

No. 183. Saturday, April 4, 1914.

Dayal Arrested

Har Dayal, well known as a Hindu revolutionist, who is one of the founders of the Bakunin Institute, near San Francisco, and is announced as business manager of "Land and Liberty," which is to make its first appearance May 1, was arrested March 25, in San Francisco, immediately after the delivery of a lecture at Bohemian Hall. The arrest was at the instigation of the British government, which seeks his deportation under section 2, of the immigration law, which provides: "Anarchists or persons who believe in Anarchy or the overthrow of the government of the United States or all government and all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials, shall be deported."

Dayal was released on bail almost immediately, but has been subjected to grilling examinations before Immigration Inspector Frank Ainsworth, at Angel Island, and the papers in the case have been forwarded to Washington, for consideration by the central authorities. It is believed that Dayal is immune, as he has resided in this country more than three years. Nevertheless it is evident that the British government has worked up the case against him most carefully, for its detectives traced his movements from England to France, Switzerland, Martinique and other countries. Undoubtedly the proceedings against him were stimulated greatly by his founding of a weekly, "Gudar," (Revolution), which is having a large circulation among the Hindus of the Pacific Coast and is said to be of considerable influence in India itself.

Naturally this attempt to procure the deportation of a noted agitator because he is an agitator has aroused much indignation, especially as it emanates from the British government, which was wont to pride itself on standing in the splendid isolation of being the one European Power that assured political refugees safe shelter beneath the Empire's flag. As always, the question of whose ox is being gored makes all the difference.

The fact that this arrest has been ordered at a moment when we are in serious controversy with the British government in the matter of the Panama Canal tolls, and also over affairs in Mexico, invests the case with much additional interest. Dayal has many and influential friends, and if the Washington authorities should decide against him the case unquestionably will be fought with energy. It must be. The section of the Immigration Law quoted above is a disgrace to civilization and no self-respecting nation can afford to keep it on its statute books. It was the child of craven fear, following the assassination of President McKinley. From the practical standpoint it has proved a veritable boomerang, for it has given the Anarchist propaganda an enormous impetus no words can measure.

Dayal is a high-caste Hindu; a noted scholar and formerly professor at Stanford University. He is one of the few, but rapidly-increasing few, who have abandoned wealth and social position that they may devote themselves to the overthrow of those barbaric institutions which still uphold the rule of poverty and slavery. Asia, like Russia, is producing many men and women of that type—Har Dayal's own wife, for example. So also is Mexico. Undoubtedly the United States will develop them ultimately and become a genuine force in our race's struggle for emancipation. At present its movement runs largely to Jack Londons, who turn their alleged-revolutionary pens to money-making, and sell their reputations to real estate boomers. They even advertise the shameless sales.

MILITARY PROPAGANDA.

We observe that the Sons and Daughters of National Defense are opening a bureau which will send free lecturers into every state of the Union. It is stated that "the lecturers will be experts in the study of war, and most of them will relate incidents of modern battlefields, especially as seen from their special occupation in the army." How inspiring!

The society has the indorsement of Maj. Gen. Wood. Wonderful! What is even more wonderful, however, is that one does not find the names of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis or William Randolph Hearst among the patrons. Nevertheless the lecturers need not

dispar. The task of getting press notices from those gentlemen is not a hopeless one.

Incidentally one may remark that there is a certain Clarence L. George who is now doing his year in Leavenworth, because he wrote to the President's private secretary, complaining that after seven years of service he had been denied a furlough. Also one remembers the cause of Waldo Coffman and that of Wm. Buwalda, who now has served the punishment to which he was condemned for having attended one of Emma Goldman's lectures and actually shaken hands with her. Also there is a Roumanian named Lee Kosti Aryan, now imprisoned at Fort Flagler because after enlistment he had the misfortune to become a convert to Christianity and now holds that war is wrong. In short, there are no end of cases and arguments that may make the modern proletarian pause in his wild ambition to protect some octopus against its justly enraged workmen, or risk his skin in Mexico for the sake of pulling Guggenheim and Standard Oil chestnuts out of the fire.

Meanwhile the year's war appropriations—every cent of which Labor must supply—have reached the colossal sum of \$140,000,000, and the kindly Gen. Wood is still howling about our "total unpreparedness." The difficulty is not in getting the gun, but the right kind of man behind the gun. He is wobbly and scarce today. Let the rebel propaganda be pushed for a few more years as fiercely as it has been of late, and he will become as extinct as the dodo.

IMMIGRANTS VICTIMIZED.

Commissioner General Caminetti of the Bureau of Immigration has rendered his first annual report, and it appears that 1,197,892 aliens came to this country last year. That is a number much larger than in any fiscal year since 1907, and it is considered the more remarkable inasmuch as the Balkan wars undoubtedly kept back many others who otherwise would have come.

The males outnumbered the females by more than two to one, which produces a thoroughly unhealthy condition on both sides of the Atlantic, and is eminently characteristic of our modern society. The sexual perversity and consequent racial decay thus engendered receives, of course, an incalculable impetus from the separation incident to the enormous standing armies and navies of the day.

Of the aliens above the age of 14 no less than 26 per cent were illiterate; a fact not to be forgotten by those who have the task of making revolutionary propaganda among them. Evidently such propaganda must be of the simplest kind, as it has to be among the Mexicans; going directly to the root of things. What these people will know, every one of them, will be that they came here under assurances of economic betterment and freedom from oppression. Specifically they will expect to be given access to the land.

It is to be noted particularly that only one per cent of the vast total came from Asia, and we venture the assertion that a very small proportion of that one per cent was illiterate. The intelligence of the Japanese is notorious, and revolutionary thought is making enormous strides among them. The Chinese are always able to read and write their own language, and they are engaged today in making what is perhaps one of the greatest revolutions in the history of the race. The Hindus also, it must be remembered, are showing a lively and fearless revolutionary spirit, both in India and South Africa, and the facility with which they master English after coming to this country is remarkable.

With the opening of the Panama Canal we shall have to face this problem on a much larger scale. The monopolists intend to dispose of it by making all they can out of the poor immigrant; especially by chalking up the price of the land on which he will have to settle. What shall we do?

THE HERDING INSTINCT.

The slave looks up. Terrified by life, and what may come after life, he rolls his eyes to heaven. Meekly he begs his Czar, his government, his politician, to work out a salvation scheme. Crushed by it he forms his own government—his union and federation of unions. Still he looks up for help. Still he hangs on to others, beseeching them to think and act for him. God, king, congressman, labor leader—it is all of the same shoddy. The trembling instinct of the herd again betrays itself.

Mexican Notes

—Concluded from last week—

Diaz' Extravagance.

Curiously and stupidly, as it seems to us, Creelman's final letter opens with a pathetic allusion to the unfinished condition of the \$8,000,000 opera house which Diaz began to build in Mexico City, dilates on the licensing of gambling as revived by Huerta and waxes eloquent on the orgies in which the dictator and his officials participate. We have no anxiety to defend Huerta, but neither are we seized at all with admiration for the avidity with which Diaz catered to wealth and luxury while the masses whose government he had undertaken were dying of starvation. It was that which brought on the revolution; a revolution that should be left to work out its natural course until the legitimate aspirations of the Mexican people, which are the aspirations of universal life, have translated themselves into accomplished fact. The first of those aspirations is the land, without which no form of life, from the lowest to the highest, can sustain itself. On all that side of the question Creelman, though he must necessarily be informed, keeps studious silence. To do that is to lie; brazenly, unabashedly, in the most pernicious because in the most fatally deceptive manner. It is the prostitute pen that tells but half a story.

Far more scholarly, and apparently far more honest, is the article "Can Mexico Progress?" which was published in "The Forum" recently. The writer, A. W. Warwick, considers it suggestive that Mexico has not attracted immigration; that the census of 1900 showed only a total of 5,507 Americans and Europeans as then resident in the country, and doubts if their number in 1910 exceeded 120,000. He believes that the overwhelming proportion of Mexicans favors a policy of "Mexico for the Mexicans," and we agree with him. In fact we have explained over and over again in these columns that the Mexicans as a whole see nothing to tempt them in the capitalist system which we and other nations are endeavoring to impose on them. As the result of that imposition the millions find themselves, and for the first time in their history, landless and compelled to live by the bounty of the employer; find themselves forced to accept such terms as the foreign corporation offers them for doing work of a character they do not like, or forced to emigrate to the United States, where the same conditions confront them. Seldom will you find a Mexican worker admiring the industrial arrangements of the United States, and in this respect they stand by no means alone. Mr. Warwick quotes Romero, former Mexican representative at Washington, D. C., as writing: "It is easier for Americans in Mexico to fall into Mexican ways and Mexican moral views that it is to convert the Mexicans to the American view of life." That seems to us a putting of the case too mildly. We should say the task is impossible. Almost universally the Mexicans consider that we are money-mad, and they habitually speak of us as talking and thinking in terms only of the dollar. It is the characteristic you will see cartooned in all the comic papers from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn.

Warwick considers that as a nation the Mexicans are reverting to the Indian type, calls attention to the fact that Benito Juarez, who dreamed the invasion of the capitalist Colossus of the North, was a pure Zapotecan, and that Diaz himself was more than half so. The blood is powerful and shows no sign of dying out. Of course Warwick, who regards this question through capitalist spectacles, insists that foreigners gave Mexico the trade expansion she enjoyed in the period from 1901 to 1911, and says that expansion was checked by the Mexican's unwillingness to work. He considers, therefore, that extensive immigration or absorption by the United States are inevitable. In other words, his view is that capitalistic expansion must go on. Ours is that the sooner it is halted the better, and that the great merit of the Mexican Revolution is that it has been the first to call a halt, in tones to which the world at large is being forced to listen.

Senator Fall's Jingoism.

The most belligerent of all the shouters for intervention in Mexico has been Senator Fall, who himself has large interests there and represents numerous corporations much more largely interested. He has scared up

a list of outrages committed against American and British citizens, during nearly four years of revolutionary warfare, and they number—sixty-three! But who can add up the outrage inflicted by that marauding plutocracy of which Fall is the scowling, narrow-eyed advocate, (see his photograph in "The Literary Digest" of March 21) against the helpless and unsuspecting Mexican peon?

Senator Shively replied on behalf of the Administration and declared that Fall's program of armed intervention meant war. Public opinion, as represented by the leading dailies, especially in the East, seems generally opposed to Fall's jingoism. Naturally in accord with Fall are Senators Penrose of Pennsylvania, Conquist of Texas and Works of California. Meanwhile the U. S. patrol force on the border has been increased and now numbers 18,000.

At this writing—March 25—all reports indicate the speedy fall of Torreón, attacked by Villa at the head of 12,000 men. The fighting at Gomez Palacio, three miles north of Torreón, appears to have been most bloody, and one judges that, from the strictly military standpoint, Villa's troops acquitted themselves admirably, showing much dash and shooting with remarkable accuracy. That is what counts.

WILL NOT COMPROMISE.

We are in receipt of sample copy of the first page of "Land and Liberty," which is to appear May 1. It emphasizes the importance of the land question and announces, in the most outspoken terms, a program of militant revolutionary activity coupled with uncompromising educational propaganda, the editor insisting on the need of clear-cut thought as the indispensable prerequisite to effective action. Great stress is laid on the desirability of forming study groups at all possible points, and the paper will devote itself largely to furnishing the necessary material. There will be eight departments, one of which will be given to a review of the Mexican Revolution, which is described as the shadow of coming events the importance of which none can, as yet, foresee. The standpoint will be international, and the revolt of the disinherited will be chronicled unflinchingly, wherever that revolt occurs. The publishers announce themselves as tied to no organization or "ism," but as striving solely for the overthrow of human slavery in every form.

If the support is generous "Land and Liberty" will be a weekly, as is the earnest desire of the publishers. Should the support be meager it will be issued monthly, until sufficient money has been collected to insure its permanence as a weekly. The subscription is only a dollar a year, for eight well-printed pages, and sample copies will be obtainable, after May 1, by applying to "The Bakunin Institute," R. F. D. No. 1, Hayward, Cal.

CANNOT RUN STRAIGHT.

At its conference in Washington, D. C., last month, the Single Taxers adopted a fine address to the public—fine inasmuch as it drew attention most clearly to the fact that no man made the land, and that, therefore, the land is not in the same category as are articles produced by human toil. John Stuart Mill, and other celebrated economists of the earlier school, were never weary of pointing out this fundamental distinction, and of emphasizing the argument that the law of private property, having its origin in anxiety to protect the laborer in the product of his toil, cannot logically be applied to land, which is nature's free gift. The address is also quite clear in its demonstration that land values created by the public should belong to the public.

On these basic questions Single Taxers have a gospel of paramount importance to the human race, and one they can explain most lucidly. But they cannot make any honest and virile man understand why, if land monopoly, as they say, is the cause of all poverty, it should not be attacked with every weapon at command and dug out forcibly, root and branch. All men of that type will say, as we say: "You talk passive resistance because you, though knowing the damage you do by encouraging land speculation, yourselves enter feverishly into the

game. You, who prate so glibly of individual rights, bid the disinherited act only as the majority decides and look solely to the ballot, because you yourselves are up to the neck in politics. Look at your shameless, indifference to the fact that thousands of Mexicans have sacrificed their lives, at your very doors, that they may win for their country that free land which, as you yourselves preach, all men must win, if they are to shake off the curse of poverty! Look at that record, that damning record, made under the influence of your office-seeking leaders!"

No; at present the Single Taxers of the United States, as a party, cannot run straight, and do not. They cannot throw themselves wholeheartedly into the struggle of the disinherited, and do not. Like Shakespeare's faltering villain, Macbeth, they let "I dare not wait upon I would."

FATAL CONFESSIONS.

"The Party Builder," published in Chicago, advertises itself as "the official bulletin of the Socialist Party of the United States." Its leading article in a recent issue is on "Lecturing and Propaganda Work," and is a protest against Section 1, (f), of the Socialist Party Constitution, which says that speakers shall receive \$6 a day and railroad fare.

Commenting on this it tells its readers that "such speakers as Eugene V. Debs, Charles Edward Russell, Victor L. Berger, J. Stitt Wilson, Emil Seidel, John Spargo, Ben Wilson, Oscar Ameringer, Kate Richards O'Hare, etc.," have at present all the speaking dates they can fill, but that "not one of them speaks under the auspices of the National Office." It explains the reason for this by remarking scornfully that "there are comrades thoughtless enough who expect a comrade who can get \$200 a lecture from a capitalist lyceum to speak for the party for \$6 per day and railroad fare."

We ourselves also desire to comment, and first we say that a "comrade" who will prefer his private bank account to the service of his party is not a "comrade," but a hireling.

Secondly, \$6 a day and railroad fare are mighty good wages for men who really are advocating Social Revolution. In all ages, and today as much as ever, those who preach a really revolutionary doctrine always have had extreme poverty as their portion. It never has been otherwise; it never will be.

Thirdly, if the above-named speakers command from capitalist lyceums \$200 a lecture, they are not preaching a really revolutionary doctrine, but are talking what tickles the ears and soothes the so-called consciences of a well-to-do middle class.

TREASURER'S REPORT

RANGE-CLINT DEFENSE FUND. From time Committee was organized to April 1st, 1914.

RECEIPTS 1913. Oct. 29, from Victor Cravello, Secretary, \$16. Nov. 14, from Victor Cravello, Secretary, \$27.10. Nov. 14, from W. C. Owen, \$5. Nov. 15, from Joe Kopp, \$1. Nov. 15, from Victor Cravello, Secretary, \$1. Nov. 15, from John Doe, \$1. Nov. 17, from Albert K. St. R. Branch, \$20. \$12.25. From Victor Cravello, Secretary, Nov. 19, \$2.50. Nov. 24, \$67.75. Nov. 28, \$43. Dec. 1, \$15.00; Dec. 10, from W. C. Owen, \$16. Dec. 11, \$36.25; Dec. 16, \$26.50; Dec. 20, \$97.60; Dec. 31, \$47.50.

RECEIPTS 1914. Jan. 7, from Victor Cravello, Secretary, \$37.75; Jan. 12, from Socialist Movement, Los Angeles, \$10. From Victor Cravello, Secretary, Jan. 15, \$14.00; Jan. 21, \$12.25; Jan. 21, \$15.25; Jan. 28, \$7.80; Jan. 28, \$5.50; Feb. 4, \$70.40; Feb. 14, \$6; Feb. 25, \$56.00; Feb. 25, \$2; Mar. 5, \$38.75; Mar. 20, \$24. Total receipts to April 1st, 1914, \$678.90.

EXPENSES 1913. Nov. 14, to W. C. Owen for Postal Box, \$1.50; Account Books, \$25; Envelopes, \$60; Rubber Stamp, \$30; Pad for same, \$10; Stamps, \$30; Bolton Printing Bill, \$18; acct. Hall Rent, \$2. Nov. 18, to Victor Cravello for stamps, \$1; Nov. 20, to Victor Cravello for stamps, \$1. Nov. 20, to W. C. Owen, for Distributing License, \$60; Subscription Lists, 70c; Envelopes, 60c; Stamps, \$5. Dec. 3, to W. C. Owen for stamps and expenses, \$4.25. Dec. 5, to W. C. Owen for printing matter and envelope, \$21.85. Dec. 10, to W. C. Owen for stamps and printing bill, \$2.75. Dec. 10, to Victor Cravello for stamps, \$1; Dec. 10, to R. W. Hudson for attorney's fees, \$75. Dec. 11, to Victor Cravello for stamps, 25c. Dec. 16, to Victor Cravello for stamps, \$1.50. Dec. 31, to Victor Cravello for stamps, 25c. Dec. 31, to R. W. Hudson for attorney's fees, \$150.00.

EXPENSES 1914. Jan. 7, to Victor Cravello for postal box and stamps, \$4. Jan. 7, to R. W. Hudson for attorney's fees, \$100.00; Jan. 7, W. W. check returned, account closed, \$1.50. Jan. 21, to R. W. Hudson for attorney's fees, \$50.00. Jan. 28, to Victor Cravello for stamps, \$1. Feb. 5, to R. W. Hudson for attorney's fees, \$75.00. Feb. 20, to R. W. Hudson for attorney's fees, \$75.00. Mar. 5, to Victor Cravello for stamps, \$2. Mar. 25, to Victor Cravello for printed matter, \$4. March 28, to R. W. Hudson for attorney's fees, \$50.00. Total expended to April 1, 1914, \$659.70.

Total Receipts ..... \$678.90 Total Expense ..... 659.70

Balance, April 1 ..... \$18.50 R. WIRTH, Treasurer.

The books, vouchers and bank accounts of the Treasurer have been audited and found correct in every detail. STANLEY M. GUE, Chairman Auditing Committee.