

Regeneration.

Published every Saturday at 214 Boston St., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone: Home A 1360. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 2 months, 60c; 6 months, \$1.10; 1 year, \$2.00; Single copy, 5c; in bundles, 3c per copy.

No. 83.

Saturday, March 30, 1912.

Used As Chips in Wall Street Game

In the "Los Angeles Daily Times" of March 24 I find an article on the stock exchange in London, which runs as follows: "When there is a panic in New York, Shorter's Office is a veritable pandemonium after the Stock Exchange closes. The shouting, struggling, gesticulating brokers, jobbers, speculators, etc., are all jumbled together in a manner suggesting a football scrimmage. Weird names and prices are howled by strident-voiced dealers; sudden responses are jerked out by those who want to trade men hop about, push through the crowd, and squeak with excitement in their efforts to get on to some stock they want. A free fight appears imminent."

The foregoing extract mirrors our social system in one of its most revolting and important features; revolting because such scenes give the lie to all ideals of human dignity; important because the stock exchange is a cornerstone in our social structure. In our factories men and women risk their lives and toil heroically from the cradle to the grave; they write—or did write until recently—beneath the whip on Mexican plantations; they wander all over the earth in search of so-called treasures and lead an existence full of insecurity and care-in-what? That gamblers may build up an aristocracy of purse and investment as to the future existence of humanity, and that all life may be thrown out of joint. That these things blunderers none can tell what his labor will bring, and society never knows where "it is at." The strikes that give Gen. Otis nightmare are merely a symptom of the universal distraction which no tinkering can cure.

If one becomes disgusted on examining the methods of our get-rich-quick society, one grows infinitely more so on turning to the reforms advanced by those who are beginning to be frightened. For this class of gentry is either steeped in a hypocrisy that must turn every decent stomach or it has lost all sense of direction as illustration an address delivered before the Los Angeles "City Club," March 23, by R. H. Norton and entitled "The Economic Condition from an Anti-Socialist Standpoint, with a Diagnosis and a Remedy." It will be sufficient for me to state that Mr. Norton expresses the opinion that the building of national highways by the federal government will solve the social problem. Readers of "Regeneration" are intelligent enough to know that it would simply increase real estate values all along the routes selected and fill the pockets of the land monopolists.

In connection with this subject the public is getting light on the inner workings of Los Angeles' great municipal enterprise, the Owens River aqueduct, inasmuch as its chief engineer now explains that, by virtue of physical conditions, its surplus water must be used for the irrigation of 195,000 acres in the San Fernando valley. These 195,000 acres were grabbed up by H. R. Huntington, Gen. Otis and a few less well-known but equally "patriotic" gentlemen, who happened to have advance information as to the millions the city would invest, and who also happened to have the capital necessary to turn that information to account. It is needless to say that they immediately set about a campaign in which the flag of "patriotism" and "welfare" was waved unceasingly. The Socialists attacked it, but half-heartedly, for they abstained most carefully from pointing out that all municipal improvements inure solely to the benefit of the land monopolist.

With my habitual eagerness I picked up the "Los Angeles Sun" of March 24 and turned to the "Free Workers' Page," in which Gen. Otis preaches the religion of monopoly. I found this charming item: "The armament of the Italian military aeroplanes, which have been dropping bombs into the ranks of the Turks, do not start flight with the bombs loaded, but the machines should come to earth heavily and thus cause disaster. Instead, the officer whose duty it is to drop bombs while his companion operates the aeroplanes fills each bomb as he requires it, holding the bomb case or shell between his knees and the service cap between his teeth, pouring the ingredients in as best he can. The bombs used are about the size of an orange."

On the principle of "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," I cannot help wondering how Gen. Otis would describe a workman's procession in which the officers should manufacture bombs, "about the size of an orange," and hurl them at their enemies. That is what all this governmental teaching leads to, and you will notice that even the backward Mexicans use armored trains and let loose "wild" engines dragging cars loaded with dynamite. The workingman is pretty slow, but sooner or later, he masters every lesson

his rulers drill into him.

The reported suspension of the "Appeal" has encouraged the "Los Angeles Daily Times" to chortle editorially over the break-down of the revolutionary propaganda. It should not lay that flattering unction to its soul. A paper that indulged in fakes of the blood-stained-bludgeon and kidnaped-on-a-battleship type; that was so stupid as to declare the Mexican Revolution at an end and pronounce solemnly that the day of armed revolutions had gone by; that applauded John Brown in one column and vigorously drew direct action in the next; that veered with every change of wind, took yellow journalism as its model and was run notoriously for private profit—such a paper was bound to fall of its own weight and was a burden to the true revolution. It created only hysterics and would not be mentioned here but for the "Times" editorial. Perhaps it is unnecessary to refute the claim that since the McNamara confessions the revolutionary movement has been dying, since most of us read papers.

There is another burden which is crushing the Socialist Party, and that is its part fanaticism. We had one demonstration in the attempt to boycott the Mexican Revolution, and another, pitiful in its absurdity, now comes from Dayton, O. There a debate between Emma Goldman and a Socialist, Mr. Frank Midway, had been arranged, whereupon the "Local" took exception to the proposed event, issued a resolution declaring that "Local Dayton disapproves of any of its members debating with Miss Emma Goldman at this time, and hereby forbids such action on the part of any member." Secondly, it prepared a statement for the press in which it said that "all members of Local Dayton are expressly forbidden to take any public part in the proposed event." Thirdly, it excommunicated Mr. Midway for two years. Is it possible that such persons dare to pose as champions of free speech? Is it possible that they have ever so much as dipped—these "scientific" Socialists—into even their own country's history?

This last incident is noted only because it attempts to throttle free speech and to foment, wherever the quarter from which they come. Without free discussion all progress is impossible; since the human mind cannot reach correct conclusions until all the evidence has been submitted. For the rest, I am strongly opposed to all boomerang of individuals, and do not feel myself called on to wage the Socialist Party against its enemies.

WM. C. OWEN

Stated Clearly

"The New Times," of Minneapolis, a Socialist weekly started recently, has an excellent article entitled "The Social Basis of the Revolution." The author is an agrarian foundation of the revolution by quotations showing exactly the dogs thrown to quiet the proletarian yaps. Here is a sample: "February 10th, appeared this significant statement: 'In the hope of relieving the tense situation in Mexico, Alberto Madero, the uncle of the Mexican president, has offered to sell his extensive lands to the government to be divided among the discontented class responsible for the present troubles.'"

Take again this quotation: "February 17th, the United Press sends out the following: 'In a desperate effort to restore peace in Chihuahua, the State legislature there has passed a bill authorizing Governor Gonzalez to borrow \$5,000,000 for the purchase of property belonging to some of the big estates to be given to the poorer people for homesteads. The revolution now on against Madero in that state is principally because of his failure to divide the lands as promised in his 'plan of San Luis Potosi,' which was really the platform of the late revolution.'"

Having demonstrated the economic bases of the revolution, the article concludes: "Should the workers of Mexico fail to better their condition and should this revolution be crushed, it will mean the direct competition of Mexico's low-paid labor with that of the United States. The removal of American capital to the Mexican coast can bring no other result to the American laborer than the battering down of his standard of living to the level of his Mexican brother."

"As a consequence the fight of the Mexican working class is the fight of the American working class. Let us stand ready at the crucial moment to give them the aid which is in our power. At the first move made by our army to interfere in Mexico, let such a storm of protest go up from the American working class that even the puppets of Wall Street in Washington will not dare disobey."

THE COWARD'S FALL. Commenting on the Los Angeles aqueduct scandal the "Record" writes editorially: "It is a notable fact that the original community of interests in land exploitation remains to this day unbroken. It then, and ever since then, and now, dominates to a large extent, the political activities of Los Angeles." That is absolutely true, but it is absolutely true that, prior to the late election, "Regeneration" was the only paper in Los Angeles that had the moral honesty to point that out. The Socialists, bent on vote-getting at any price, ignored persistently the central fact now admitted by their "Record." We warned them that the landed interest would defeat them, and it did. Never was there a better illustration of the truth that timidity invites a fall.

Six-Day Battle Results in Rout of Federals

Madero's Government Beset by Foes On Every Side

Privilege in Death-Grapple With Demands for Life

When American and other plutocrats bought Mexican land by the hundreds of square miles did they ask what right the vendors had to sell it? Did they ask how it was that a few were able to dispose of princely palaces? Of course they did not. They took their alleged titles knowing them to be abjectly rotten. They knowingly made themselves partners in one of the most gigantic crimes on record. By every principle of justice they should be punished. Most certainly they should not be upheld by American bayonets.

All the world now knows that after six days' fighting, in which some 6,000 were engaged, Madero's army has been defeated. Gen. Tellez fell back on Torreon, destroying the railroad as he went and thereby cutting off his brother general, Tracy Arzob, who had expected also support from Villa, which failed him. One hundred of the federal soldiers are reported as having reached Torreon, and eight cars full of wounded are said to have left that city for the national capital. Presumably the Gomez-Orozco forces will invest Torreon and either compel surrender by starvation or take it by assault. There is no more important railway center in the country, and after its reduction there will follow surely an advance on Mexico City, some 750 miles south.

Meanwhile Zapata has established a capital at Tepechi, in the State of Puebla, and is understood to be extending his operations into adjoining States. He may be awaiting the advance on Mexico City of the Gomez-Orozco forces, intending to cooperate with them. All that is problematical. What appears certain is that Madero is doomed. The government in Mexico City is reported as taking every measure despair can suggest, even prisoners being drafted into military service. Special stress is laid on the fact that Vera Cruz, second only in importance to Mexico City, is being held by no domestic army, but is being held by the increase of armed rebellion throughout that State. Mazatlan, the second most important port on the Pacific coast, has been taken by rebel forces.

Mexico, if left alone, will settle her own problem, and settle it enormously to the benefit of the masses, for they are now so determined to get back to work that no domestic administration will be able to stop them. The all-important question is the future action of the United States. "The Record," of Los Angeles, under date of March 26, published a special letter by its Washington correspondent, Gilson Gardner, which it headed: "Pres. Taft is planning to invade Mexico with the American army. Accompanying that was a graphic cartoon representing Morgan as giving the order to charge. The letter explained in great detail that, finding Diaz too weak to put down revolt, the Morgan interests of Wall Street had transferred their support to the young Madero. He was able to give assurances to the Wall Street crowd that their control of the Mexican railroad would not be disturbed, and that the great landholdings, like that of Hearst and members of the Taft family, would not be interfered with."

The letter goes on to contrast the present tactics of the United States War Department with those that preceded the fall of Diaz, explaining that then a great show of intended intervention was made without a thought of carrying it into effect, but that, today, when there is real intention to invade Mexican soil, our army is moving South with silent and catlike tread. The writer continues with the statement that "the principal object—the purpose which inspires all these activities—is to protect the speculative property of Americans who have taken a speculative mortgage on Mexico." In his view the United States government will continue to assist Madero until that time of action is plainly no longer useful and then invade the country. "But," he says, "in spite of all manner of exaggerated and false reports, there has been little, if any, loss of life by Americans in that country. The invasion is in behalf of mortgages. The war it will precipitate will be a war for Wall Street."

A Socialist Opinion. "The Call," a New York City Socialist daily, has a long letter from Mexico City, dated March 14, which says, in part: "The War Department, which in 1911 had been brought very close to intervention without being prepared for it, sent several competent American officers to Mexico to investigate conditions. They faithfully reported that at least 300,000 soldiers were needed for the occupation of Mexico and the support and co-operation of the navy on the Pacific

and Atlantic sides; that the campaign to Mexico City from Vera Cruz and from the border would take a year or a year and a half; that the occupation would have to last several years to wipe out guerrilla warfare, and the cost would be about \$2,500,000 a day to the United States Treasury." We of "Regeneration" believe that to be substantially true; indeed, this English section printed long ago much information to the same effect. We consider that the facts stated are giving the Mexican proletariat precisely what it needs. "The Call" also states that it is somewhat important to the American people that they may be invited to expend about \$2,500,000 a day—to say nothing of shedding their own blood in torrents—to rake out of the fire the chestnuts of high finance.

Forced to Tax Themselves. The "Call" article states further that Terrazas and the great land concessionaires, domestic and foreign, are back of Gomez and Orozco. That also we believe to be true, and we have stated that both Orozco and Salazar, the latter of whom we have denounced as a traitor to the Mexican Liberal Party, have received large sums of money from the government. In Mexico plutocracy is fighting desperately to save itself from universal confiscation. It supposed Madero could save it, but Madero proved too weak. Now it tries another agent; as, on his failure, it will try another. What else COULD one expect? Does anyone imagine that some \$2,000,000,000 of foreign investments alone to say nothing of the North American—will not fight to the last ditch? How can it fight except in one of two ways? What can it do except get its own native agent into power; or, failing that, invite a foreign champion, such as the government of the United States? As has been shown, the latter course is attended with grave risk, and, therefore, is probably the last resort. But, as always happens when the people take their bit into their teeth, any course plutocracy may pursue bristles with difficulties.

The main trouble with the native agent method is that, to get elected or to procure a following, the agent must promise the people what they want. In Mexico they want and seem to be getting the "New Deal." Therefore Madero had to promise that, in the San Luis Potosi plan. Similarly Gomez has had to promise that. Every aspirant for power today in Mexico has to promise that. And, just as Madero has brought his revolution on his head by breaking his promise, so will the other promises made to the masses; for, as time passes, the demand for the restoration of the land becomes more unanimous and determined.

The Laguna District. In the Laguna, an immense and rich district in the South of Chihuahua State, the landowners are desperate. Their losses in cotton alone during the last three months are estimated at \$15,000,000. Now they are arming peasants who agree to Tom Gomez, and are promising to divide up among such peasants the five million acres owned by the Madero family. As we look at the matter that is excellent. The peasants will get the arms, without which they are helpless. If they get the Madero lands their appetite for the holdings of other monopolists will become infinitely greater. Which ever way it goes the people win, and, as we have said so often, out of the chaos comes good for the poor. It takes vigorous self-assertion to get anything in this world, especially when the other fellow happens to be in possession.

In this section it has become impossible to give detailed notices of the guerrilla activities and countless attacks on haciendas and small towns, reports of which come in from all parts of the country, despite severed communications and the double censorship imposed by the government and Orozco. Even from far-distant Yucatan there are rumors of disturbances. One notices that "El Imparcial" accuses the government of having concealed the fact that there are 2,000 rebels in arms in the State of Guerrero, where Gen. H. Salgado has been reported to have been defeated. It reports that the government's appeals to the inhabitants of Puebla to enlist have met with no response. In Oaxaca the Rihencath and Thirtieth battalions, sent especially to dislodge the rebels from their position at Union Hidalgo, failed, and the latter still control the Pan-American railroad which, therefore, the government has not been able to repair. In "Imparcial" one reads the significant remark: "All the wealthy families are fleeing." Great numbers seem to have been successful in making their escape from Torreon.

In short, the government is beset on every side, and Madero's successors will face the same difficulties for which he was previously stated to have been unable to secure a following only because he had made promises impossible of fulfillment, since every government makes the protection of vested inter-

ests its sacred care. Diaz endeavored to maintain those interests, but he failed, and it will be hard to find any one more capable of carrying out that policy than he was. Diaz failed completely. Madero tried smooth talk, met with no better success and turned to the suspension of constitutional guarantees, censorship, press censorship and persecution, all the measures that had made the Diaz regime odious. He seems to have added fuel to the fire. It seems more than probable that Gomez, or whoever may scramble into temporary power, will follow the same vicious circle, to meet a similar fate; for the Mexican masses have set their hearts on possession of the land and that economic freedom which possession of the land alone can give them. "Sirs," it is not a revolt; it is a revolution.

TITLE DEEDS DON'T COUNT.

Senator Creel thinks that the land question can be settled by purchasing from the great proprietor and selling on the installment system to small farmers. [So does Madero. See "Regeneration" of March 16.] "The Sun" says that this plan may be feasible in the northern States, where the title to vast estates has been in certain families for generations, but in the south the Zapatistas are likely to insist upon a condition on the ground of fraud and duress. In short, these would-be revolutionists do not want to buy out "vested rights" that are founded upon continuing wrongs. Senator Creel probably would like to see the government buy out the big landowners at their own figures and then tax the people at large to pay the price. Therefore, when Senator Creel appears in the political fray, Madero will not help Madero with anybody but the members of the class which now Madero hesitates to dispossess of their ill-gotten gains. Anyhow, here is made plain the mystery which so puzzled the writer of the article in the Sunday "Globe-Democrat." The new revolution, if we can call it such, is in progress, simply because the old revolution is doing nothing more than a change in officeholders and the political dominance of a new clique of bourgeoisie. The Mexicans in the mass want the lands of Mexico that they don't take away from them. They don't care for title deeds that date back to Diaz or even to Cortez. Neither Diaz nor Cortez owned the land they gave away or sold. (Marion Reedy (Single Taxer) in "The Mirror.")

AT LAST IT SPEAKS.

"The Public," professedly the official interpreter of Henry George, who taught that land must be made common property and that landlords were not entitled to one cent of compensation—has broken silence on the Mexican situation. In a three-column letter, signed R. B. H. and dated Puebla, which is in the very heart of the Zapatista revolt, the writer praises Madero highly, but says that Madero is not a man of high democratic ideals, it is the duty of progressives everywhere to sustain him in his endeavor to hold his post in spite of the conspiracy against him of the millionaire criminals of the old regime. It also praises Madero as "temperate in his public speeches," inasmuch as he told the workmen at Vera Cruz last November that they could expect of democracy only a square deal; for industrial success they must depend on hard work and sobriety. "On the other hand," it speaks of "unscrupulous men like Zapata."

Next week I hope to devote very considerable space to the attitude of the "Single Taxer" toward Mexico's war on agrarian revolt. Many an esteemed friend has told me that to blame as to myself, Henry George has been the great revolutionary teacher.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

More than four columns, set solid, of our Spanish section last week was filled with what were generally the briefest extracts from and references to notices called that week from labor and revolutionary papers throughout the world. This week tells the same story and throughout South America, Cuba, England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Italy and Austria the trade press is discussing the Mexican Revolution at a length and with a thoroughness that six months ago we should have deemed impossible. That is what we wanted, for we know that the more it is discussed the more clearly will the struggle be comprehended as one by the "disfranchised" of the world. No need to take back these feelings. No word-chopping as to what a particular manifesto meant, at such a date can conceal the one great fact that this is a fight for the right to live. The question is not one of our personalities or particular opinions. That the Mexican proletariat has risen and is fighting for its rights is the one and only thing worth noticing.

HANDED OVER TO HIS FOES.

Justo E. Montero, a political refugee who sought asylum in the United States, March 1, has been deported and is now imprisoned in the penitentiary at Hermosillo, where, undoubtedly he will be shot. He had been engaged in a fight with a federal force near the Rancho de Gallardo, Sonora; became separated from his companions owing to a heavy fog, and made his way for what he supposed to be safety across the border. He was arrested in Douglas, Ariz., and sent to Tucson, for trial by the immigration office.

The right of political asylum exists or it does not. Mass meetings have been held of late protesting against the handing over of political offenders to the Russian government, and this case of Montero differs from those.

We have telegraphed Senator La Follette in the hope that action may be taken before it is too late, since Montero's life is in imminent danger.

Be Patient! Wait!

The "California Social-Democrat," owned by the Socialist Party, devoted its principal article of March 23 to trampling on the supposed grave of its privately-owned rival, "Revolt," of San Francisco, pointing out polity that it had met the fate inevitable to the Diaz regime odious. However, the same mail brought us an exceptionally fine number of this same "Revolt," and the following issue returns the compliment by dedicating an entire issue to the Socialist movement in Los Angeles, where the "California Social-Democrat" has its home. Debs had the audacity to write recently in the "Chicago Daily Socialist" of Jan. 29 that "the Socialist Party is not a vote-seeking party." The "Revolt" correspondents, who have been for years well-known and hard-working Socialists, put a good deal of proof that here in Los Angeles the Socialist Party is the case. They charge that, for the sake of votes, it has been handed over to the reactionary American Federation of Labor, and that during the recent political campaign "old Southern Pacific politicians" who were not members of the party were given all the preference. The charges are most serious.

The "Florida Beacon" announces that it has voluntarily ceased to be the State official organ of the party, and adds, most significantly, that "this allows the Beacon greater freedom in many ways." Our congratulations.

The St. Louis Labor" of March 23 has as its principal article an interestingly bitter article on Hayward and Kerr. The former is a member of the National Executive Committee and the latter publisher of the influential "International Socialist Review." Here is a sample sentence: "Thus we again witness the queer spectacle that the Haywoods, Kerrs, Bolins, Gompers, Emma Goldmans, etc., are in progress, simply because the old revolution is doing nothing more than a change in officeholders and the political dominance of a new clique of bourgeoisie. The Mexicans in the mass want the lands of Mexico that they don't take away from them. They don't care for title deeds that date back to Diaz or even to Cortez. Neither Diaz nor Cortez owned the land they gave away or sold. (Marion Reedy (Single Taxer) in "The Mirror.")

EVERN AS IN MEXICO. Morgan is at the head of twenty-four hydro-electric plants. Plants of this character are rapidly getting control of the water power of the land. Every time such a concern is organized it means more power to Morgan. These are the things that are making it so difficult to perceive why the water power of a continent should be so developed that the use of it involves the payment of tribute to Morgan. Things are getting so that every shower is a declaration of a Morgan dividend.

Formerly the ambition to own the earth was not so construed as to include the water also. (Los Angeles Tribune.)

OUR MODERN GODS.

Nobody can suspect us of being politicians, but we will be doing so and applaud it from whatever source it comes, just as we will do our best to expose a falsehood in the most friendly of our exchanges. We quote the following from one of La Follette's recent speeches: "At a meeting of twelve of the leading bankers of the country one day last week, J. P. Morgan made a statement which was printed in a book. They have tried hard to recall that book and put it out of circulation. I have one. Mr. Reynolds said that he believed the money power of the United States was in the hands of a dozen men and he pleaded guilty to being one of them. And in December of last year, Samuel Gompers, the great New York financier, made a speech which corroborated in full the statements I had made."

That shows you the inevitability of the economic revolution that is to come in this country as surely as it has come in Mexico. It also gives you an idea of what is meant by Wall Street, which is so eager for intervention.

WHAT ROOSEVELT WANTS.

"The Constructive Roosevelt," an article furnished to the "Rundschau Zweier Welten" by Lawrence F. Abbott, publisher of "The Outlook," is a most interesting and authoritative, and emphasizes throughout that Roosevelt's distinguishing feature is a firm belief "in a strengthening and an extension of the powers of the Federal Government." Is that the sort of man we admire or is it not? Is a strong central government, with a big army, navy and police force, backed by a good thing or is it not? One would think labor might have discovered by this time that centralized government is always on the side of wealth and privilege, but it has not. It has not even discovered that State Socialists want the very thing for which Roosevelt stands. Read Tom Mann's article as given in this issue.

NOTHING IN IT.

San Francisco will have in the near future an exposition. San Francisco has at the present moment forty thousand unemployed. These unemployed have been waiting for a rumble, and Gov. Johnson has ordered the State Labor Commissioner to investigate. As regards both the investigation and the unemployed stomach one may say with safety that there is nothing in it.

"The Anglo-Russian" is running a series of articles entitled "How a government deliberately creates 5,000,000 paupers." That a Jew can read those articles and still believe in the beneficence of government seems incredible.

Stubborn Facts

Tom Mann is the foremost figure in the Great English strike, and we should understand his position toward government and government ownership. He has expressed himself most clearly in the last number of his paper, "The Transport Worker," and his views are the more worthy of consideration because for years he was an active member of the Social-Democratic Federation and a persistent advocate of the policies so dear to Victor Berger. Hard facts opened his eyes and he has the courage and honesty to look them in the face. As our glance toward the unfolding of the incessantly befooled American worker, we quote at considerable length, Tom Mann writes:

"As regards the alleged good results that are to accrue if railways and mines are nationalized, this does not fit with the experience of any country on earth. Germany, for the most part, has State-owned railways, and, instead of the conditions being freer and better for the workmen on these State-owned railways than elsewhere, the reverse is the case. The German railway men do not belong to the trade unions, because they are not allowed to organize."

"They are under the direct and continuous control of a dictatorship of the Government officials, who select their own officials; State officials, lifted out of the working class and made to become part of the petite bourgeoisie whose interests are not identical with the working class and who are the most objectionable of all hostile sections. It is much the same in France, though less rigid; as regards the right to organize, but no railway company in France shows such bitter and inveterate hatred and brutal domination towards the workmen as the Government of France has recently done towards the State railway employees."

"It was because the workers on the railways of Italy, when company-owned, resorted to effective organization, that the capitalists obtained solidarity among themselves by nationalizing the railways, and today the Government stands discredited and humiliated, in the eyes of intelligent people, by its hostility to the employees and its incapacity to manage the railways."

"In Victoria, Australia, the railways are State-owned, but the workers were there at the time the railway men struck, eight years ago. The men were organized in various unions, and the unions were connected with the Trades Hall, Melbourne. The union officials, by institution of members, politely approached the department with a view to obtaining adjustment of grievances. They failed to get any adjustments. It was expected that a strike might follow the refusal of the department to make concessions, so the Government ordered the railwaymen's unions to immediately sever their connection with the Trades Hall (Trades Council) under penalty of forfeiting employment and all claims of the men. A general strike followed—complete and thorough. No trains were running for three days, but politicians and statesmen then succeeded in demoralizing the officials of the unions, and the strikers were beaten to ashes. Then came the brutality of the Government. Never in my history have I known such merciless treatment of the men who acted as a strike executive. For seven years they were refused work, although they appealed repeatedly, and after seven years the Government relaxed to this extent, that whereas the executive referred to was composed of the highest paid men on the railways, heavily paid driving men, after seven years they were graciously allowed to apply for work under the department as casual laborers. I was cured for ever of any such superficiality as State-owned railways."

CARNEGIE SHOULD KNOW. "The man who owns the land is the man," says the Laird of Skibo. By this utterance the actual founder and biggest single bondholder of the world's biggest trust admits the truth of the doctrine of Henry George. The ultimate source of all wealth is the land. The Steel Trust, licensed by special privilege to charge the purchasers of its wares millions and millions of unearned dollars, holds its dominating power through control of the land that contains the ore supply of the future. (St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Dr. Juan Creaghe has received a most interesting letter from Malatesta on the subject of the Mexican Revolution, in which he deplores the bitter controversy started by a certain Italian element to the great confusion of thought among its fellow-countrymen. Our European mail has given us much encouragement, inasmuch as it shows a clear conception of the supreme importance of Mexico's economic struggle. The spectre of intervention looms large to all our correspondents.

Will the United States Intervene in Mexico? Send for copies of "Regeneration's" Special Pamphlet on the Mexican Revolution. Its Progress, Causes, Purpose and Probable Results. Sixteen Pages. Price 5 cents.