

No. 184. Saturday, April 11, 1914.

Caught In The Net Of Money Jesuitry

As one approaches the central buildings the first inscription that catches the eye is "Leland Stanford Jr. Museum." Henceforth that name greets one at every turn.

What an extraordinary psychology! What a pitiful attempt to compromise with truth and teach a science that shall be cramped at every step by the shell of withered dogmas!

Stanford University has some two thousand students, about a quarter of whom are girls. The girls, they tell me, regard it mainly as offering a promising field for matrimonial adventures.

Palo Alto is the university town. The audience that patronized my lecture on "The Mexican Revolution" numbered about fifty, three of whom were Stanford students; but it listened attentively, asked many questions and bought all the literature I had.

meanly commercial. It teaches youth that its first duty is to itself; that it must "get on in life," and that it can get on most easily by swimming with the tide and catering ignobly to the powers that be.

The university owns, as I am informed, 10,000 acres, the revenue from which is devoted to providing education for a class that can well afford to pay its own bills.

WM. C. OWEN.

Why They Hate Us

Prof. Frederick Starr, professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago, knows Mexico as few Americans do; for he has visited it repeatedly and lived among the peons, as one of them.

Anti-Americanism is a reality in Mexico! We Americans are hated as a people, we are hated as a nation.

Why do the Mexicans hate us? Primarily and fundamentally because they are Spanish-Indian, while we are Anglo-Saxon.

We have sent them quantities of adventurers who have gone there to "show them how to do things."

But in a thousand ways American methods of business are ill-adapted to Mexican surroundings, and the attempt to force them upon the country is pure folly.

Another reason the Mexicans do not love us is that they have had small reason to admire our official representatives among them.

We are informed that one consular officer, still occupying one of the most important positions in the service, had to have the superintendent of schools in his own town write his letter of acceptance for him when his appointment came from Washington!

The incompetence of our representatives as officials, their lack of character as men, their scant mental endowments and total lack of social qualities, have done much to make the Mexicans despise us.

The Mexicans hate us because we have deprived them of territory. The loss of Texas was a serious blow, and they have always ascribed it to us.

As a fact, we wanted land—and we TOOK it! Mexico has not forgotten—she will not forget—that act.

It is not strange that she suspects us in the present, with this record of past aggression.

The idea prevails throughout the republic that we have our eyes on lower California and that we are encouraging the rebellion in the north. It is believed that we hope to play

there the same part that we played when Texas pronounced its independence.

American mines, American lumber camps, American grazing land, American oil wells, they believe will be our excuse for taking over another slice of their territory, and reducing Mexico to the position of a Central American state as insignificant as Guatemala.

But undoubtedly the chief reason why the Mexicans today hate us so heartily is that THEY FEEL WE ARE EXPLOITING THEM AND THEIR COUNTRY. Everywhere they find American capital owning their sources of wealth.

The Mexicans know that they have been robbed. But they also know that we Americans will fight if need be for our so-called "rights."

THE CONQUEST OF BREAD.

Coxey announces the speedy starting of an unemployed army with half a million followers. We can only trust that among them will be many who have learned the lesson the authorities and ordinary labor papers try so hard to teach them.

From such official mockeries one turns with relief to "Fuerza Consciente," organ of our Spanish-speaking comrades in San Francisco. It is trying, at least, to do something practical; proposing immediate relief for needs that will not wait.

If the efforts spent in organizing strike movements were employed in organizing the producers, whether in or out of work, into a mass bent on entering into possession of the wealth it has created, undoubtedly the results attained would be more positive and the coming social transformation would receive a great impetus.

The editor of this section has been lecturing at Palo Alto and San Jose, where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nielsen and Mrs. Hipolito. We are in great hopes that we may be able to reach more of the smaller Californian towns this summer with talks on Mexico and the land question, for, while much interest is always shown, the general ignorance is deplorable.

Mexican Notes

Now that Villa has taken Torreon, after the bloodiest conflict of the revolution, in which one out of every four of the combatants on either side is said to have been killed or wounded, it is going hard with the Spaniards once more.

Villa is voicing a national hatred which dates back to the Spanish conquest; for the Mexican regards the Spaniard as the first of the land-thieves who stripped him of his natural heritage, and the first, therefore, who reduced him to slavery.

It is stated that other foreigners have been free from molestation in Torreon, and that the acting American consular agent, J. M. Ulmer, has posted, with Villa's consent, notices on all American property which announce that it must be held inviolate.

The fighting qualities displayed on both sides seem to have impressed the war correspondents, and will add to the rapidly-growing conviction that intervention will not be the picnic depicted by the jingo press generally and Hearst in particular.

The campaign against intervention will receive material aid from the article by Gen. John W. Foster published in the "Literary Digest" of March 30, for Gen. Foster is a recognized authority, having been Secretary of State under President Harrison and United States ambassador to Mexico, Spain and Russia.

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pean earth hunger is not dead," and he instanced the British occupation of Egypt, the Italian war in Tripoli, the case of Morocco, etc. It is too true, but the most conspicuous of all instances is the invasion of Mexico by the land syndicates of the United States.

The correspondent of the London "Times," whose views carry exceptional weight throughout the British Empire, gives the following as among the leading difficulties which confront the Wilson administration: "The failure of Republican Congresses to compensate Colombia for the loss of the province of Panama, which, she alleges, became autonomous by the help of the United States."

With Huerta sinking steadily into deeper difficulties the central governing authority becomes more and more paralysed and the peon's attacks on the landed proprietors meet with decreasingly-effective resistance.

OUR LEGISLATIVE CLOWNS.

The trouble is not due to lack of brains but lack of moral courage. We have the facts but dare not face them; and, therefore, we waste our years in idle tinkering.

Take the evidence which Howard Elliott, now head of the New Haven railroad, has been collecting so carefully. The railroads—undoubtedly—pirates, and Frederic C. Howe, in his "Privilege and Democracy in America," estimates that they steal from us annually no less than \$750,000,000; although they were presented, by our noble lawmakers, with domains that would have made the great Napoleon gasp.

In the ten years ending with 1909 the British lawmakers at Westminster inflicted on their unhappy helots no less than 3,882 new laws, and conditions in England grow ever more unbearable. But during the same period our own legislative tyrants tied us up with 16,000, and the bitter wail of the unemployed is echoing throughout the country as it never did before.

The whole representative system is one gigantic farce, in which the clowns stir up the dust, that they may blind us to what is happening in the ring. Not one in ten thousand has an adequate acquaintance with the details of the businesses their measures seek to control, for nineteen-twentieths of them are lawyers, who know only how to work their lungs.

SEND IN YOUR NAMES.

The publishers of the forthcoming "Land and Liberty," who are now installing a printing plant purchased last week, write us asking for the names and addresses of those to whom it will be worth their while to send sample copies.

RANGEL-CLINE DEFENSE FUND.

The money received by this Committee till April 8th, 1914, was from the following States: CALIFORNIA: J. F. Hayes, \$1.00; ILLINOIS: Collected by Vincent St. John, \$98.50; NEW YORK: Collected by cigar factories by Chas. Cullrose, \$7.00; PHILADELPHIA: McKelvey, Loux and Wilmont Defense Committee, \$25.00; TOTAL, \$132.50.—To this sum is added \$14.50, received from the Spanish speaking comrades, as published by this Committee in the Spanish Section of this issue, and which gives as GENERAL TOTAL, \$147.00. VICTOR GRAVELLO, Fin. Sec.

