers had farmed out the lemonade privilege to their cousin, Jim Durst, who offered the thirsty pickers acetic acid and water at five cents a glass.

"Durst Brothers had a store on the camp, and would not permit other dealers to bring anything into the camp."

"Wages averaged scarcely over \$1 per day."

"Rebellion occurred against these conditions. Men have been tortured, women harassed, imprisoned and threats of death have been the portion of those who protested."

(To be continued)