

billities, and having characteristics which gave remarkable evidence of future growth, Mexico was flooded by a current of American, English, French, German and Canadian capital. The "peace of Warsaw" of General Díaz caused European and United States money to flow to Mexico. As capital is an excellent thermometer of stability of the government, the money powers of the world considered that an investment was as secure and as sure of permanent income in Mexico as in the United States or Europe.

Today we see that England alone has \$321,302,000 invested in Mexico. France is behind that amount by nearly half and reaches to \$143,446,000. The United States has the enormous amount of \$1,057,770,000 invested in Mexican mines, railroads, lands, water powers, etc., etc.

The marvellous variety and intermingling of rich lowlands with fertile highlands suited to farming and cattle and sheep raising on a large scale, the evidences of mineral wealth, the extent of primeval forests, the many undeveloped water powers and the opportunities for railway extension, which any traveler can see in Mexico, were the beauties that awoke the lust of the money kings. A new load was put on the backs of the Mexican workers when the little army of foreign capitalists started with the help of the authorities to compel them to labor for the new masters of the machine.

Mexico was called at beginning of the century the El Dorado of the Western world. The bonanza opportunities for money-making of the South and the West of the United States were well-nigh exhausted. Although there is still room for an enormous amount of ordinary investment, the first, swift gold harvest crop has been reaped. Canada is limited. Alaska is immensely rich but climate prevents extensive profitable exploitation. Mexico was the last logical field, already well pioneered, for great development. So said the capitalists in 1900. And Mexico continued to receive by every train from the North and every steamer the chain of plutocrats and bourgeois who after enslaving the workers in the United States and Europe, were going to tighten the chains on the already enslaved Mexican worker.

The Guggenheims, the Standard Oil Co., Morgan, the Southern Pacific, Hearst, Otis and other interests of Wall Street comprised the American investors. The S. Pearson and Son Co., Limited, of London, the Mackenzie and Mann, and the interests of the Rothschilds composed the British investors. During the full dictatorship of Díaz, the aristocrats of finance of many parts of the world enjoyed the dividends wrung from the Mexican toilers of mines and factories, sugar, hemp, tobacco and other plantations on ranches over which the owners could ride for days without coming to the boundary posts that marked the limits of their holdings.

This foreign capitalism was not a constructive force in Mexico, but a destructive one. The Mexican workers found themselves under a more brutal and remorseless yoke than during the days of the past. And so when the Revolution broke out, because of this tyranny, we see that railroad bridges were burned or blown up, the tracks have been