

Regeneracion.

Published every Saturday at 914 Boston St., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone: Home A 1360.

Subscription Rates: 3 months, 60c; 6 months, \$1.10; 1 year, \$2.00; Single copy, 5c; in bundles, 3c per copy.

No. 104. Saturday, August 24, 1912.

Darrow Accused; Darrow Accuser

Clarence Darrow's acquittal may awaken certain sentimentalists, for a moment, from their dreams. So it is to be hoped, at least; but the hope is faint.

Rockefeller's yearly income is given as \$52,000,000, and an army of somewhat smaller fry is fighting desperately to grow up to his bulk.

Ruskin tells us somewhere that hundreds talk for one who thinks, but that hundreds can think for one who is able to see to it that he thinks.

Take Mexico as an example. We hear much nowadays of Zapata, and we are told that the State of Morelos is running blood.

The legal gentlemen who sought to put Clarence Darrow behind the bars as I have seen; although lawyers plume themselves on being practical.

alone suppresses crime. Then, at last, she opened her eyes to the fact that her population was growing more and more debased, and that crime was actually increasing.

Capt. Fredericks' poor-poohed Darrow's argument that tyranny begets rebellion, and that from a given set of circumstances certain results inevitably follow.

The first great fact to which we Americans must freeze, if we are to survive, is that existence in these United States has become very much harder for the man without capital.

That was the argument made in what calls itself a court of justice by a man honored in our community.

Moreover, since we are talking morality, what brand of ethics is that which raises its hands in horror at the alleged crime of a lawyer who is accused of attempting to bribe jurymen?

Don't you understand that these people are all dreamers; that their heads are in the clouds, though their knees are bent to earth in worship of their idols?

stand that we have to throw off these illusions, which we get from the bar and pulpit, the editorial desk and the political platform—that is to say, from people who pass their time playing with words and out of touch with actual life?

The masses too often allow themselves to be led astray by these professional talkers who usurp the public ear, but at bottom they have a psychology that is sound, because in contact with the facts of life.

LET MEXICO REMEMBER. The "Los Angeles Daily Times" of August 20 has a thrilling editorial on Russian injustice, in the course of which it points out that one hundred and sixty Liberal members of the first Duma, and fifty-five Social Democrats who were members of the second Duma are now in exile.

Life in Russia today is HELL, solely and exclusively because the Russians did not have the sense or pluck to fight out their revolution to the bitter end. Let Mexico take warning.

AT McNEIL'S ISLAND. "The Agitator" has an admirable account by its editor, Jay Fox, of a visit he paid recently to the two Magons, Rivera and Figueroa, now serving a term of twenty-three months on McNeil Island, for alleged violation of the neutrality laws.

They wish to remove the shackles of physical and mental slavery from the limbs of their fellow men and women the world round.

RUNS RED WITH BLOOD. Have you read E. C. Rodgers' articles on the conflict between the coal miners and their bosses in West Virginia? They begin with the statement that "today, with dead men's bodies in the valleys and with thousands of miners thirsting for blood and refusing to be denied, it is as much a war as that which reddens the soil of Mexico or the sands of Tripoli."

WARFARE MOST SAVAGE. The day previous the "Times" ran a screaming seven-column headline to the effect that "Masses of innocent terrorized Mexico," and described at length the atrocities that accompanied the taking of Ixtapan, Tenancingo and other towns, together with the killing of thirty-five federal soldiers and twenty-five passengers.

EMERGENCY FUND. We have received the following account from Jos. Kucera, New York City, of moneys received for emergency fund: Ben Cohen and comrades, St. Louis, \$60; Cohen and comrades, \$15; Katz and comrades, Philadelphia, \$23.75; Finkler, \$15; Lefner, \$12; Voltairine de Cleyre, Tesar, Odvarika and Muller, \$10 each; Kliesen, \$7; Rejsek, \$6; Appel, Slater, Velthuis, Broock, Kinn, Greer, Mark, Hochbaum, Vesely, Sirucek, Kalousek, Hubacek, Cohen, Sivin and Cimler, \$5 each; Juan Mira, Roneka and Mark, (collection), \$3 each; Selwitz and Kratochvil, \$2 each; Blum, \$1; proceeds from Social, \$20.30. Total, \$288.05.

Once More Attila Thunders at the Gates of Rome

For the moment Zapata has the center of the stage, and we devote this letter mainly to him and the manner in which the Mexican press views his movement. As it appears to us, the main thing is to recognize that the Mexican Revolution is not depending on the success or failure of individuals, but on the strength of great revolutionary ideas that hold the nation in their grip.

Zapata has sent Madero his final warning, telling him that if he and his sisters and his cousins and his aunts do not immediately get out of office Mexico City will be raided, set on fire and leveled to the ground.

Working for Intervention. The foregoing remarks, and the head over this article, have been written on the strength of the startling news spread broadcast over the pages of the "Times" and the "Los Angeles Evening Herald" of August 21. However, we are always disposed to discount what comes to us from these sources, as both Otis and Hearst are large property owners in Mexico and are working hard for intervention.

WARFARE MOST SAVAGE. The day previous the "Times" ran a screaming seven-column headline to the effect that "Masses of innocent terrorized Mexico," and described at length the atrocities that accompanied the taking of Ixtapan, Tenancingo and other towns, together with the killing of thirty-five federal soldiers and twenty-five passengers.

WARFARE MOST SAVAGE. The day previous the "Times" ran a screaming seven-column headline to the effect that "Masses of innocent terrorized Mexico," and described at length the atrocities that accompanied the taking of Ixtapan, Tenancingo and other towns, together with the killing of thirty-five federal soldiers and twenty-five passengers.

WARFARE MOST SAVAGE. The day previous the "Times" ran a screaming seven-column headline to the effect that "Masses of innocent terrorized Mexico," and described at length the atrocities that accompanied the taking of Ixtapan, Tenancingo and other towns, together with the killing of thirty-five federal soldiers and twenty-five passengers.

WARFARE MOST SAVAGE. The day previous the "Times" ran a screaming seven-column headline to the effect that "Masses of innocent terrorized Mexico," and described at length the atrocities that accompanied the taking of Ixtapan, Tenancingo and other towns, together with the killing of thirty-five federal soldiers and twenty-five passengers.

WARFARE MOST SAVAGE. The day previous the "Times" ran a screaming seven-column headline to the effect that "Masses of innocent terrorized Mexico," and described at length the atrocities that accompanied the taking of Ixtapan, Tenancingo and other towns, together with the killing of thirty-five federal soldiers and twenty-five passengers.

here today. Many states already have organized volunteer regiments and in Oaxaca a large body of these troops has been dispatched to intercept the 1500 Indians reported on their way to attack the capital.

All Mexico Radicalized. For the moment Zapata has the center of the stage, and we devote this letter mainly to him and the manner in which the Mexican press views his movement.

Let us face facts and admit that even the most civilized nations begin to think only when pressure forces them. We have said before in these columns that critical examination of the United States and Mexican press shows the latter far ahead, at present, in frank, courageous analysis of social problems.

Let us face facts and admit that even the most civilized nations begin to think only when pressure forces them. We have said before in these columns that critical examination of the United States and Mexican press shows the latter far ahead, at present, in frank, courageous analysis of social problems.

Let us face facts and admit that even the most civilized nations begin to think only when pressure forces them. We have said before in these columns that critical examination of the United States and Mexican press shows the latter far ahead, at present, in frank, courageous analysis of social problems.

Let us face facts and admit that even the most civilized nations begin to think only when pressure forces them. We have said before in these columns that critical examination of the United States and Mexican press shows the latter far ahead, at present, in frank, courageous analysis of social problems.

Let us face facts and admit that even the most civilized nations begin to think only when pressure forces them. We have said before in these columns that critical examination of the United States and Mexican press shows the latter far ahead, at present, in frank, courageous analysis of social problems.

Let us face facts and admit that even the most civilized nations begin to think only when pressure forces them. We have said before in these columns that critical examination of the United States and Mexican press shows the latter far ahead, at present, in frank, courageous analysis of social problems.

Let us face facts and admit that even the most civilized nations begin to think only when pressure forces them. We have said before in these columns that critical examination of the United States and Mexican press shows the latter far ahead, at present, in frank, courageous analysis of social problems.

Let us face facts and admit that even the most civilized nations begin to think only when pressure forces them. We have said before in these columns that critical examination of the United States and Mexican press shows the latter far ahead, at present, in frank, courageous analysis of social problems.

Let us face facts and admit that even the most civilized nations begin to think only when pressure forces them. We have said before in these columns that critical examination of the United States and Mexican press shows the latter far ahead, at present, in frank, courageous analysis of social problems.

schoolmaster who acts as his adviser. This schoolmaster is named Montaño, and formerly lived quietly in Cuautla, but left that place with Zapata when the latter raised his cry of rebellion. Montaño, according to what those who have been with Zapata say, exercises a great influence over the thought of the southern revolutionist, and to him are due the quotations that Attila makes, in his letters and documents, from great authors, such as Victor Hugo and Kropotkin, which seem to portray the spirit of this man who formerly was but a humble peon on the haciendas of Sr. de la Torre. Montaño is opposed to surrender by the Morelos hosts. He regarded the official with no friendly eyes, and it appears that he has made it his business to induce Zapata to reject the propositions of the government's delegates.

Truly the schoolmaster is abroad, and we suggest that some of our comrades trouble themselves to call Kropotkin's attention to the foregoing paragraph. He should be told by some one besides ourselves that the Mexican Liberal Party for years past has made the circulation in Mexico of his "Conquest of Bread" a leading feature of its educational propaganda.

Orozco plays at present a minor part. Gen. Tellez, at the head of 2000 federales, is in possession of Juarez, but it is a barren triumph, the town being useless to the rebels as long as belligerency rights are denied. Meanwhile Orozco is said to have escaped into Sonora, through an unguarded pass. It is stated, but doubted, that the government gunboat Guerrero, and the steamer Benito Juarez, have been captured by some of his men at Mazatlan. Rojas has been located between Hermosillo and Carbo, at the head of 800 rebels, and the latest report is that he and Campos captured the towns of Ladura and Sonora. Salazar has been in a hard fight with Gen. Huerte, and the government reports from Mexico City, Aug. 21, that Huerte has the rebel chief at his mercy.

The opinion generally prevails that the various forces previously under Orozco are concentrating on the Pacific Coast, and El Paso despatches of August 20 had it that 1500 rebels made their appearance within a few miles of Culiacan, Sinaloa. Meanwhile the government is trying to put in force the conscription act passed several months ago. At the time we prophesied that its passage would add fuel to the fire. It did— with a vengeance.

OUR SPECIAL EDITION. "Regeneracion" will issue, December 31, a special ten-cent edition, containing eight pages and printed on a superior grade of paper. The features, which constitute the purpose for which the edition will be published, will consist of a series of articles by leading revolutionists all over the world, illustrated by Fernin Sagrista, the noted Spanish artist. We hope to have as contributors Kropotkin, Malatesta, Malato, Aristide Pratiello, James Vidal, Pedro Estpve, and the editors of several leading revolutionary publications, with whom we are now in correspondence.

We expect to print at least fifty thousand copies, and notify our readers at this early date in the hope that individually they will take the work up without delay, instituting a thorough canvass and sending in their orders as early as possible.

The entire world is now beginning to understand the grave importance of the struggle in Mexico, and is eager for information. The recognized standing of those we are able to enlist as collaborators guarantees the merit of this special issue; and the opportunity of doing vitally educational work, and demonstrating how powerful is the international solidarity of the revolutionary movement, is such as does not offer itself often.

TOMAS LABRADA DEAD. We learn with profound regret of the death at Marathon, Texas, August 19, of Tomas Sarabia Labrada, consumption being the direct cause. He contracted the disease while in jail at San Antonio, Texas, whether he had been sent to pay the penalty for revolutionary activity.

Labrada, who lived at "Regeneracion" headquarters up to a few months prior to his death, was a constant student and incessant propagandist, so far as his weak health permitted. He cannot have been more than some twenty-five years old, and his death adds another to the long list of those whom the revolution has claimed as victims while still in the flower of their youth.

ANOTHER FIGHTER GONE. Death has taken another well-known fighter from the ranks, in the person of Ross Winn, editor of "Advance," Mt. Juliet, Tenn. He had been in poor health for a long time, but continued at his self-imposed task to the last, going, as all those who are really worth while go, to the very edge of his possibilities.

MADERO'S CRIMES

"Regeneracion" tries hard to lay before the public what it conceives to be the truth about the Mexican situation. It gets assistance from a few, a very few, radical papers in the English language. From the press at large, which should consider it a duty to furnish reliable information, it gets only opposition.

The man who wrote it, last February, is a man who ordinarily can command a hearing in any magazine. Having lived in Mexico, and being very familiar with her people, he is entitled to speak as an authority; but the letter tells in detail of his vain efforts to induce publishers to accept articles explaining the true condition of affairs. It sums up the conclusions he himself reached after investigation on the spot, and we should give his name were it not for the fact that he is now resident in Mexico, and it might involve him in trouble with the authorities. After referring to the disturbances prevalent throughout Mexico, he adds:

"I suppose you have noticed that the Madero government has suspended constitutional guarantees in four States; which, in practice, means that the military can go out and massacre the people, in cold blood as well as hot, without punishment and even without investigation. And they are doing it."

"I think I can show that there have been more political murders and imprisonments since Diaz left Mexico than during the last ten years of the Diaz rule, previous to the starting of the revolution.

"These things have happened because Madero has repudiated every political promise he ever made—except to the special interests.

"Madero promised—and the written platform of his party promises—to abolish the office of 'jefe politico,' an appointed officer—the little czar, judge, jury, prosecutor, sheriff, etc., etc., of the district corresponding to our county. The post still continues, and in one case more than 200 people of a small town were massacred because they protested against the imposition upon them of an obnoxious 'jefe politico.'"

"Madero promised the people to attack the land question; the million-acre farm feudalism upon which is based the system of peonage and slavery. Instead of raising a finger to solve this problem, he has removed by force of arms several governors who were elected upon a platform which promised to solve the land question, and has removed them because the aforesaid governors showed an intention of attacking the problem in good faith.

"Madero promised free elections; 'effective suffrage—no re-election.' It was his war-cry; his paramount issue. Then he forced Pino Suarez, an unknown man, upon the people as vice-president. And he has dictated the election of governors. In some cases there has not even been a farce of an election. He has made the appointment outright and openly.

"Madero promised the working people the right to organize and strike. Several strikes have been put down by the military since Madero came into power.

"Hand in Glove with Grant. Madero was going to clean out the grafters of the Diaz regime. Instead, he has made friends with them. He stopped investigation and prosecution. He retained Diaz' consular crooks. He has even appointed a member of Diaz' cabinet as minister to Spain.

SEND US NAMES.

You can assist greatly by sending us the names and addresses of those to whom it may be worth while to mail sample papers and other propaganda matter.