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Where is Colonel Mayol? Don't let them fool you with all this "peace" talk. Berthold's wound in the leg, received in the victorious battle at Alamo, is reported to be very severe.

After the battle of San Rafael two hundred well-armed Yaquis, who had been fighting for the government, went over to the revolutionists. Dela recently wrote in The Appeal to Reason a rousing indictment of Taft in sending troops to the border, under the heading "Call off the Dogs of War."

The Mexican government recently sent out a "bulletin" announcing that but twenty-two federalists were wounded in the battle of San Rafael. The correspondent who writes the story from Hermosillo then adds, "This morning, out of the 'twenty-two wounded,' FIFTY-SIX badly wounded soldiers arrived here from the front."

Porfirio the Perpetual, in his message to Congress glided artfully round about the issues in whose solution the Mexican nation is engaged, giving a pat here and a promise there. But we didn't notice any hint that the old boy was going to voluntarily loosen that stranglehold he has maintained on the neck of Mexico for thirty-four years, did we?

The Chicago Daily Tribune of March 17 devoted almost two columns to a favorable review of "Barbarous Mexico." Then away down at the end of the page we find a tiny notice that Creelman has at last brought out his book in which he was going to refute all the charges made by "Barbarous Mexico." From the tone of the Tribune review, we judge that Creelman's refutations do not refute.

A. M. Simons in a vigorous editorial entitled "The Troops Must Come Back," in the "Coming Nation," of April 1, ignores one exceedingly important thing, however, in his remarks about the movement in Mexico not having a working class character. He ignores the widespread and deeply-rooted movement of the Liberal Party, which is a purely working class movement, class conscious and with a program that aims for the economic emancipation of the masses.

John W. Foster, former U. S. secretary of state, says, according to a dispatch from Washington in the Mexican Herald of March 29, that Americans who have cast their lot in a foreign country have done so with a full knowledge of conditions and must accept them. He says that to attempt to protect American citizens or property by sending troops across the border, even were it necessary, which it is not, would be a crime.

Anybody who has any personal knowledge whatever about any action of the United States troops or officials which has injured the cause of the Mexican revolution will please write immediately the facts as he knows them to Senator La Follette, Senate, Washington, D. C. La Follette is going to present an inquiry to Taft at the present session of congress as to why the troops were sent to the border, and why Mexicans have been persecuted by United States officials on this side the line.

CASE OF ALDENA

The following communication in regard to Salustino Aldena has been received from a friend in San Diego: San Diego, Cal., April 1.—Another crime is about to be committed by the United States (Morgan) officials in San Diego. The capitalist class want more blood and will have it unless the workers rise up and say no! and say it firmly, too.

In this instance we are shown just what the American troops were sent to the Mexican border for. It is the case of Salustino Aldena, a member of the Liberal party of Mexico, who was arrested without cause by the soldiers stationed near Campo, in San Diego county, California, on March 23, 1911.

Aldena, in company with five Mexicans, was traveling on foot towards San Diego, Cal. The men were unarmed except Aldena, who carried a rifle. When the party were near Dulzura, they were seen and held up by Corporal Fred J. Allen, and Private R. H. Jones, of the Eighth Infantry, U. S. A. These soldiers stole Aldena's gun and later when he demanded its return they arrested him and sent him to the county jail at San Diego, charged with "organizing a military expedition to invade Mexico" and preparations were made secretly to railroad the prisoner to Mexico, where he would be turned over to Diaz and his cut-throats.

But the dirty plans of these "patriotic" Americans were shown up when it leaked out four days after Aldena's capture that he was in jail at San Diego. A committee was immediately sent to interview him and after some difficulty he was seen. The officials did not want to be bothered in their nasty piece of business.

When Aldena was seen he stated that he did not even know upon what charge he was held. This is an example of the way we treat the working class in the United States of Morgan. The Anti-Interference League, organized for the purpose of agitating against American interference in the Mexican insurrection, has taken up the defense of Aldena, and has hired a lawyer to defend him. Members of the league say that they are sure he can be freed as the charge against him is very weak, because instead of organizing a military expedition against Mexico, he was, when arrested, simply on the road from Dulzura, Cal., to San Diego, and the fact that he carried a gun certainly does not constitute a military expedition. He was NOT traveling toward Mexico, but AWAY from it, and what the soldiers base their charge on is a mystery. However, they seem determined to either deport this Mexican patriot or place him in a federal penitentiary, as they did Araujo, Magon and the others, and WE MUST STOP THEM FROM DOING SO.

TWO MORE OUTRAGES

Twenty-three men were arrested by United States soldiers at Zaragoza Ford, about thirteen miles east of El Paso, while attempting to cross the river from Texas into Mexico. They had a number of rifles, and admitted that they were going to join the insurgents, according to an Associated Press dispatch of April 3. But in spite of this fact the United States soldiers had absolutely no right to arrest these men. It was perfectly legal for them to go as they did to join the insurgents. The neutrality laws apply to the case of an armed expedition of military character going as such to attack a friendly nation. The report indicates clearly that this was not an organized military expedition going in a body to attack, but simply a band of patriotic men going to join the rebels already in Mexico, as judicial opinion hitherto published in these columns has stated they have every right to do. Judicial opinion has stated that it is legal for them to carry arms across to Mexico when going to join insurgents. This case is an absolutely high-handed over-stepping of authority on the part of the U. S. federal troops. The second case occurred at Calexico on the same date, April 3. H. O'Neal, a provision peddler, was held up by U. S. soldiers while crossing the line to Mexicali, and refused permission to take his supplies across, on suspicion

that they were for the insurgents. As we have stated many times before this conduct on the part of U. S. soldiers is against all law. Absolutely no law exists which by the most extreme interpretation could be used to prevent taking supplies across to insurgents. It is martial law, or absolute irresponsible authority, which the United States troops are putting in force. E. D. T.

JUST SUPPOSE!

When the civil war broke out in this country foreign interests had millions of dollars invested here. England did no more than show a disposition to recognize the Confederacy and by that much offer support to the dominant capitalist institution in the United States at that day—slavery.

Instantly the North was in flames. The resentment of the abolitionists knew no bounds. The federal government was ready to declare war against England the instant she extended such support. There is not the slightest doubt that war would have followed if recognition had taken place.

Suppose that England had massed 20,000 troops along the border of Canada while we were in the midst of that bitter struggle against entrenched privilege. Wouldn't we have been pleased to hear that she was simply engaging in "maneuvers"? Wouldn't she have been tickled to know that she was simply "preserving the neutrality of her frontiers"? Wouldn't we have been quick to believe that she had no purpose of invasion or intimidation?—Charles Edward Russell in The Coming Nation.

REVOLT NEAR MEXICO CITY

Mexico City is alive with the spirit of revolt. Only the extremely well guarded character of the place which Diaz has made his stronghold prevents the occurrence in the very heart of the city of open outbreaks of the thousands who suffer. But in the suburbs, where the danger is scarcely less than in the city itself revolt has manifested itself openly.

In the factory of La Hormiga, Tizapan, a suburb of Mexico City, the workers have left to join bands of revolutionists in the vicinity. This is the place of the pitiful strike which is described by John Kenneth Turner in "Barbarous Mexico," in the chapter, "Four Mexican Strikes."

Armed bands of rebels have been seen near Tacubaya, a suburb of Mexico City.

In the Prefectura of Cuajimalpa, Federal District, an armed band of insurgents is operating.

On the Hacienda del Rosario, near Tacuba, an insurgent column is operating.

In the Prefectura of Xochimilco, there has been open revolt. Prisco Xolapa, revolutionist, in the town of San Grogorio Atlapulcan, met death under heroic circumstances.

Lower California will soon see some fierce fighting. Mayol's troops are supposed to be en route to Mexicali. The Liberals are ready for them, and will fight them to a finish.

A column of liberals under the rebel chief Francisco Lopez, veteran of the uprising of 1906, took the town of Tlalcooyan, State of Vera Cruz. Rafael Tapia, for some time active in this state, took the town of Gutierrez Zamora.

Four hundred revolutionists took the town of Papatlan, Vera Cruz, about two weeks ago.

On the night of March 25, sixteen men were arrested by federal soldiers in Monterey, Nuevo Leon. The reason for the arrest was not given. The men are kept incommunicado.

In Zacatecas the rebels continue to operate, gaining munitions of war. At Concepcion del Oro, a Liberal town, near Saltillo, 250 miners rose up, and taking arms and ammunition wherever they could find them, marched away.

In Coahuila on March 24 a body of Liberals crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, where they joined their comrades who were already operating. The former obtained arms and horses. The first attack was made on the hacienda Las Margaritas, which they took without resistance. Afterwards they took the hacienda San Carlos. At this time they numbered 150 men. They were under the leadership of Pedro Perez Pena, who took part in the liberal movement of 1908.

Arizpe, Sonora, is probably now in the hands of the rebels. There has been fighting reported from there, and all the officials are known to have fled from the city.

The entire section of Soñora, from Hermosillo to the Chihuahua line, is now practically in the hands of the rebels. "Red" Lopez and Rico control

the Nacozari railroad and have two bands camped at Fronteras.

Insurgents have also entered the rich mining camp of Las Chispas. San Benito, a small town near Hermosillo, has been captured by rebels. A force of federalists recently sent out from Caborca, Sonora, was completely routed by a band of rebels near the Cervantes ranch in the Altar district.

The battle at Santa Rosa, Sonora, on March 27 at first reported to be a federal victory, is now known to be a rebel triumph, according to an Associated Press dispatch. The rebels ambushed the federalists and the federalists were forced to take refuge in an old mill, where the rebels surrounded them.

A liberal group under Francisco I. Reina is operating in the mountains of Sonora, in "Sierra del Durazno."

In the battle of Ures, Sonora, the report of a thousand men killed was later found to be greatly exaggerated. It is not known just how many were killed. The fight ended because the rebels ran out of ammunition.

Madero has moved from Bustillos ranch to San Andres. The situation about Chihuahua city is rendered more acute, as San Andres is but 35 miles from there. At Madera, the insurgents have organized a police and municipal system of their own.

In Durango, the towns of Topia, Velardena and Hulchapa were recently occupied by insurgents.

In Puebla rebels are operating around Villa Juarez. They have visited many haciendas in the vicinity of Cuautla.

From Yucatan comes the news of renewed rebel activity. There was a fight impending at Halachco, at the time of the dispatch. The insurgents attacked a ranch and got \$600 and many cattle.

A correspondent says in an Associated Press dispatch in the Los Angeles Express: "The poor federalists are driven like cattle to the fray. They die like forsaken dogs." They have no heart in a fight to maintain the despot, Diaz. They, too, are victims.

According to a Washington dispatch in the Hearst papers of April 5, the big powers of whom Taft is the tool have determined that the U. S. army must soon invade Mexico to stop the revolution. It is up to every one of you to get busy and make such a step so odious to the popular mind that the forces which govern us will not dare to do it.

Doomed Despotism

The man who rules Mexico is quoted as saying that it is his intention to have the government—which is himself—purchase the large estates of Mexico's landed proprietors—the ruler's allies—and divide these estates into small farms which will be sold for a song, or something like that, to the suddenly important peons of the land.

The man who rules Mexico has great intentions. He always has had. His present project looks like a big one. It apparently involves coercion of the ruler's friends, the rich. It appears to entail recognition of the rights of the poor; and that is a new thing in Mexico. But, even accepting the proposal of the man who rules Mexico at its face value, it will all be of no avail. The people of Mexico are not just now waging war for real estate proprietorship. They are not particularly interested, for the present, in the big estates of the republic. They are not to be silenced by pretty toys.

The man who rules Mexico will shortly discover, if he does not already know it, that his aroused subjects are looking beyond the estates of the rich and the existing feudal-like system to the government which has permitted the rich to grow richer by making the poor poorer. The man who rules Mexico will discover that the people are turning their attention from effects to causes; that they realize the only successful method of correcting the abuses from which they suffer is by striking at the source of those abuses. The reform which the people of Mexico are today demanding is not a change in the heart or methods of General Porfirio Diaz, but a change of occupant of the seat which this general himself the product of rebellion, holds. The war is on despotism, and it will be a war to the end. There may be temporary compromises, but eventually the people will triumph.—The Woman's National Weekly.

Comrades of all the world, the solution of the Social Problem is in the hands of the disinherited of the whole earth, for they only require the practice of one great virtue: SOLIDARITY. Your brothers in Mexico have had the courage to raise on high the Red Flag, but not to make a puerile boast with it in inoffensive manifestations through streets and plazas which almost always terminate with the arrest and the wounding of the participants by the cossacks of the tyrant, but to sustain it firmly in the battlefields as a spirited challenge to the old society which it is trying to crush, in order to build on the solid earth the New Society of justice and of love. Our forces, however generous and self-sacrificing they may be, may be annihilated by the solid action of the bourgeoisie of all the countries of the world. By the simple act of having brought about the appearance of the Red Flag in the Mexican battlefield, the bourgeoisie of the United States has obliged President Taft to send twenty thousand soldiers to the Mexican border, and warships to the Mex-

PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO

MANIFESTO TO THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD

To the Workers of the World Comrades: For more than four months the Red Flag has flamed on the battle fields of Mexico, carried aloft by emancipated workers whose aspirations are epitomized in this sublime war cry: LAND AND LIBERTY!

The people of Mexico are right now in open rebellion against their oppressors and taking part in the general insurrection are found the supporters of modern ideas, those convinced of the fallacy of political panaceas in the redemption of the proletariat from economic slavery, those who do not believe in the goodness of paternal governments nor in the impartiality of laws fashioned by the bourgeoisie, those who know that the emancipation of the workers ought to be accomplished by the workers themselves, those convinced of DIRECT ACTION, those who deny the "sacred" right of property, those who do not take up arms for the purpose of raising any master to power, but to destroy the chains of wage-slavery. Those revolutionists are represented by the organized Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party, (519 1/2 E. 4th St., Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A.) whose official organ, "Regeneracion," clearly explains its tendencies.

The Mexican Liberal Party is not fighting to destroy the Dictator Porfirio Diaz in order to put in his place a new tyrant. The Mexican Liberal Party is taking part in the actual insurrection with the deliberate and firm purpose of expropriating the land and the means of production and handing them over to the people, that is, to each and every one of the inhabitants of Mexico, without distinction of sex. This act we consider essential to open the gates for the effective emancipation of the Mexican people.

There is also another party in arms; the Anti-re-electionist Party, whose leader, Francisco I. Madero, is a millionaire who has seen his fabulous fortune grow with the sweat and the tears of the peons of his haciendas. This party is fighting to make "effective" the right to vote, and to found, in short, a Bourgeois Republic like that of the United States. This purely political and capitalist party is, naturally, an enemy of the Mexican Liberal Party, because it sees in the activity of the Liberals a menace to the survival of the Bourgeois Republic, which guarantees to politicians, to seekers for jobs, to the rich, to all the ambitious, to those who would like to live at the cost of the suffering and the slavery of the proletariat, the continuance of social inequality, the capitalist system, the division of the human family into two classes: that of the exploiters and that of the exploited.

The Dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz is about to fall; but the Revolution will not end by this act alone. Upon the tomb of this infamous dictatorship there will stand, face to face, with arms in the hand, two social classes: that of the well-fed and that of the hungry, the first upholding the interests of its caste, and the second, the abolition of those privileges by means of the installation of a system which guarantees to every human being Bread, Land and Liberty.

This formidable fight of the two social classes in Mexico is the first act of the great universal tragedy which will soon have for its stage the surface of the whole planet, and whose final act will be the triumph of the noble formula, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity that the political revolutions of the bourgeoisie have not been able to crystallize into fact because they have not dared to break the backbone of tyranny, capitalism and authority.

Comrades of all the world, the solution of the Social Problem is in the hands of the disinherited of the whole earth, for they only require the practice of one great virtue: SOLIDARITY. Your brothers in Mexico have had the courage to raise on high the Red Flag, but not to make a puerile boast with it in inoffensive manifestations through streets and plazas which almost always terminate with the arrest and the wounding of the participants by the cossacks of the tyrant, but to sustain it firmly in the battlefields as a spirited challenge to the old society which it is trying to crush, in order to build on the solid earth the New Society of justice and of love.

Our forces, however generous and self-sacrificing they may be, may be annihilated by the solid action of the bourgeoisie of all the countries of the world. By the simple act of having brought about the appearance of the Red Flag in the Mexican battlefield, the bourgeoisie of the United States has obliged President Taft to send twenty thousand soldiers to the Mex-

ican ports. What are the workers of the world doing in the meantime? Crossing their arms, and viewing as from the seats of a theater the persons amid the events of this tremendous drama, which ought to move every heart, which ought to arouse every conscience, which ought to make the nerves of all the dispossessed of the world vibrate intensely and to make them rise as one man to hold back the fleets and to halt the uniformed slaves of every country. Agitation! That is the supreme recourse of the present time. Individual agitation of the class-conscious workers; collective agitation of labor organizations and of groups organized for liberal propaganda; systematic agitation of the labor press and of free thought; agitation in the street, in the theatre, in the street cars, in meetings, in the bosom of the home, in every place where you can find ears disposed to listen, consciences capable of indignation, hearts which are not calloused by the injustice and brutality of their environment; agitation by means of letters, manifestos, leaflets, of conferences, of meetings, by whatever means it may be possible, making clear the necessity of working at once and with vigor in favor of the radical revolutionists of Mexico who need three important things: a world-wide protest against the interference of the powers in Mexican affairs, class conscious workers determined to propagate the doctrines of social emancipation among those not class conscious, and MONEY, MONEY and MORE MONEY for the support of the Social Revolution in Mexico.

Comrades, reprint this Manifesto, translate it into every language and circulate it in every corner of the world. Ask the labor press to insert it in its columns, read "Regeneracion" and send your piece of money to the Organized Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party, 519 1/2 E. Fourth St., Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A. Our cause is yours: it is the cause of the silent slave of the soil, of the pariah of the workshop and the factory, of the galley-slave of the sea, of the hard-labor convicts of the mines, of all those who suffer from the inequality of the capitalist system.

Our cause is yours: if you remain inactive while your brothers meet death embracing the Red Flag, you will give with your inaction a rude blow to the cause of the proletariat. We shall not spend time in showing you what has come of your indifference, of your lack of solidarity, of the disregard of your duty in failing to unite to precipitate the advent of the Social Revolution, of all that to which is due the lamentable late-coming of the New Era in which will exist the universal country of the free and of human brotherhood. Now you have the Social Revolution in view in Mexico. What do you wait for in order to begin your work? Are you waiting for this noble movement to be crushed that you may fill all space with your protests, which will be impotent to bring back life to your better brothers or to drive away from the breasts of those who survive the despair which this fracas will provoke, the fracas that you yourselves have caused by your indifference?

Meditate, comrades, and go ahead and work, without loss of time, before your aid shall come too late. Understand the danger under which we face all the governments of the world, who see in the Mexican movement the apparition of the Social Revolution, the only one which the powerful ones of the world fear. Comrades: comply with your duty. Signed by the Organized Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party in the City

of Los Angeles, California, U. S. A., on April 3, 1911. RICARDO FLORES MAGON, ANTONIO DE P. ARAUJO, LIBRADO RIVERA, ANSELMO L. FIGUEROA, ENRIQUE FLORES MAGON.

THEY'RE ALL AFTER TAFT We reprint the following editorial from Collier's, a fair and true comment on the present situation. We only wish that half as much could be said of Arthur Ruhl's article on Mexico in the same periodical. "The flag, these days, follows the dollar. Investments are begun and armies protect the investments. It may be right or it may be wrong, but it is not heroic. The United States has no desire for territory, as it had in 1848. All that those 'interested' in Mexico desire is that their property shall be profitable and safe, and, granted order; they would probably rather have it looked after by a Mexican than by an American government, as it is even easier to get privileges from Mexicans, and as Mexico, not having yet been effectually developed, is hospitable to outside capital. "The capital iv Mexico, me boy," says Mr. Dooley, "isn't Mexico City. It's just south iv Canal Street, in the city iv New York. A revolution which isn't a good investment is on'y disorderly conduct." The trouble in Mexico has not been like a South American revolution. It began not in a factional contest for the offices, but in a genuine and enlightened revolt against autocracy. The insurgents desired free judges and an independent Legislature. If our army, whatever the complication, had been used to make human progress more difficult, it would scarcely have been an attractive sight. If it shall ever be used to force from a Mexican government special privileges for American capital, that will not be a pretty sight, either.

Big Meeting at Frisco

PROTEST ON APRIL 6 AGAINST TROOPS AT BORDER WAS SUCCESS. MANY WELL-KNOWN SPEAKERS. We have just received a telegram saying that the protest mass meeting at San Francisco was a great success. Two thousand people were present. The Building Trades Council gave the hall free for the meeting on motion of P. H. McCarthy, mayor of San Francisco. B. Morton was chairman. The speakers were Austin Lewis, Antonio P. Araujo, Wm. McDevitt, and John Kenneth Turner. The collection for the cause was \$250.00.

ERROR CORRECTED. In last week's issue a statement was made on the English page that "there are nearly four thousand troops in Lower California." This mistake in the number was due to a typographical error, which the editor missed in reading proof. Of course such a statement as to the number of troops there is absurd. What we intended to say was that "nearly a thousand troops are in Lower California."

COME AND SEE "Across the Border," the play of the Mexican revolution that was censored by the authorities because it presents the truth in dramatic form and is produced to reach the great people whose support we want at this time. Miss Ethel Whitehead, a comrade, will be seen in an important role, and the new members of the company are cast to good advantage. Miss McMullen is again seen as Fernando, the Yaqui Indian. COME AND HELP A GOOD CAUSE. Tickets for sale in the lobby. Tell your friends. Prices: 15, 25 and 35c.

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