

The European War

Despite the appeals for strict neutrality issued by Federal and State authorities the European war is being more and more discussed in labor and revolutionary circles; and, if our experience is a guide, it is not being discussed with that impartiality its phenomenal importance should command.

Side by side with this runs another line of furious controversy, which perhaps may be more profitable. Socialists concentrate all their attention on economic causes, insisting that the struggle for the control of markets has been at the basis of the present cataclysm.

The Anarchist Position.

On the other hand the Anarchists, while fully alive to the enormous power wielded by the captains of industry and great economic monopolists, maintain that the governing machine, in every country, is the most formidable enemy with which the workers have to cope; that, holding in its hands the power of declaring war, it can paralyze industry, suppress free speech, seize railroads and telegraphs, put an end to all exchanges, take the workers willy-nilly from their homes and industries, and, in a word, create a chaos.

This conflict of opinion necessarily produces differences as to the attack which all are eager to deliver. The Socialists and their I. W. W. followers consider that it must still be directed almost solely against the Rockefeller and other great employers—a theory that will lead them to continue their present tactics, trades union and political.

Study the Evidence.

The origin of this war is a question of evidence, which must be studied carefully; but most revolutionary speakers do not seem to have done so. In the judgment of the editor of this section the evidence shows that the Kaiser deliberately drew the sword and started the avalanche.

These, however, are really side issues, important solely because the views taken will affect materially the propaganda and action of the Socialist-Trades Union movement and the Anarchist movement respectively. The one, all-important, central fact is that this war is a frightful calamity for the workers, that it was recognized as such by the Internationalists of all sections, and that the measures taken to prevent it—the election of workingmen's parliamentary delegates, peace congresses, anti-military propaganda, etc., etc.—have proved absolutely impotent to prevent the calamity.

Concerning Italy.

Here something should be said concerning Italy; for, in our opinion, the Italian Syndicalists and Socialists are being given credit to which they are not entitled, and again we are building on illusions instead of on realities. Italy is a kingdom divided against itself, by reason of the opposing interests of Northern manufacturers and Southern agriculturists, but she has had another excellent reason for refusing to throw in her lot with Germany and Austria.

Admittedly the Social Democratic movement in Germany, under the test of emergency, has proven itself a rope of sand. All the discipline and organization, resulting in the aggregation of more than four million votes, have amounted to nothing as against the few authorized to issue orders and equipped with the power to enforce obedience.

Take Note of Russia

In this connection we shall do well to take note of Russia, as being the

only country in which Socialists and revolutionists made a determined stand against the military power. August 8, a week after war had begun, Representative Khaustoff, in open session of the Duma, read a protest against the war, after which the Social Democrats and Laborites (radical peasants who believe in land nationalization) withdrew from the session, declining to vote for the military appropriations.

Surely it is incumbent on us, and on all who sincerely wish that intolerable conditions shall be abolished, to contrast the action of these Russian Social-Democrats with that of their brothers in Germany, who voted unani-mously for the monster appropriation demanded by the Kaiser for a war that led to the immediate and most ruthless invasion of an entirely innocent country, Belgium.

One word as to invasion. It is imperative that we should study the evidence as to the origin of this war, because as between invader and invaded no honest man is justified in standing neutral. In all ages and everywhere the invaded have felt themselves called on to resist, and cowards if they failed to do so.

Again we say that the true revolutionary movement, strong in clear thought and lofty idealism, has still to be born. We must be honest realists and acknowledge it. We must not be such cowards as to throw up the sponge at the first knock-down blow.

WM. C. OWEN.

Mexican Notes

Now that the Aguascalientes convention has agreed on Eulalio Gutierrez as Provisional President, although only for a term of twenty days; and now that Carranza has repudiated the action of the convention, it becomes more desirable than ever to set out clearly the positions of the three leading figures in a struggle that appears to be now entirely unavoidable.

First, as to Carranza. In the "Red Papers of Mexico," issued recently by the Mexican Bureau of Information, New York City, which is Carranza's publicity agent in the United States, the text of Carranza's telegram to the "Convention of Generals in Mexico City" is given in full. Therein he stated definitely his position on the land question, as follows: "The resolution of the agrarian problem through the division of the NATIONAL lands, of the land which the government may BUY from the great proprietors, and that which may be expropriated for public profit.

Nothing could be clearer than the language employed, and we have first to remark that, as shown by Sr. Bulnes and other experts on Mexican economics, the public lands worth talking about were seized by the monopolists long ago, the position there today being similar to that now existent in the United States. Carranza's real proposition is to BUY out the land monopolists, and that is the very thing they have been hoping for ever since Porfirio Diaz fled. Indeed, the belief that Madero's government would buy out the great landholders, actually resulted in land being priced up, despite the revolution.

As to Villa. The suspicion with which he has been regarded by the revolutionists is traceable to the fact that he was, and appears still to be, a devotee of the Madero family, Raoul Madero being his right hand adviser. According to the "Los Angeles Daily Times" Villa was recently interviewed by a Mr. J. R. Powers, who reports: "Villa told me that he did not want to have a division of the wealth of Mexico among the poor, or even to assign free lands to the poor. He said that the homestead laws of the United States had been the making of the country, and he felt confident similar laws would have a similar effect upon Mexico."

Zapata, on the other hand, has recently issued a manifesto which, from the revolutionary standpoint, is magnificent. In most outspoken terms he declares that Mexico's disinherited are not at all interested in political reforms, as Carranza is and as Madero was; that they took up arms to get the land necessary to their life and independence; that the revolution is reducing the reactionaries steadily to greater impotence because it is taking from them the huge estates on which their power was based; and that the way to attach the poor to the revolution is to expropriate the land monopolists and hand over their properties to the actual workers. The example of that ex-

ceedingly practical gentleman, Napoleon the First, is cited as proving the wisdom of this policy.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

In compliance with section 467 1/2 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, as amended by Act of August 24, 1912, "Regeneracion" publishes here details of its statement, filed October 8, in duplicate, with the postmaster of Los Angeles, and sworn to before F. W. Cook, a notary public. The statement shows that A. L. Figueroa is the editor, publisher, managing editor and business manager; that the paper is not owned by a corporation, and that there are no bondholders, mortgages or holders of any securities. The circulation is given as 11,000.

SERVIA'S LEAGUE OF DEATH.

Servia has a remarkable organization known as the "League of Death." Enrolled in this society are thousands of women and the Servian men not in the regular army or in the reserve. All the members, both male and female, have sworn to give their lives for the country. The "League of Death" was called into being in 1908 at the time that Servia burst into flame against Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Ever since then the organization has been kept up. The women are drilled and given practice in the use of the rifle, many of them having developed into expert marksmen.—(Ex.)

Our Texas Prisoners

Our fellow comrades in Texas have been tried, and with the exception of Rangel and Cline, all are sentenced to prison terms ranging from five to ninety-nine years in the Texas prisons, that you all know what that means.

The juries that tried Rangel and Cline would not agree in convicting them. I see two reasons for that. The first one is because to the men composing those juries, although willing to do most anything asked by the prosecuting attorney, the death penalty was more than they would give to men who, in their mind, were innocent of the crime for which they were tried. The other reason, and the one important to us, is the agitation that is spreading to the public facts and the arbitrary ways the prosecution was using against our comrades in this country that boasts so much impartiality and fair play when trying violators of law. We, knowing that agitation has accomplished so much, feel that it is our duty to keep agitating in order that the protesting element may increase to such proportions that in the future trials of our comrades, the courts will not dare to act as the past ones have acted.

In order to keep this so much needed work in defense of our comrades, we must have the cooperation of all those who love justice and fair play, and to them, in the name of Right and Justice, we ask for all the possible help within your power to give. Be liberal and send every help to Victor Cravello, Room 108, Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal.

ANSELMO L. FIGUEROA.

MEXICO'S APPEAL. Reprinted from REGENERACION and LAND AND LIBERTY in pamphlet form by the Land and Liberty Publishing Co., at the Evenden Institute, R. P. No. 1, HAYWARD, CAL.—Price: 5c single copy, in bundles of 25 copies and more, 2c per copy.

No. 202. Saturday, November 14, 1914.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single copy, 5c. One dollar a year.—Six months, 50c.—

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

The August number of "The New Review" has an article entitled "The Great American Scapegoat," by Max Eastman, editor of "The Masses." It is intended to defend the I. W. W., for it represents them as being infinitely less dangerous and illegally-minded than they are made out to be. For example, he reminds his readers that "the agitators of the I. W. W. have conducted the two most peaceful big strikes that our industrial history remembers: While the I. W. W. was organizing non-resistance in Paterson, the United Mine Workers were waging armed war in West Virginia."

There is a pile of hard and vastly-suggestive truth in this, but it is truth the I. W. W. will hardly welcome. It represents them as merely a big mouth.

"LAND AND LIBERTY, Mexico's Battle for Economic Freedom and Its Relation to Labor's World-Wide Struggle." Selected from writings of Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio de P. Arsujo and Wm. C. Owen.—10c a copy.

WORTHY PAPER.

It seems to me that our friend Owen should advertise the real merits of his own paper, LAND AND LIBERTY, in this English Section. I suppose that he does not like to do so because he edits this section, and therefore I wish to do it for him.

Those who have not received sample copies of LAND AND LIBERTY should certainly send for it to

Bakunin Institute, R. F. D. No. 1, Hayward, Cal., and do their best to circulate it, because it is doing on an international scale and most ably the same work that REGENERACION tries to do in connection with the Mexican Revolution. It is edited to expose the causes that must lead to revolution in the United States, and our comrade Owen pursues in LAND AND LIBERTY exactly the course he pursued so tenaciously and successfully in this English Section—that of explaining and explaining most patiently. That method is making the people of the United States understand, at last, the true economic character of the Mexican Revolution. The same method will educate the American people to the revolutionary position they have to face, and this is the most necessary and valuable of all propaganda work.

As it seems to us, no one can do better than it is being done in LAND AND LIBERTY, which is therefore unique and most worthy of support. ENRIQUE FLORES MAGON.

Receipts of Rangel-Cline Defense Committee From Issue No. 201.

- I. P. E. U., 18, Denver, Colo., \$2; Walter Pincen, Sikeston, Okla., \$1; Root & Shaw Workers, 218, San Francisco, \$1; L. Sulas, Waco, Tex., \$4; Pattern Makers' League, Denver, Colo., \$2; F. R. Sandoval, Rosebud, Tex., \$3; G. Lenton, Tacoma, Wash., \$1; A. K. & S. K. B. 21, Manchester, N. H., \$5; E. Rodemann, Singleton, Tex., \$1; E. W. Detroit, Okla., \$1; I. B. of T. O. S. & H. of A. 470, Philadelphia, \$2; Ed. J. Matselits, Chicago, Ill., 25c; Brass Workers, 158, San Francisco, \$2; Pattern Makers' Assn., Anacosta, Mont., \$2; Journeymen Tailors, 38, Knoxville, Tenn., \$2; Hero of Painters, 275, Chicago, Ill., \$5; Street Ry. Employees, 549, Trenton, N. J., \$2; G. C. Mumford, Jasper, Tex., \$1; Sheet Metal Workers, 75, Kalamazoo, Mich., \$2; Painters & Decorators, 100, Rochester, N. Y., \$2; A. K. & S. K., 195, Malden, Mass., \$5; Peter Lode, St. Louis, Mo., \$4.85; A. K. & S. K., 64, Providence, R. I., \$1; Geo. Hemmoff, Dayton, Tex., \$1; Bricklayers & Masons, 15, Long Beach, Cal., \$2; A. K. & S. K., 32, Bloomfield, N. J., \$1; Philadelphia Park, Gulfport, Tex., \$2; Ben Capes, Clarion, Iowa, \$1; Timberworkers, 35, Hartford, Wash., \$1; I. B. of T. O. S. & H. of A. 231, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2; I. B. W. W., 247, Schenectady, N. Y., \$2; I. W. W., 61, Kansas City, Mo., \$3.00; U. M. W. of A., 1355, Georgetown, Ill., \$2; Boiler Makers, 25, San Francisco, \$2; A. Mumford, Bishop, Ariz., \$1.45; G. Danbeck, Laytonville, Cal., \$1.75; W. P. of M., 4, Granite, Mont., \$5; Gerald Rodgers, Colfax, Cal., \$2; S. P. Worcester, Mass., \$1; Jose Abantinnua New Bedford, Mass., \$1; C. L. U., San Bernardino, Cal., \$5; G. M. Ruiz, Austin, Tex., \$7; M. Lema, Elgin, Tex., \$5; E. De Los Santos, Nodwell, Tex., \$4.10; John Fernandez, Thibodaux, La., \$2.50; S. P. Corps Christi, Tex., \$1; Carpenters' District Council, Detroit, Mich., \$5.00; Local Novice S. P., Ross, Okla., \$2; Sheet Metal Workers, 419, Miles City, Mont., \$2; Tailors' Ind. Union, 228, Macon, Ga., \$2; I. B. W. W., 188, Birmingham, Ala., \$5; T. B. Whitehead, I. W. W., 10, Wash., \$2.30; J. B. W. W., 10, Wash., \$2.30; John H. Meyer Fresno, Cal., \$1; I. W. W. 147, San Francisco, \$2.00; Garment Workers of A., 228, Portland, Ore., \$2; Sheet Metal Workers, 238, Sodalita, Mo., \$2; M. Michaels, Rochester, N. Y., \$2; Local 170, Cigar Makers, Bangor, Me., \$2; P. P. Lucas, 2048, S. Garfield St., Philadelphia, Pa., \$2; M. J. D. O., 148, O. H. City, Ga., \$2; Jessie S. P., Minneapolis, Minn., \$1.50; W. P. M. 148, Silver Centre, Ont., \$2; A. K. & S. K., 100, Greenville, N. J., \$2; Painters & Decorators, 424, Little Rock, Ark., \$1; Timberworkers, 28, New Westminster, B. C., \$2; Bernhard Olin, Cambridge, Mass., \$1; Beaumont Tex., \$2; S. P., 10, Wash., \$2.30; S. P., 10, Wash., \$2.30; Butchers' Schenectady, N. Y., \$2; Brewery Workers, 225, Seattle, Wash., \$1; Otto Weck, Corville, Wash., \$4.50; John O. Sprague, Carlin, Nev., \$1; H. Radmiller, Angleton, Tex., \$1; Geta Linton, Tacoma, Wash., \$1; L. Hagen, Jersey City, N. J., A. K. & S. K., \$2. (To be continued.)