

What Intervention by the U. S. would Mean to the Mexican "Peons."

Workingmen of the United States, did you ever stop to consider what intervention would mean to the Mexican "peon," now fighting for land and liberty on the other side of our southern border? Mexico is essentially an agricultural country, and the Mexican is essentially an agriculturalist. That is the fundamental and basic motive around which the whole controversy rages. The "peon" wants land—not much—just enough to enable him to support himself and family in comfort. But, like the rest of his kind in the world over, the capitalist of Mexico has robbed him of the land which he once owned. A few multi-millionaires have taken possession of the country, and now own immense ranches, or haciendas. On these haciendas, some of which cover millions of acres, they have enslaved thousands of their countrymen, compelling them to work from sunrise till sunset, under cruel task-masters, who use the whip and club impartially. To revolt means a speedy death by hanging on the nearest tree. Under such circumstances, intervention by a so-called enlightened country like the U. S. would be welcomed, you would think? But let me stop and consider the facts: American capital has already invaded Mexico. Such parasites as Rockefeller, Morgan, Guggenheim, Weyerhaeuser, etc., already control millions of dollars worth of mines, forests and railroad property. C. P. Taft, brother of the capitalist tool, who sits in the white house in Washington, D. C.: H. G. Otis, the despicable enemy of humanity, who owns the "Los Angeles Times," and our "friend" Armour, of embalmed beef fame, all own thousands of acres of land, and thousands of cattle down there, and I assure you conditions on "THEIR" property are not one whit better. But this is by no means the worst part of it! These benevolent gentlemen want to develop Mexico! Development! Progress! is their cry. Fine! Look around you, comrade, fellow worker, and take note of the progress, development and enlightenment that these parasites have brought about in the United States. Look at the sweatshops of New York City, its Bowery and tenderloin, its murdering, grafting, police force. That's PROGRESS (?) Do you remember the great fire in the Triangle shirtwaist factory? That's PROGRESS. ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO GIRLS LOST THEIR LIVES THERE! Do you remember the mine disasters of Cherryville, Ill., and Briceville, Tenn.? In those two terrible "accidents" about FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY men were killed! That's PROGRESS. Do you remember Anna Lippiz, who was killed by a militiaman during the strike of the mill-workers in Lawrence, Mass. That's PROGRESS. I could cite you hundreds of other like cases, if space would permit.

That is the sort of progress that our "captains of industry," (who never work themselves), would like to carry into Mexico. And that is why the "peon" here has an hatred for American capitalists. He realizes that instead of being a slave of the hacienda, and the open country, he would become slave of the mill and factory and sweat-shop, which is a far worse condition, worse for them than it is for us, for as I have already said, they are essentially a people of the open air. The confinement, the poisonous air, the slums in which they would be forced to exist would kill them off like flies. The lying newspapers of this country would have you to believe that they are a bloodthirsty nation of bandits, with a special grudge against all Americans. They hate the millionaires who would further exploit them it is true, but I have travelled considerably through Mexico, and once was destitute there, and I found them a kindly, peaceful people, always willing to share what little they had with a hungry stranger, and a foreigner, to boot. The only thing that American capitalists would develop would be the exploitation of the people, and progress would be made only in the creation of even a more hellish condition than that which exists today. True, they might establish more schools, and teach the people to read and write, but it would only be, as it is in this country, to make them more efficient slaves. Therefore, no matter whether you call yourself Socialist, Republican, Democrat or Progressive, even if you are Craft-unionist, Industrialist, Syndicalist or Anarchist, let us put our differences aside for the present, and remember that we are all workingmen, and have something in common with each other, and with the "peons" of Mexico, and nothing in common with the American or any other capitalist. Let us get together and give the parasite class of both nations to understand that intervention by this country will not be tolerated.

The revolution is on!
VIVA LA REVOLUCION!!
J. E. CLARK.

Notes of the Revolucion

The following notes are taken from the capitalist press of the United States and Mexico:

At the capital of the state of Mexico they are constantly receiving news of the alarming activity of the Communist Rebels of that region.

A group of Rebels under the command of Dolores Lopez and Isidro Serrano, looted several stores at Zacatecas, Puebla.

Reports of the State Department indicate a recurrence of disorder in the state of Sonora, Mex., which has been re-entered by the Rebel forces.

The Consul of Acapulco, Guerre-

ro, reports that 500 Rebels, after two days of fighting, have taken Tepepan from 150 federals. He adds that San Madero again has been sacked and that a large number of persons are being held for ransom.

Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador at Mexico City, advised the State Department that the town of Ayotzingo, thirty miles from the capital, has been captured by the Rebels, who defeated the federal troops, killing twenty soldiers. Federal reinforcements which were sent to the scene of the disorder were also routed.

The railway line between Mexico City and Vera Cruz has been captured by the Rebels, and government troops have been sent to encounter them. Railway communication between Mexico City and Oaxaca has been cut. In the southern part of Mexico, Mr. Wilson added, a number of small towns have been taken by the Rebel forces and railroad stations and bridges have been burned and destroyed. The "notorious" Genovevo de la O is one of the Rebel chiefs.

A San Luis Potosi, a small band of Rebels is engaged in "robbing" plantations. Private advices received at the department from El Paso, Tex., indicate that a band of Rebels has killed cattle and "stolen" horses and mules belonging to the Ojitos ranch in Chihuahua.

Chietla, an important town in Puebla, has been taken by the Rebels, who are said to have captured three machine guns and 35,000 cartridges. The Rebels attacked El Potrero, an American "owned" hacienda near Paso del Macho, Chil. A. H. Lawrence, the manager, is missing.

Several sharp encounters, in all of which the federales claimed to be victorious, have been reported to the government from various parts of the state of Guerrero, but most stubborn opposition has been met with along the west coast, where four towns, Tepan, Atoyaca, Arenal and San Gerónimo, are reported to have been taken by Rebels after defeating the local federal garrisons.

Construction work on the Mexican Pacific Railroad has been abandoned.

Increased activity is noticeable in the state of Oaxaca, the cutting of the Mexican Southern Railroad between the state capital and Puebla having isolated the former place now for more than a week. Rebel operations are reported in the state of Durango and to a lesser degree in the states of San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas and Michoacan, but the liveliest interest is that aroused in the revival of the operations of General Aguilar along the railroads out of Vera Cruz. Theular forces have occupied a few villages and are imposing forced loans.

The United States consul in Durango sent a telegram to the State Department, stating that various bands of rebels have approximated Indio in that state, with the intention of capturing it.

The Communists took and sacked the towns of Techochito and Joquicingo, taking with them all the money they could find.

Casas Grandes, Chih., fell into the hands of the oozquista Rebels after a bloody battle where more than 200 "royals" met their death; some having fallen prisoners and later shot. The Rebels captured some units of war.

The Rebels of the southern part of the republic have circulated manifestos among the real estate men in which they state that if the hacienda "owners" should collect rent for the land, tools and homes, they would be summarily shot.

One of the manifestoes that is signed by a general and a colonel of the revolutionary forces, reads: "I have the order to inform you that by the order of the Commander-in-chief of the revolution, Emiliano Zapata, all kind of rents pertaining to lands will be suspended. I warn you that if for any cause you should force such rents, you will be punished according to the law of suspension of guarantees." (Signed) General Ascension Barrera, Colonel Domingo Cisneros.

Twenty federal soldiers were killed, owing to a clash by mistake between two bodies of government troops, who had been brought to Toluca as a sequel to the attack on Sunday by fifty followers of Zapata on a passenger train fifteen miles south of that city.

A detachment of light cavalry had been sent to protect the passengers of the wrecked train and to convey them to Toluca. As they were marching they were observed by another body of federal troops approaching to the same spot, and these opened fire on the cavalry.

Later it was found that this was a detachment of federal infantry, but before the commanders of the two forces had recognized that they were fighting comrades twenty men were lying dead on the field.

The bridge that exists at Casitas, Zacatecas, was destroyed by the Communist Rebels.

The situation at Valle de Bravo, attacked by the Communists has again become complicated.

The zone covered by the revolutionary movement is very extensive, and the Communists are masters of everything covered by the districts of Sultepec, Temascaltepec and Valle de Bravo.

The points recently occupied by the Rebels are: The town and hacienda of Zaconapan, Tenayac, La Estancia, Godinez, Los Santos, Comunidad, San Miguel, Amanaleco, La Sabana, Atescapan and many other points, pertaining all this to the districts of Sultepec, Temascaltepec and Valle de Bravo.

Gen. Jose de la Luz Blanco, one of the most widely known myrmidons of the Mexican federal commanders, and one of the most wanted by the Rebels, was captured by them in Bajicola district, in western Chihuahua, and put to death.

Blanco, who was one of president

Madero's chief aides in the first revolution and was promoted by him for his deeds, left Madero with a volunteer corps. As the federales were riding through the mountains passes between Madero and Porfirio, they were attacked by the Rebels, and Blanco in trying to escape was captured. Fourteen officers and 140 privates of the volunteers were either slain in battle or taken prisoners and later executed.

Persons coming from south of Juarez say that they counted twenty-five burned bridges on the Northwestern below Chihuahua.

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The Los Angeles "Herald" is credited with saying, "This is admitted by the state department to be the first step by the United States in carrying out the policy which was outlined a month ago in the sharp note President Taft sent to President Madero."

And we say, "This proves that when the flat-nosed chimpanzee (Madero) can no longer sustain himself in power, he asks help of the United States to go and protect the odious right of private property and keep them on the throne."

Proletarians: do not forget that this government is your enemy just as much as the Mexican government is ours. Do not forget that this government is not trying to protect your interests, but the interests of Wall Street and their similars have stolen from their original owners, the workingmen. Above all, do not forget that this barbarous proceeding on the part of this government is due to the "patriotism" you have manifested.

Comrades, remember that a harm to the economic and social movement of Mexico is a harm to all and every one of the labor movements. Keep your eyes open.

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Enero 8.—"Salgan inmediatamente de México todas las mujeres y niños americanos," es el mensaje que se recibió hoy en El Paso, Texas, de los representantes en Washington de dos de las más grandes compañías mineras. Aunque la causa exacta de la inquietud en Washington es desconocida en El Paso, luego se dieron órdenes por los gerentes de las minas y el exceso para el Norte comenzará mañana temprano.

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