







Revolutions Born Of Life's Stern Fight For Life

Somehow or other we have come into this world and we are here, with elemental needs and passions which MUST be satisfied.

I do not think that the masses will rouse themselves to economic revolution because certain celebrated men have championed the cause of Liberty.

The doctrine of equal rights is as old as humanity's first combination, the family, and exists in full vigor today within the framework of that still vigorous combination.

As the result of never-ending wars—wars by the quick cruelty of the sword, and wars by the slower, more cautious and still more cruel methods of religious, political, and commercial intrigue—there have been triumphs beneath the yoke of an enormously complicated set of institutions imposed by the conquerors upon the conquered.

All the fine sermons of the preacher and politicians only make matters worse, for they teach us to believe in words and shut our eyes to facts.

They make us fancy ourselves educated while we are pursuing the very course against which this education would warn us effectually.

There are thousands of men and women in the United States who profess to regard land monopoly as a monstrous crime; who profess to believe, with their master Henry George, that no human power can give a valid title deed to real estate.

There are thousands of persons in this country who profess to understand that whatever weakens the central government makes it easier for the enemies to recover that which the people have stolen from them.

If the Mexican Revolution had existed only among the comparatively few who necessarily composed the Mexican Liberal Party; if it had been confined to men of the Magon and Praxedis Guerrero type, and the enthusiastic following they unquestionably gathered round them; if they alone had been responsible for the eruption which has shaken Mexico from center to circumference.

Nevertheless it is absurd to suppose that such an upheaval as that which is still convulsing Mexico can have been the work of a handful of agitators, however able and devoted; and men of the Magon-Rivera-Guerrero type have been both able and devoted.

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between the United States and Mexico, and the second the activity of the Mexican Liberal Party.

Recently the various I. W. W. papers published a resolution passed by Local 172 of the I. W. W., situated at Phoenix, Ariz., in which the members expressed an opinion that the Mexican Revolution, especially in the Central and Southern States, is truly economic, and, as such, deserves of the attention of the I. W. W.

The passing of the resolution mentioned has brought out a long but unsigned article in "The Huelga General," Sept. 27; gives almost the whole of its front and a third of its back page.

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He says further that "the revolution in Mexico cannot be a social revolution in the first place, or affect in any way the system of exploitation under which we live; because it has not been made by the exploited but by the exploiters."

of the educated and into those of the proletariat, whom they regard as savages.

The writer of this anonymous article says further that "in Mexico they are trying to change the semi-feudal system into modern capitalism, and, inasmuch as this converts the peon into slaves, the slaves with machinery simplified as it is, have no longer any role to fill, and the best way of getting rid of them, their ignorance being conceded, is to kill them off in a prolonged war."

The writer then passes to a consideration of Zapata, whom he describes as "proclaiming the distribution of the land among the peons."

"What we revolutionists understand by social revolution," our critic writes, "is the complete changing of the economic system in all that concerns production and distribution."

In reality I do not think such an article as I have criticized worth flaying. I have used it merely as a peg on which to hang certain reflections and explanations I have wished to make.

WM. C. OWEN.

pendent movement and would proper-ly resent attempts to assert alliance with him and has found certain points of mutual agreement.

The attack is advertised as "to be continued," but I have met it immediately, and I find it bolstered up on the second page of the same issue of "Huelga General," in an article signed "Cardinali," which is given the position of leading editorial.

I will tell you what I think about it, and what I know about it. I think and know by letters received con-stantly from McNeill's Island, that the foregoing is a baseless, absurd and foul a calumny as pen could frame.

The writer then passes to a consideration of Zapata, whom he describes as "proclaiming the distribution of the land among the peons."

"Huelga General" is only six weeks old. It was started, after long delay, with money subscribed by the general I. W. W. movement, which hopes that it will help the revolutionary movement.

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Mexican Notes

Most suggestive as to the cause of all this trouble in Mexico is the complaint of Mr. Charles F. O'Brien, general sales agent of the Yaqui Valley.

From lengthy reports and articles in Mexico City papers of the latest date there seems to be no doubt that Francisco Villa, who was captured at Palomas, has been shot. He had property belonging to him valued at \$25,000 and that other settlers left goods worth at least \$1,500,000.

rebel, if the situation is as representative, doubts will split up into small bands and follow their guerrilla tactics. Their total force, said to be now fortifying itself on the south side of the hills at Peyote, is estimated at 1500.

Complaint has been lodged at Washington that while the Federals have been allowed to buy horses, saddles and forage at San Antonio, Tex., Col. Ortego has been prevented from exportinglard, flour and sugar for the use of the Constitutionlists.

Orders from Great Britain. With Oct. 1 came the news that the British legation in Mexico City had warned Huerta that unless the railroad between the capital and Veracruz was kept open British troops would be landed for the purpose of patrolling the line.

A despatch to the "Los Angeles Times" of Sept. 30 stated that, prior to vacating, Governor Calzada, of Coahuila, ordered the execution of a number of men, including among them that of Felipe Sanchez, over whom proposed extradition to Texas, on a charge of murder, a legal controversy was pending.

Numerous Mexican and Japanese refugees have been refused admission to cross the frontier to United States soil.

It was reported, Sept. 29, that American cavalrymen had crossed into Mexican territory, near Juarez, and pursued some Mexican woodchoppers a matter of two miles, firing at them and being fired at in return.

Calexico has been expecting another attack, rebels having been discovered in some force in the immediate vicinity. Sixteen hundred Federals have been reported as advancing to the capture of Parral, Chihuahua.

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Walter C. Riote, of Coronado, is anxious to get the address of Rafael Strashburger, understood to be in Los Angeles. Riote wishes to forward letters received from C. R. Send for our booklet "LAND AND LIBERTY."