

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copy, 5 cts
Two dollars a year, - 6 months, 1.10

No. 241

Saturday July 29, 1916

Send money payable to
ENRIQUE FLORES MAGON.
P. O. Box 1236, Los Angeles, Cal.

By The Way

"There is sufficient gold and silver in the mines controlled, through concessions gained under other regimes, to place Mexico on a strong financial basis, yet the people of the Republic have no title or interest in any of these natural resources, save a tax." We quote from a letter that appeared in the "El Paso Herald", by Andres G. Garcia, Carranza's El Paso Consul. Does it not strike you as true, and being true, as most pathetic? Does it not explain things? And is it not, as a matter of fact, what might equally be said of the United States, of England, of Germany, of every country now ruled by monopoly? There is a devil of a row over all these business in Mexico today. Do you think it will not spread, and don't you think it is your business to help the spreading?

John Kenneth Turner and the "Appeal to Reason" have employed with crushing effect the deadly parallel to expose what they term "the record of diplomatic and official lies regarding the Mexican expedition." By comparison of dates they show that, although President Wilson gave out a signed statement that "the expedition into Mexico was ordered under an agreement with the de facto Government of Mexico," the sending of the expedition had been announced officially before any word was received from Carranza, and that on March 15, when the entrance of United States troops into Mexico became known, the Mexican Government sent a protest which it repeated twice, March 19 and 23. April 12 Carranza's foreign minister instructed the ambassador in Washington to ask for "a discontinuation of the territory occupied by American troops, in view of Villa's party having been destroyed and Mexican forces having relieved those in pursuit of the bandits a few days after the date in Columbus." At that event we had 13,000 troops in Mexico. Two days later we increased them to 17,000.

Save for one purpose it is idle to relash the past. That purpose is the enabling us to judge the future. From the foregoing, and much else that could be put in evidence, I judge that the punitive expedition is in Mexico to stay until its very presence has brought about the clash it must provoke. Then will come that boldly-avowed intervention for which the militarists, and the great plutocratic dailies, are pleading with growing confidence.

I applaud even the "Appeal to Reason" when it seems to me in the right. But never do I forget, that it works incessantly for socialism and unlimited increase of the functions and power of the governing machine. That is to say, if works incessantly for changes which will strengthen the arm of authority and increase incalculably the power of the enslaver over the enslaved.

From an article by Theodore Marburg, former United States Minister to Belgium, I clip the following: "What Great Britain and her allies insist upon is a change in the German attitude. This cannot be brought about from outside. It must come from inside, through revolution. And there is no hope of revolution until German arms are overthrown

and the German people are made to realize that they cannot repeat the trick of 1870. Then only will it be possible for the people of Germany to make a stand against the military classes and the bureaucracy."

That I take to be the only attitude that any one sincerely anxious for the emancipation of Germany's proletariat, and the advancement of the international revolutionary movement, can occupy. On this subject I write dogmatically because I consider it axiomatic that until Germany's proletariat frees itself from the clutches of its military class and bureaucracy it will remain the serious obstacles to revolutionary progress it is today. The root of all this is the system of paternalism introduced by Bismark; the adoration of the State which he systematically cultivated as the surest method of upholding the throne. Bismark was an absolute monarchist; the most loyal servant any ruler "by the grace of God" could have. He knew what he wanted and how to get it. He got it. He taught the entire German nation to believe in and rely on the State as the benevolent guardian that would take care of them, and that huge lie already has slaughtered Germans by the millions and drenched the world with blood. It is the great world-devastating lie of Socialism, and that lie it is the bounden duty of every intelligent person to expose and crucify. Our cowardly dallying with it is costing us too dear.

If the Government of the United States were weak it would not be dreaming of iniquitous invasions. If our governing machine were small and simple it would not be banking to control the destinies of other peoples who are perfectly capable of attending to their own welfare. It is because it has grown to giant size that it is poisoned with imperial ambitions. It is because tens of thousands feed today at its trough, and hundreds of thousands hope to do so, that it is crazy to extend its sphere of action until they embrace the globe. This means continual clashes, continual war. And continual war means the permanent enslavement of the masses. Therefore I hate the creed that preaches "look to the State!" Every politician at heart endorses that creed, for to enlarge the State machine is to improve his chance of riding on the workers' backs. Every weakling indorses that creed, for he wishes to be taken care of and has no ambition to be given the opportunity of taking care of himself. I am no friend of either the welfarist or the sheepish philosophy of life. I think we should be men and women and take the rights that properly belong to us as such.

Probably the "New Review" is the most generous Socialist publication in this country, and, picking up the May number, I find a terrific attack on Samuel Gompers. But what is the offense that has brought on him this attack? Simply that in the April "Federationist" he wrote: "Compulsory sickness insurance for workers is based upon the theory that they are unable to look after their own interests and the State must interpose its authority and wisdom and assume the relation of parent or guardian." For this he is denounced most bitterly by L. B. Boudin, whose new book, "Socialism and war", is indorsed by leading Socialists and boomed by the "New Review." Yet the

State insurance that Gompers criticizes was Bismark's pet device, and the multiplication of just such devices has given the German Government that gigantic power which has put half the world in mourning.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war I pointed out, in "Land and Liberty," that the old International had broken down beyond redemption and that a new one must be formed. I urged that its program be simplified enormously, because only the simple is strong, and I suggested down to "Throw them off your backs." The "New Review" now takes up the cry and reproduces an article entitled "The Third International," by Anton Pannekoek, translated from the "Verhote," which is described as giving the view of the extreme left wing of the German Social-Democracy. Here is an extract:

"An immense number of new questions lie before us. First of all the questions of imperialism, its economic roots, its connection with the export of capital, procuring of raw material, its effect upon politics, government and bureaucracy, its governmental power upon the bourgeoisie and the press, its significance as new ideology of the bourgeoisie. Then those questions which relate to the proletariat, the causes of their weakness, their psychology and the phenomena of patriotism. Added to these are the questions of proletarian tactics, the significance and possibilities of parliamentarianism, of mass action, of labor union tactics, reforms and immediate demands, the significance and the future role of organization; also the questions of nationalism, of militarism and colonial policies."

Great God! Great God!! And again, Great God!!! Do you not KNOW that the mere discussion of such a program would take a century? Do you not KNOW that the language used is such that no one outside of specially miseducated school circles can understand? And do you not KNOW at once, on reading it, that the man who wrote that passage had no clear ideas but simply surrendered to the intoxication of his own eloquence? That is always the way with the Germans, and for that reason they are the most impracticable of all revolutionaries. This all the world now understands, the professional exponents of hide-bound Socialism alone excepted. They alone seem still ignorant of the fact that during the last two years German Socialism has been exposed completely as what it really is, viz. the incarnation of obedience to authority.

Until we rouse ourselves from obsession to that sort of humbug no real effort will be made.

I read the following in a special despatch to the "Los Angeles Times":

"In the solid Villista districts there were evidences of despair. The people there declared that Villa protected them, taking what he needed from them with considerable sense of discrimination. The towns of mixed politics, peopled by both Villa and Carranza partisans, were all on the verge of misery. The Villistas in such places reported that Villa was in the habit of protecting them, but of plundering the Carranzista sympathizers. They complained that Carranza commands plundered both Villistas and Carranzistas without

discrimination—always taking care, however, to announce that they were properly taken 'in the name of the government.'"

That tells what is, in reality, a universal story. All the robberies omitted by all the thieves and bandits in existence are compared with the systematic looting conducted by Governments in the name of law and order. As a result, a world which should be rich beyond the dreams of avarice drags itself painfully around from day to day, a pauper. And this is the bottom root of all the evil.

WM. O. OWEN.

Back Again.

Thanks to the timely help of our comrades Emma Goldman and Berkman, we are back again in our posts when, otherwise, we would be done already with the very hideous stripes of the convict in our old home at McNeil's Island Penitentiary, where the "respectable" element of this rotten present society had sent us.

We are back again among you, friends and comrades, determined as ever to push forth the struggle for Land and Liberty, the emancipating light for human freedom and happiness.

We are back again to our posts, determined as ever to follow the straight and thorny path of the uncompromising fighter for the bet-

terment of humankind, determined as ever to fight the enemy to the last ditch regardless of the consequences for ourselves; for we think our duty, the duty of all class-conscious men and women, to disregard our own safety and even our own lives before the great issue at stake, Human Liberation.

Now that we are back again, temporarily free to undertake the struggle in behalf of the disinherited, while our appeal is disposed of and we are dragged back to jail, we have found our dear REGENERACION, that is our cherished weapon in our revolutionary activities, almost crushed to death by the Russian-like persecution of the brigands in power. Would you help us to keep it afloat?

Since twenty four years ago when we struck the first blow to tyranny and exploitation, we gave up our very lives for the Human Cause; would you help us now to keep up our struggle that aims to destroy all the present unjust, tyrannical and exploiting institutions, so as to build up a new Social Order amidst which all human beings, regardless of sex, race or color, be brothers, equal and free?

Let these lines be the bearers of our fraternal love and greetings to all the rebels as well as to all our oppressed and exploited brothers of chains, in general, and the carriers of our contempt and bitter scorn for the exploiters and their rascally supporters that form the large armies of parasites that run the old machinery of Authority and the Church.

RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

ENRIQUE FLORES MAGON.

Address By Enrique Flores Magon Suppressed

by The Federal Court Of Los Angeles, June 22, 1916.

(NOTE.—This speech was prepared by Enrique Flores Magon to be pronounced when asked by the Court if he had something to say why sentence should not be imposed on them. But when the proper time arrived the Judge did not allow Enrique to address the Court, altho he demanded such right, granted to them by the very same laws that the Court pretends to uphold.)

Owing to my brother's sickness, which prevents his addressing this court, I shall speak in his behalf as well as my own.

I am taking the opportunity, given me, of addressing the Court because I want to make clear the causes behind our prosecution, for it appears that Court procedure was designed to conceal the facts underlying such cases as this.

The Records here show that the Magon brothers were tried and convicted, but the Records do not show, that the case at Bar here is the age-long fight of the downtrodden, the oppressed and the disinherited against the tyranny, the superstition and oppression which overburdens Mankind.

Liberty and Justice themselves have been on trial here.

It is not merely the Magons who are convicted here, but every Liberty and Justice loving people as well; for we the Magon Brothers, have been convicted through the technicalities of man-made laws, for our activities in behalf of the emancipation of the downtrodden, exploited and oppressed Mexican proletarians, in particular, and of the disinherited all over the world, in general; as shown by our writings which are part of the Records here.

As we are the only ones who uphold the Ideals we advocate and who fight for the betterment of Mankind, for we Anarchists are counted by the millions already and are present all over the world, our conviction is not, in fact, ours alone; it is the conviction, it is the condemnation, too, of every Mexican rebel who is up in arms in the Mexican battle-fields, fighting with courage and determination toward Progress; fighting to uphold the lofty

Ideals of Land and Liberty and against all kinds of tyranny, oppression and exploitation. We are all fighting to overthrow the present archaic and unjust institutions which are based on the exploitation of Man by his fellow Man.

We are all fighting to establish a new Social Order, an order in harmony with the Laws of Nature and based on the Liberty, Fraternity and Equality of all human beings, regardless of race, color or sex.

With the Magons you have convicted the Worlds red-blooded men and women who are striving to halt the piracy and the oppression of the rapacious plutocracy and its natural allies, Authority and the Church. With us you have condemned all of the men and women who think and who feel the anguish and the sorrows of the dispossessed, the tortures of the oppressed and the wailing and the tears of the millions and millions of human beings who have the misfortune of being born at a time when all of the means of life have been appropriated by the land-sharks and the money-grabbers; of the millions of proletarians who are condemned at birth to a life of incessant toil and actual chattle slavery, without hope of any reward other than a death of starvation and exposure.

After studying these conditions many men and women have come to the conclusion that, the only way out of actual chattle slavery is the way we pointed out in our Manifesto of September 23rd, 1911. As we pointed out in that Manifesto, we aim to establish the common ownership of the Land, the machinery and the means of production and distribution, for the common use and benefit of all human beings, so as to enable them to work and earn their own living and to enjoy the honest pleasures which Nature intended for them.

These Ideas are destructive of the present institutions, as proposed here by the prosecution and this Court, and are, therefore, antagonistic to man-made-laws that uphold Capitalism, but does not mean that they are not founded on sound princi-

Principles of Justice and Freedom.

The antagonism of our Ideals against the laws of the powers—that be do not imply antagonism against justice, for Law and Justice are quite different propositions. The very spirit of Law is based on the welfare and safety of one set of men, those in power, as indicated by this Court when it said that "it is the duty of Government to preserve itself by its laws." The spirit of Justice, on the contrary, is based on the welfare of all human beings without the anachronistic social, political and economic differences and distinctions that now divide the human race under the unnatural institutions that we aim to destroy to give way to a natural social order that shall provide for the right of living with decency, comfort and freedom that all human beings have a right to enjoy from the very moment that they are born into this earth.

We acknowledge that these Ideals are destructive to the present archaic institutions, for they are the battering-ram that strikes against the feudal castle of Private Property, where its upholders, Capitalism, Church, and Authority, are entrenched. But these ideals tend to benefit all mankind, they are based on Justice, and, therefore, for the sake of Justice and Humanity, we who propagate these Ideals should not be persecuted, and for the same reason in our case, my brother's and mine, this Court should not pass sentence on us, for as I said at the beginning such a sentence would mean nothing but a denial of the inalienable right of Humanity to march forth toward Progress. Yes, toward Progress, for our Ideals are the culmination of the intellectual progress already attained by Humanity.

(To be continued.)

International Social and Dance

TO BE GIVEN IN
BURBANK HALL,
542 S. Main St.

Friday August 19, 1916, at 8 P. M.

Under the auspices of The Workers International Defense League, for the benefit of the Magon Brothers, David Caplan and Marth Schmidt.

Enrique F. Magon and others will speak. Music and singing and a general free for all enjoyment will be a part of the program. Refreshments and good things to eat will be had at popular prices.

\$500 must be raised within two months to appeal the case of the Magons. Failure to do this means their going back to prison at the end of that time. The cooperation and full support of all true Rebels is urgently needed immediately. Prison for the Magons in their present state of health means death. Shall we save them?

ADMISSION: 80.25c.

MAGONS FUND.

PREVIOUS REPORT: \$941.26

N. N. Iron Works, Mich., \$12; W.S. & D. Fund, No. 254, Brooklyn, N. Y. \$13; do. No. 130, New York City, \$1; Clyde R. Kennedy Nampa, Idaho, \$1; Sheet Metal Workers No. 319, Los Angeles, Mo., \$2; S. Daindevicz, Los Angeles, 25c; L. Leifer, New York City, \$1; L. W. Bishop, Lewiston, Idaho, \$2; Workmen's Circle No. 527, Chicago, Ill., \$1; Innocent Bonzani (list), Metropolitan, Cal., \$8.80; Socialist Pty., Orofino, Idaho, \$1; do. Vincennes, Indiana, \$1; E. V. Debs, Terra Haute, Indiana, \$1; W. S. & D. B. Fund No. 326, St. Louis, Mo., \$1; N. C. Johnson, Cedar, Quebec, Canada, \$1; Workmen's Circle, No. 114, San Francisco, Cal., \$50; I. W. W. No. 179, New York City, \$3; 'Cronaca Sovversiva', Lynn, Mass., \$3.50; W. S. & D. B. Fund, No. 307; Cleveland, Ohio, \$1; D. D'Intino, for Wm. Fosold, Medfield, Mass., 75c; Friends of Art and Education, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2; Workmen's Circle No. 13, Bismarck, N. D., \$1; W. W. No. 65, Nisnev, Ariz., \$8.50; Electrical Workers No. 20, New York City, \$3; Workmen's Circle No. 148, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; Cigar Makers Union No. 299, Middletown, Conn., \$1; A. Rode, Liberty, N. Y., \$2; Workmen's Circle No. 13, Patterson, N. Y., \$1; Workmen's Circle No. 327, Woodbine, N. J., \$1; H. M. Thomas, Vulcan, Alta, Canada, 50c; J. Chamelin, Skatoon, Pa., \$1; H. Maron, Kellogg, Idaho, \$3; Taylors Union No. 40, Norfolk, Va., \$2; Christian Lind, New York, \$1; A. J. Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2; D. Mazzion, Sharon, Pa., \$7.25; F. Mazzi, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$4; G. Rossi, Frank, \$43.40, for Magons,

Alta, Canada, \$1; 'Golden Trade', N. Y., \$2; Workmen Circle No. 38, Rocklyn, N. Y., \$2; W. S. & D. B. Fund, No. 210, Allentown, Pa., \$1; Roy Neuhaway, Wallon, Neb., \$5; August Riccardelli, Needham Heights, Mass., \$1; H. Baron, D. 205, Mich., \$2; Workmen, Circle No. 123, Troy, N. Y., \$1. TOTAL TO DATE: \$1,048.81.

CAPLAN FUND.

RECEIPTS FROM MAY 22nd, to JULY 8th, 1916.

PREVIOUS REPORT: \$19.75

G. Gustafson, Port Angeles, Wash., 50c; J. Wolowicz, Saginaw, Mich., 50c; Ada Wolfe, Minneapolis, Minn., \$1; Theodore Spunagel, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1; Mary Coates, Carmel, Cal., \$2; Peter Steiner, Patterson, N. J., \$1; H. A. Weir, Minneapolis, Minn., \$1; Socialist Pty., Redlands, Cal., \$2; J. Chukan, Kenosha, Wis., \$1; Local Union, Socialist Pty., Prater, Cal., \$1; I. W. W. Los Angeles, \$1; Cigar Makers Union, York, Pa., \$1; W. S. & D. B. Fund No. 44, Woodside, I. L. N. Y., \$1; N. Fingold, Dorchester, Mass., \$1; S. A. Nelson, Thief River Falls, Minn., \$1; T. W. Babers, Saline, Ia., 50c; U. M. W. of A. No. 2512, Cle Elum, Wash., \$10; Workmen's Circle, No. 488, New Kensington, Pa., 50c; J. K. Robinson, Canal Dover, Ohio, \$1; Local No. 10, Socialist Party, Orin, Cal., \$3; Geo. Weigand, Homestead, Pa., \$1.50; Chas. Mills Lexington, Mo., 50c; I. K. Jabovitch, Portland, Or., \$3; Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 54, Houston, Tex., \$2.50; Wm. Shepps, Dover, N. J., \$2; Max Charnick, Chicago, \$2.20; Armand, Los Ang., Cal., \$1.37; J. L. Phinney, Springfield, Mo., \$1; O. Longger, Tilford, S. D., \$1; M. P. & J. K. Lecivil, Wichita, Kans., \$1; Workmen's Circle, No. 166, Milwaukee, Wis., \$1; Letish Bnch., Socialist Pty., Los Angeles, Cal., \$1.75; John Reed, New York, \$10; G. F. Pellegrini, Montreal, Canada, \$1; Jas. W. Hill, Peoria, Ill., \$1; Workmen's Circle No. 274, Syracuse, N. Y., \$1; Mrs. Elizabeth Bowler, Lake Bay, Wash., \$13.35; S. Jell, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1.65; Workmen's Circle No. 6, do., \$1; Theo. Appel (list), Chicago, Ill., \$1; Hans Tull, Kenosha, Wis., 50c; E. Bocabel, Chicago, Ill., \$5; Putters Union No. 59, Sebring, Ohio, \$2; Pressmen Union No. 55; Toledo, Ohio, \$5; L. Liensner, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1; S. T. Roblen, Sonoma, Cal., 50c; W. S. & D. B. Fund, No. 217, Maywood, N. J., \$1; Workmen's Circle No. 110, Providence, R. I., 50c; M. H. Oser (list 31 names), New York, \$10; Workmen's Circle No. 220, Toronto, Canada, \$1; Bedford Workers Union 6A, New Bedford, Mass., \$1; Workmen Circle No. 352, New York, \$2; Forward Educational Club, Philadelphia, \$5; M. Rathbin, San Diego, Cal., \$1; J. B. Rutherdin, Lon Beach, Cal., \$1; Mrs. Ruth J. Clark, Tulare, Cal., 50c; Electrical Workers Union No. 574, Bremerton, Wash., \$1; Bookbinders Union, No. 51 St. Paul, Minn., \$3; Journeymen Taylor Union No. 131, Pittsburg, Pa., \$2; Musicians Assn. No. 76, Seattle, Wash., \$5; Relief Society for Political Victims in Russia, St. Louis, \$6.15; G. F. Sherwood, Salem, Or., \$1; Elsa Ufermann, San Francisco, \$1; Workmen's Circle No. 286, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1.

Electrical Workers Union 680, Fon du Lac, Wis., 50c; Workmen Circle 457, Grand Rapids, Mich., \$1.10; do. No. 45, Pittsburg, Pa., \$3; H. J. Stuart, Nampa, Idaho, \$1; Socialist Party, Ann Arbor, Mich., \$1; M. O. Sullivan, Kansas City, Kas., 50c; S. Polsky, Ottawa, Canada, \$1.65; Socialist Party, Beh. No. 1 Rockaway, N. J., \$1; Joe Russo, Superior, Mont., \$2; Workmen Circle No. 39, Bronx, N. Y., \$1; do. 165, New York, \$1; Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 333, Sedalia, Mo., \$1; Clara R. Cushman, Santa Ana, Cal., 50c; Workmen's Circle No. 312, Memphis, Tenn., 50c; H. E. Beery, Santa Barbara, Cal., \$1; Socialist Party, Crofton, Idaho, \$1; L. Bonzani (list), Metropolitan, Cal., \$2.25; Molders Union No. 158, Seattle, Wash., \$10; Taylors Union No. 70, Winnipeg, Canada, \$3; I. W. W. No. 179, New York City, \$2; Workmen's Circle No. 276, Passaic, N. J., \$1; Taylors Industrial Union No. 3, D. nver, Colo., \$5.75; W. S. & D. B. Fund No. 162, West New York, N. J., \$1; Roy Neuhaway, Wahoon, N. B., 50c; Workmen's Circle No. 123, Troy, N. Y., \$1. TOTAL TO DATE: \$205.87

P. U. NGEL, Fin. Secy., pro. tem.

From Emma Goldman, Proceed of social and dance \$43.40, for Magons,