

Will Somebody Lend Hearst a Gun?

If logic were applied as sternly to the powerful as it is to the poor and helpless, American society would have rid itself long ago of William Randolph Hearst.

The leopard does not change his spots. Time cannot cure faulty conceptions of a brain so constructed as to pride itself on the ownership of such papers as those for which Hearst is responsible.

For God's sake, since we talk day and night about Direct Action, let some one show a gun into Hearst's trembling hand, strap a knapsack on his supple back and taking him by the nape of his long and effeminate neck, shove him across the line into Mexico, where so many of his properties are situated.

Today, Nov. 17, 1913, the Hearst papers—the whole clan of them, built up on the basis laid by the original anti-Spanish newspaper campaign—come out with a huge leading article signed by Hearst himself.

and "that course is to occupy Mexico and restore it to a state of civilization by means of American MEN and American METHODS." I say again, let Mr. Hearst himself be one of the men, and let the method be to force a gun into his hand, strap a knapsack on his back and shove him to the front.

"God," said Wendell Phillips, "has given us great sinners to act as texts for anti-slavery sermons," and he emptied the vials of his righteous wrath on Daniel Webster.

How monstrous is the lie of holding these poor peons up to universal loathing; while remaining silent as to the unspeakable cruelty that, with Shylock calculation, has brought them to the desperate pass in which they find themselves!

For the arrival of the stork at Chesterfield House, with a son for the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, is one of those timely events that will bring mental relief to the tenants of a dukedom," writes Stoughton Cooley.

Monroe Doctrine

"The Monroe Doctrine, an Obsolete Shibboleth," by Prof. Hiram Bingham, published by the Yale University Press, at 135 Elm St., New Haven, Conn., and also at 225 Fifth Ave., New York City, is a work to which we have referred constantly and from which we have quoted often.

In his opening chapter Prof. Bingham shows beyond dispute that the Monroe doctrine was enunciated, in 1823, by the President from whom it takes its name, to guard the rising republics of the Spanish-American States from European interference.

What is known as the "Venezuela controversy," in which Cleveland asserted himself strongly, may be regarded perhaps as marking the new departure. That was in 1895, and Mr. Bingham makes some fun of the ignorance of geography and fact displayed by Mr. Olney, who was then Secretary of State.

The fact is, of course, that instead of being in natural sympathy with us, the Central and Southern American Republics cherish a strong natural antipathy to and deep suspicion of our aggressive tendencies.

"To save themselves from Yankee imperialism, the American democracies would almost accept a German alliance, or the aid of Japanese arms. Everywhere the Americans of the North are feared. In the Antilles and in Central America hostility against the Anglo-Saxon invaders assumes the character of a Latin crusade."

Probably some of us hugged the delusion that in going to war with Spain we played a liberating role with which the Republics of Central and Southern America necessarily had to sympathize.

"This is not a case of theories and arguments, but of deeds. What are the facts? In 1895 we declare that we are practically sovereign on this continent, and we follow up this declaration three years later, as a result of the Spanish War, by actually increasing the extent of our possessions and thoroughly justifying the alarm of our neighbors.

had exercised that police power by deliberately assisting a revolution in the Republic of Colombia, as the result of which he succeeded in establishing the Republic of Panama, with the resultant acquisition of the Canal Zone.

Advocates of peace and national disarmament will be interested to note that the expansive tendencies of the United States are leading to what is known as the "A B C" alliance, between Argentina, Brazil and Chile, which, as Mr. Bingham says, "is based on the constantly increasing naval resources of the three leading South American republics."

One other point, bearing directly on the present situation in Mexico, and we have done. While the United States has been wounding Asiatic pride and forcing the Chinese and Japanese into undying hatred for her—since the East has a memory that does not forget—the great Latin-American Republics are on the most friendly terms with them.

Texas Cases

At its weekly meeting, Wednesday, Nov. 18, the Rangel-Kline Defense Fund reported the steady sending out of a very considerable amount of literature, from some of which returns are beginning to come in, although slowly.

The failure of Lind's mission has been followed by that of Hale. As to the latter great secrecy is maintained, but two versions are current. One is that the negotiations came to an abrupt end when Carranza asked Hale for definite instructions as to Carranza's plans, and that when this was refused the barleys came to a close.

"Guns of U. S. trained on rebels at Tuxpam. Attack on oil field center will mean landing of big force of marines; orders sent to Admiral Flecker. Threats to burn oil tanks cause action. Scene of crisis in Mexico shifts from capital city to petroleum holdings of Americans and Britishers.

was decided to devote a week to collecting for the Texas cases, but that the Socialist Party had declared it would not have anything to do with the J. W. W., or any organization connected with it.

We desire to add the general remarks we attempt to drive home in all our correspondence, viz.: that there are very special reasons for considering that these Texas cases may prove, at this particular juncture, of enormous national and even international importance.

Mexican Notes

Heard at the theatre. First Actor:—"There will be no intervention in Mexico." Second Actor:—"Why not?" First Actor:—"The Herald's stock of red ink has run out."

By way of contrast to the Hearst yells we print the following Associated Press despatch, dated Worcester, Mass., Nov. 20:—"Intervention should not ever be thought of by the United States," declared Dr. Nevin O. Winter, author of several books on Mexico, in addressing the Clark university conference of Latin-American today.

The present disturbed condition in Mexico probably is the final transition, the dawn of a new era. The paroxysms now shaking the country in rebellions and treacheries mean the recovery of Mexico ultimately to peace and prosperity.

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President Wilson was understood to be so bitterly opposed, has not yet organized, and Huerta has read his message. It amounts merely to a statement that the former Congress had been dissolved because, in the words of Napoleon the Great, whom Huerta quoted, "the law is not violated when the country is saved."

Juarez is now occupied by the Constitutionalists and they expect to be able to reduce Chihuahua by starvation. They hold Torreon and have taken Victoria, capital of Tamaulipas. The Federals are said to have suffered another defeat in the same neighborhood, Nov. 19, between Tula and Tampico, which brings the rebels very near the great oil center, the most important point in which, Tuxpam, is threatened with immediate attack.

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vigorously—the landing of foreign forces, and, in case he finds himself unable to repel the invaders, to retreat along the line of the Mexican railway, destroying it as he goes.

Lloyd George, The Politician

The "Los Angeles Times" editorialist has fallen particularly foul of Secretary of Labor Wilson, his complaint being that, in addressing the A. F. of L. convention at Seattle, Wilson "invaded bitterly against the great copper mining company on Lake Superior, because, while it started forty-three years ago with a capital of only \$1,250,000, it had paid dividends since then amounting to \$121,000,000."

So far Lloyd George, the agitator. We now turn to Lloyd George the politician; the highly responsible Chancellor of the Exchequer of the British Empire, speaking with the Earl of Beauchamp in the chair and with the Duke of Marlborough in the audience.

He holds the land monopolists responsible as he had just declared "them to be and personally." Not he, indeed. First he insisted that you must establish a strict "control"—a somewhat vague expression which really meant that a bureau must be charged with inspection and supervision.

That is the system the "Times" which advertises itself as a religious journal, upholds: "A game of grab! You have it—millions of it—not because you made it but because God Almighty put it there and you managed to come out with it! Yet Labor, which is the only force that extracts and fashions into shape for use those materials stored up by that mysterious being they call Almighty God, exploits that system! You would think Labor would want it all, and exhibit deep objection to others clipping in and swiping about nine-tenths of the output, though they admittedly never struck a lick toward bringing it into existence.

As much as when the masses have given away the earth there doesn't seem to be very much left for them, and inasmuch as the masses are beginning to think they ought to have, at least, a peep at life, the land question is coming once more to the fore. Why it should not be always to the fore, it would be hard to explain, but it isn't. Periodically the intelligent workers, occupied with trades union fees and other important matters, forget all about it. Then some ignorant Russian peasant or illiterate Mexican peon gets out on the war path, yells that he is a land animal and that those who have taken away his land are skinning the life out of him.

"You are asking me," said Lloyd George, "what is to be done?" And he gave the answer we have sketched. We think we can give a better and an infinitely more practical one. We think the first thing the English and every people has to do is to get rid of its parasites. We think that, instead of whining about "controlling" him, the worker has to kick off his back the useless rider he has borne so long. We think the homeless and the vagabonds, the unemployed and the dwellers in the slums and tenement houses, have to take firm hold of this thing and handle it without gloves, saying: "It is OUR turn now. It is time that, right here and now, we had our slice of the good things while as for you, Mr. Monopolist, out you go and stand not on the order of your going, or it will be the worse for you." We cry "Viva Mexico," and pray that the example of expropriation set there may stir into something like manhood the spirit of the disinherited in England, the United States and other lands.

At least let them learn to trust to their own efforts, and understand, from the example of the great Lloyd George, the unspeakable folly of the power-hungry attempt to "those whom they themselves foolishly clothe with power." A mere morality is needed, and its first article should be that to take what rightfully belongs to you is noble, but to see that it may be given you is cowardly and base.

There is no evidence whatever from the past to indicate that equity—the harmonious association of persons—will ever come of itself, or as the result of the mere passing of more time. The long winter of human slavery is drawing to a close and the ice is beginning to break up. Thaw it from above with the fierce rays of your destructive criticism; but above the time had come to enquire: The Sovereign had no power over his subjects; the land had over his subjects. The landlord could devastate a country-side, sweep every cottage away and create a wilderness. That could be obliterated by freedom's incoming flood.