

Regeneracion.

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Charles Edward Russell Speaks

Charles Edward Russell, candidate for Governor of New York on the Socialist Party ticket at the last election, represents a combination that unfortunately is all too rare. No living man has a better knowledge of practical life, for his career as a newspaper and magazine writer, mainly along the line of exposing corruption in high places, is one of which he may be proud.

"A proletarian movement can have no part, however slight, in the game of politics. The moment it takes a seat at that grimy board is the moment it dies within. After that it may for a time maintain a semblance of life and motion, but in truth it is only a corpse. This has been proved many times. It is being proved today in Great Britain. It has been proved recently and most convincingly in the experience of Australia and New Zealand. In Australia the proletarian movement that began eight years ago has achieved an absolute triumph—in politics. Under the name of the Labor Party it has won all that any political combination can possibly win anywhere. It has played the political game to the limit and taken all the stakes in sight. The whole national government is in its hands. It has attained in fullest measure to the political success at which it aimed. It not merely influences the government; it is the government."

"Naturally, as the Labor Party was now in and determined to stay in, the wise play indicated in the game upon which it had embarked was to disprove all these damaging allegations and to show that the Labor Party was just as patriotic as any other party could possibly be. So its first move was to adopt a system of universal military service, and the next to undertake vast schemes of national defense. The attention and admiration of the country were directed to the fact that the Labor administration was the first to build small arms factories, to revise the military establishment so as to secure the greatest efficiency and to prepare the nation for deeds of valor on the battlefield."

"Hence, also, the Labor administration has been very careful not to offend the great money interests and powerful corporations that are growing up in the country. These influences are too powerful in elections. Nothing has been done that could in the least disturb the currents of sacred business. It was recognized as not good politics to antagonize business interests. Let the administration keep along with the solid business interests of the country, reassuring them for the sake of the general prosperity and helping them to go on in the same safe, sane and conservative way as before. It was essential that business men should feel that business was just as secure

under the Labor administration as under any other. Nothing that can in the least upset business, you know. True, this sacred business consists of schemes to exploit and rob the working class, and true, the longer it is allowed to go upon its way the more powerful it becomes and the greater are its exploitations and profits." (Note this last sentence and contrast it with the Debs-Berger pleas for delay.)

"Most of these men are Socialists. One of them, Senator George H. Pearce, now the able and efficient Minister for Defense, once delivered in my hearing the clearest and most concise exposition of the fundamental principles of Socialism that I have ever heard anywhere. They are convinced Socialists and they will tell you that their ultimate ideal is the co-operative Commonwealth—when the people are ready for it. And yet, sincerely and truly believing in the Socialist theory, they proceed to play the Capitalist's game, because they must play that game to keep in. We're in; let us stay in."

"I know of but one other country in the civilized circuit where Socialism is so dead. The full attention of the proletariat is centered in the political success of this Labor Party. It will give no heed to anything else, and the few men that with clear vision and inspiration continue to insist that the only way to emancipate the working class is to emancipate it are like the voice of one crying in the wilderness. If the capitalists had designed the very best way in which to perpetuate their power they could not have hit upon anything better for themselves than this. It keeps the working class occupied; it diverts their minds from the real questions that pertain to their condition; it appeals to their sporting instincts; we want to win, we want to cheer our own victory, we want to stay in; this is the way to these results. And meantime the capitalists rake off the profits and are happy."

"I said a moment ago that there is but one other country in the civilized circuit where Socialism is as dead as it is in Australia. The other country is New Zealand, where the game has been played as assiduously as in Australia and with identical results. Here is the one spot where the proletarian movement ought to be the strongest and where it is, practically speaking, the weakest."

"When we come to reason of it calmly what can be gained by electing any human being to any office beneath the skies? To get in and keep in does not seem any sort of an object to anyone that will contemplate the possibilities of the Co-operative Commonwealth. How shall it profit the working class to have Mr. Smith made sheriff or Mr. Jones become the coroner? Something else surely is the goal of this magnificent inspiration. In England the radicals have all gone mad on the subject of a successful parliamentary party, the winning of the government, the filling of offices and the like. I am told that the leaders of the coalition movement have already picked out their prime minister against the day when they shall carry the country and be in. In the meantime they too must play this game carefully, being constantly on their guard against doing anything that would alarm or antagonize the bourgeoisie and sacred business and telling the workers to wait until we get in. I do not see that all this relieves the situation in Whitechapel or that any fewer men and women live in misery because we have a prospect of getting in."

"In England we have seen too often that the same kind of influences can silence a radical by inviting him to the king's garden party or allowing him to shake hands with a lord. I do not believe we have anything to learn from these countries except what to avoid. And I do not know why we should not look for an American ideal in Socialism that will listen to no compromise, play no games in politics, care nothing for temporary success at the polls, seek to elect no particular individual to any office, never lower the standard, look beyond the skirmishes of the day, and follow unhesitatingly and confidently the one ideal of the emancipation of the working class as the only object to which it will pay any attention."

KIDNAPED AND SHOT. Juan F. Montero and Emilio Guerrero are the latest victims of the so-called Mexican government's treachery, having been decoyed across the line and promptly arrested. Montero has been shot and Guerrero is now awaiting trial at Ensenada, with the expectation of meeting a similar fate. We shall have much to say concerning these cases next week. Meanwhile Mexicans, in particular, will do well to be on their guard the world has indulged a thousand against seemingly friendly strangers. times? You can give us but one an-

Regeneracion's Tribute of a Year

Where is there another to match the record?

In every corner of the Globe Its influence makes itself felt

Two weeks ago "Regeneracion," resurrected immediately after the release of leading Junta members from the Arizona penitentiary, completed its first year of publication. Started by men fresh from prison, and without a penny in their pockets, it was prophesied that the paper would not last three weeks. Yet "Regeneracion" has lived to see Diaz dethroned and a Titanic struggle for economic freedom sweeping Mexico from stem to stern.

We speak strictly by the card. We remind you that, although Socialism in Germany numbers its voters by the million, in Germany there has been no straight, clear-cut fight for economic freedom. We remind you that, although England has been for a century the stronghold of trades unionism, never yet have the English ventured on a straight, clear-cut fight for the emancipation of the proletariat. We remind you that, although the United States has seethed for a generation past with bitter discontent, we of the United States have not yet advanced beyond denunciation, occasional strikes and pathetically patient efforts to secure honest men for office. Single-handed, the Mexican Liberal Party, with "Regeneracion" as its mouthpiece, has stepped into the field its more powerful brothers feared to occupy. A David facing a Goliath incomparably more formidable than the giant of the bible legend!

Recognizing this we have not hesitated to criticize the two revolutionary parties in the United States—the followers of Henry George and the Socialists—and we have done so for two reasons. First, because our charges are true and could be proved in detail; secondly, because our indictment forms an irrefutable argument in favor of the Mexican Revolution, as the one movement that represents the fundamental truths common to both and translates them from the barren desert of theory to the fruitful ground of accomplished fact.

Is Not This Important? If we speak the truth about the Mexican Revolution; if Authority—always the defender of special privilege—is being shaken in its seat; if land monopoly is tottering to its fall through the action of the disinherited; if the proletariat is really coming into possession of its heritage; if all this, which revolutionists have been talking and dreaming and praying about since the great French and American Revolutions, is taking place, the fact is one of indescribably colossal importance. Its ultimate effect on the international labor movement must be enormous.

In this issue we give, as our leading article, extensive quotations from Charles Edward Russell's experiences in Australasia. What Mr. Russell is now saying is what we have been saying from the first. His criticisms are those we have been forced to pass. Every argument he uses—that fundamental issues are being evaded, that greed for power and official place is drowning principle, that while the alleged champions of labor are dilly-dallying with sham reforms capitalism is strengthening its hold upon the masses, that for the starving outcast no relief is given—every one of these arguments has been presented in the pages of "Regeneracion" with such clearness and energy as the editors have been able to command.

Where is There Another? Where is there another weekly in the United States that stands, as we are standing, for uncompromising right; and that stands also for a great movement that is putting into practice, and successful practice, the very principles the revolutionary movement of much pleasure subscriptions received through the "Los Angeles Record."

There is not such another paper; no, not in the entire length and breadth of this nation of more than ninety million souls. Our voice rings out weekly, to the four quarters of the globe; to Mexico, throughout the United States and Europe, to Africa, Asia and Australia. There is not a civilized country with which we have not correspondence. Is not that a great thing? Is it not worth supporting and supporting wholeheartedly? Why should you continue mere dreamers all your lives? Is it not an immense thing that in Mexico thousands of your brother proletarians are no longer homeless outcasts, but are now in possession of the lands from which financiers and politicians had driven them? Is not such a fact full of omen to the money power throughout the world, and does it not convey to you some suggestion of the struggle in which we are engaged? A mere handful of us cannot bring that struggle to success. It seems waste of breath to announce so obvious a commonplace. Without constant and generous support we must go down, and with us will go much of the hope and courage, without which no great contest can be won. Our failure means a general reaction from which not a Liberal will escape. To your own instinct of self-preservation, therefore, as well as to the noble passions that should inspire those who have buckled on the armor of revolt, we make confident appeal. Embrace our cause as your own. Help us, loyally and unstintingly, as you would help yourselves. Where yesterday you were figuring on sending us one dollar now send us ten, for without ample funds this fight cannot be won. We are battling at a thousand points.

Madero hand-in-hand with Standard Oil. "For some time past 'El Diario' has been aware of the existence in this capital of a United States press bureau under the management of the American journalist, Mr. Wimer, in collaboration with the lawyer, Hopkins. In the articles sent out by these gentlemen much Mexican politics and many of the secret longings of the directors of the Maderist Party are revealed, and at the same time, the interests of Francisco, Gustavo and Ernesto Madero and those of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company are skilfully defended as opposed to those of the house of Pearson and Company; that is to say, of the Aguila Company.

"Of late it has been noticed with astonishment that the telegraphic dispatches sent out by Messrs. Wimer and Hopkins are published simultaneously in 'Nueva Era,' which is Madero's personal organ, and in the United States papers that the correspondents in question represent.

"These coincidences, and the friendship existing between Mr. Wimer and Sr. Vasconcelos, in particular, have given ground for the belief that the letters in question are the work of prominent Maderists who form, around their leader, a group of financiers that resembles somewhat, if not very much, the old Cientifico coterie.

"Moreover, the fact that throughout the correspondence the personal interest of Maderism and those of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company always march together has raised the question as to whether there does not now exist, and has not existed in the past, an alliance between Madero and the Standard Oil Company.

"Last night we interviewed Francisco I. Madero on the subject but he declared that he had nothing particular to say. He declined to go into details." ("El Diario," Mexico City.)

Rally to Pryce's Aid. The trial of Gen. C. Rhys Pryce, charged by the Mexican government with murder, arson and robbery, in connection with recent military operations in Lower California, has been set over to Monday, Sept. 18, when arguments for the dismissal of the robbery charge will be resumed. The attempt of the authorities to try the defendant on all three charges simultaneously was defeated by the attorneys for the defense, who protested vigorously against so unprecedented a proceeding.

British subjects are interesting themselves on behalf of Pryce, the Sons of St. George having called a special meeting for Monday evening, next. The I. W. W. has exerted itself strenuously, and we notice with much pleasure subscriptions received through the "Los Angeles Record."

Vanished Millions give Birth to Ominous Scandal

Conflicts between Rival Politicians Swell Tide of Revolt

In the Mexican cities politics is getting in its pernicious work, stimulating the passion for excitement to which all city populations are susceptible. Luckily the vast mass of Mexicans is rural, and the peaceful, constructive work of tilling the acres recovered from land monopolists goes steadily onward. In the cities the sterile war of factions grows more and more bitter as election day approaches.

Elsewhere we give an extract from "El Diario" on the subject of Madero's connection with the Standard Oil Co. Gomez, now candidate for President on the Anti-electionist ticket, and representing the party that was formerly Madero's stronghold, is making a cruelly effective attack on the pretended conqueror of Juarez. He accused Madero, among other things, of personal cowardice, alleging that he stuck tenaciously to his shelter in the United States until the real danger of the campaign was over. His most powerful assault, however, is on Madero's alliance with Limantour—the typical, cold-blooded financial head of the Cientificos. Gomez calls attention to the fact that in all his speeches Madero represents Diaz as solely to blame for the past misgovernment, whereas Diaz was under the direct influence of Limantour, against whom Madero is careful never to say a word. In most definite statements, published in full by Mexico City papers, Gomez charges that Madero and his entire family have been, from the first, Limantourists in the fullest sense of the term. Another serious puncture in the balloon.

At Veracruz, where only a few months ago Madero enjoyed a veritable triumph, he has been roundly hissed, the meeting he addressed manifesting constant disapproval of his utterances. The press comments on the fact that his only enthusiastic supporters there appeared to be the official ring. His visit to Merida, Yucatan, was the signal for a conflict between the State guards and a number of visitors in which eight are reported as having been killed and sixteen wounded. At the Royst convention in Mexico City the delegates heard Orozco lauded as the real head of the revolution, and great offense was caused by a telegram despatched by Madero, urging that the elections be not postponed. It was denounced openly as an "unofficial Presidential message."

Millions Have Vanished. There is much scandal connected with the disbursement of the \$14,000,000 set aside by the government for the purpose of indemnifying those who suffered losses in connection with the political revolution that banished Diaz. It is said that only \$700,000 of the original fund remain, and that millions have been paid away for which no vouchers can be produced. Much of this deficit, it is charged, has been distributed among Maderists.

From all quarters comes a note of apprehension as to the outcome of Independence Day, Sept. 16, and State and Federal authorities are reported as having made elaborate preparations to quell disturbances. President De la Barra announces that the customary review of federal troops will not be held; doubtless because they are being kept in reserve for probable emergencies. Special precautions are being taken at Juarez, where the saloons are to be closed and none but the military and police will be permitted to carry firearms.

The Pacific mail steamer, San Juan, which reached San Francisco Sept. 12, brought confirmation of the rumor that the important State of Sinaloa had seceded. The "Los Angeles Tribune" despatch adds: "Every since the revolution started there was a strong sentiment against the Madero movement, and it was no surprise to those aboard ship, who were familiar with the situation in the state of Sinaloa, that it also brought the report of serious trouble in and around Manzanillo, where there are large mines owned by British subjects. Repeated depredations about the English mines has caused the officers of the company to report the situation to the British ambassador in the city of Mexico. There is said to be a general feeling of unrest along the western coast."

From Sonora comes the following Associated Press despatch, under date of Sept. 13: "Under the leadership of Col. Escobosa, a former revolution leader, 400 men have renounced

ward the foreign capitalist is far from cordial. A gentleman named 'Officer,' who is agent for the Agua Azul Mahogany Company, at Tenosique, Tabasco, took it on himself to fan the flames. According to 'El Imparcial' he proceeded to burn down their cottages when his company's tenants failed to pay their rents. The population waxed indignant and he fled.

Peasants in Arms. "El Imparcial" reports a bloody encounter between federal forces and a party of eighty peasants who had taken possession of a plantation in Yucatan. The peasants, though armed only with machetes and shotguns, put up a stubborn fight, many being killed and wounded on both sides. Being finally compelled to retreat the peasants fell back on a neighboring town which they captured and fortified. The same paper reports 500 Yaquis as having taken possession of the quarters previously occupied by the federal troops at Pitahaya, Sonora. "They have raised the Red Flag," it says, "over the entrance, in defiance of the forces."

"El Democra Mexicano" writes that a new guerrilla band is operating in the Federal District of Mexico, and marching on Columbus. Eight hundred armed men are reported by the authorities as threatening Atlixco, Chihuahua, according to "El Norte."

Chiapas has been a State from which little news has come, both on account of distance and rigorous press censorship. "El Diario," however, reports the Governor of the Interior as having admitted, when interviewed by one of its representatives, that there had been outbreaks in many of the towns, that taxes could not be collected and that federal troops were required if government was to be maintained.

The Los Angeles Times' of Sept. 15 gives the following despatch, dated Monterey: "Exciting and dangerous political conditions bordering on anarchy exist in many parts of Mexico and the indications point to still greater acuteness as the time for the elections draws near."

"In the State of Chiapas all semblance of law and order has been cast aside. At Chiapas de Corzo, Filadelfo Grajales, with 400 armed men, entered the cathedral and Grajales personally mounted the tower, and called the people of the town together by ringing the bell. When all were present, he forced them, with the threat of immediate death, to vote for his cousin, Jose Emilio Grajales, to be the Deputy of that district to the State Legislature."

In short, turn where you will, the greed of rival candidates for power and place is creating a hurricane of trouble. As contrasted with the economic revolution being wrought out by the initiative of the country population its tendencies are utterly destructive. Increased Yaqui activity is reported by many States, and one reads more accounts of Federal troops having been despatched to put down strikes.

STOLYPIN SHOT DOWN. "Stolypin's Necktie" has been for years the slang term in Russia for the hangman's noose. Twice since he became prime minister he has escaped assassination, but at this writing he lies at the edge of death, having fallen to the bullets of a Jewish revolutionist. The event acquires added significance from the facts that Stolypin was shot in the presence of the Czar, that the shooting followed the unveiling of a monument to Alexander II, and that it took place at the conclusion of a reception given by the Czar to deputations from the western Zemstvos, elected under the Stolypin law and adherents of the government reaction. It may be noted further that this was the first time the Czar had ventured to appear in public, outside of St. Petersburg, for many years.

More than any other man Stolypin has summed up in himself the ruthless policy of repression which Tolstoy and other great Russian writers have denounced so scathingly. Naturally he has stood high in Nicholas's favor. SOCIAL POSTPONED. Owing to unforeseen circumstances the Social scheduled for Italian Hall, next Sunday, Sept. 17, has been postponed. The committee having the matter in charge is making additional preparations for a complete program, the date of which will be announced later. CHANGE OF ADDRESS. Our friends are urged to remember that we have been compelled to move, and that all correspondence and money should be sent to Manuel G. Garza, 914 Boston street, Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A. Notoriously the feeling in Mexico to-