

Regeneracion.

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Mexico the Star

Last week the economic revolution now convulsing Mexico passed into temporary eclipse, being overshadowed by the "Los Angeles Times" arrests.

We should be the last people in the world to minimize the gravity of the "Times" case, or to write it down. For aught any one can tell it may start a contest that will shake our economic structure to its roots.

For months the American public imagined that the Mexican Revolution was summed up in the fighting near the American border, and a struggle for political power.

Loud are the calls for intervention on behalf of property; louder and louder will they become, rolling in from all quarters of the globe.

The overwhelmingly prominent feature of modern society is discontent—breaking out spontaneously, and often simultaneously, from China to Peru.

Those at the helm of the ship of state, in this and every other country, know all this quite well. It is not the aristocracy of labor they dread, but the proletariat—the "down-and-outs."

More particularly are the Latin races dangerous; for the Latin races love life, and will not sacrifice its pleasures to the almighty dollar.

These people will fight like wild-cats for their ideals—which are no longer what we call religious—and the history of the agitation that preceded this Mexican revolution proves it.

What does plutocracy intend to do? Try its hand at out-Diazing Diaz? Not only will it have Mexico, Central America and South America united against it, but it will have social revolution within its own borders.

exaggeration to say that plutocracy is hated with a hatred beside which the animosity that feudalism engendered was insipidly itself.

We need not talk. Perhaps we need not even publish "Regeneracion," for events are talking. Take as a sample the following bald statement, clipped from the "Los Angeles Record" of May 3:

Do you not think the Mexican Revolution an event of portentous significance; bound to hold the center of the stage for many moons to come?

Araujo Set Free

Not across the border but when about to cross it on an essentially peaceful mission, Antonio Araujo, Secretary of the Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party, was arrested at Calexico, Saturday morning, April 23.

The arrest was effected by Corporal Odell, of the United States infantry, who at once took his prisoner before a superior officer.

Araujo was a special envoy of the Junta, charged with the duty of enquiring into alleged deprivations in Lower California and authorized to do his utmost for the safe-guarding of innocent non-belligerents.

The Mexican Liberal Party is frankly and outspokenly for the restoration of the land to the people, as contrasted with its seizure and monopoly by greedy millionaires and corporations.

Salinas Still in Jail.

Francisco Vasquez Salinas, until recently in command of the insurrecto forces in Lower California, was arrested in Los Angeles Saturday last, April 23, at the request of the Mexican government.

It is well known to residents of Marin county, California, that Salinas was at the time living in that county, had been so for months previous to the date of the alleged crimes and continued so long after that date.

In the charges made neither the place of the alleged crimes nor the names of those who suffered from them is given. The Mexican government is simply using the same methods it employed some years ago against many other revolutionists.

In a world of plenty, why should anybody want? Because our methods of distributing wealth are unscientific and unjust.

I ask you to think with me that the worst that can happen to us is to endure tamely the evils that we see; that no trouble or turmoil is so bad as that; that the necessary destruction which reconstruction bears with it must be taken calmly; that everywhere—in State, in church, in the household—we must be resolute to endure no tyranny, accept no lie, quail before no fear, although they may come before us disguised as piety, duty or affection.

Across the Border

War is war, and no omelette was ever made without breaking eggs. Nevertheless the reports of deprivations alleged to have been committed by the insurrectos in Lower California are, beyond all doubt, ridiculously exaggerated.

Events have forced the plutocratic press to abandon the conspiracy of silence it so long maintained, and the whole world now knows that Mexico in its entirety is a seething volcano of revolution.

Not only the high ideal of liberty inspired Berthold, as it inspired Guerrero, but there was a most surprisingly tender and poetic vein in him.

The capture of Durango City, capital of Durango state, is another revolutionary triumph. It is an industrial center, having a population, given by Rand, McNally & Co. as more than 30,000.

The State of Sinaloa also reports the taking of El Fuerte by an insurrecto force under the leadership of M. Bocerra, and of Mochilcahu and San Blas by other rebel bodies.

In the state of Vera Cruz, Chicontepec, Tantoyuca and Tuxtepec are all under attack and are expected to fall into the hands of the rebels at an early date, if they have not done so already.

In Oasaca the city of Teotillan del Camino is practically in a state of siege, having been rendered incommunicado by the severance of telegraph and telephone wires and the seizure of the principal approaches.

San Luis Potosi reports more than twenty-five bridges destroyed by the rebel forces along the railroad lines.

Tlascalala is a state of wealthy landowners and a large and desperately poor proletariat. It has been for long past the scene of much revolutionary activity which was suppressed with ease at first, and greatly ridiculed, but has grown to formidable proportions.

In Durango, in addition to the capture of the central city, 500 rebels seized Santiago Papasquiaro, getting thereby large supplies of arms and other necessities.

Don't forget the

EMMA GOLDMAN Social at Burbank Hall 542 S. Main St. Sat. Eve., May 6. Proceeds will be devoted to the Mexican Revolution.

SIMON BERTHOLD REBEL SOLDIER

Simon Berthold is dead. The reports are verified. He died at Alamo, on April 14, of blood poisoning as the result of a wound received in the leg at the time of the taking of that town by his command some weeks ago.

But we talked together about the revolution, about Praxedis Guerrero, his life, his glorious death, his genius as a writer. And Berthold said, in his simple, direct way: "When I read his 'Listen,' I cried."

I read the verses, written in Spanish, for Berthold was of Mexican parentage on his mother's side, and spoke the language as fluently as English.

Simon Berthold, rebel soldier, the man of the big, warm heart and lofty ideals, is dead. Others have gone to the fight to die, but the light lives on and grows, till we see the hideous edge of despotism totter and hear it roar in the mighty tempest.

"The Prolocutor," (Garden City, Kan.), publishes a petition headed "Withdraw the Troops," which has been signed by a large number of Garden City citizens and forwarded to Congressman Victor L. Berger for presentation to Congress.

HERE YOU HAVE IT

Stephen Bonsal, a writer of no inconsiderable reputation—notably in connection with colonial affairs—is reporting the Mexican Revolution for a syndicate, of which the "Los Angeles Times" is a member.

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WELL, PUT, COMRADE!

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The Army of Discontent

"La Scuola Moderna," (The Modern School), of Bologna, Italy, which makes a specialty of publishing notable works on the social question, announces as in preparation "Revelations and Notes of the Mexican Insurrection."

"The International Socialist Review" for May publishes a translation by Prof. Frederic M. Noa, of Oklahoma City, of the official proclamation of the Organizing Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party.

"La Batalla" (Havana, Cuba), devotes its leading article to a powerful plea for solidarity on behalf of the Mexican Revolution. It urges all who can to join the ranks of the combatants, and those who cannot to subscribe money without stint.

"La Voz del Dependiente" also a Havana paper, states that it has opened a subscription list for the benefit of the revolution and devotes its main column to a lucid explanation of the differences between the Mexican Liberal Party and the Maderists.

"Tierra" (The Land), of Havana, Cuba, again devotes much space to the Mexican Revolution giving verbatim on its first page the manifesto recently issued by the Liberal Party.

"Mother Earth," (New York) devotes seven pages of its latest issue to an outspoken consideration of the Mexican upheaval, reproducing the correspondence addressed by the Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party to Samuel Gompers and Emma Goldman.

"The International Socialist," (Sydney, Australia), of April 1, just to hand, remarks: "American Capitalism, through the American government, has decided to come to the assistance of the murderer Diaz if he fails to crush the Mexican revolution by May."

In common with all advanced European journals "Les Temps Nouveaux," (Paris) gives increasing prominence to the Mexican Revolution. In its issue of April 15, just received, it reviews the part played in Central American affairs by the government of the United States and says: "Everything indicates that the influence of Wall Street (the headquarters of high finance) is playing a leading role in the foreign politics of the United States."

Under the heading "War, for whom?" the "Industrial Worker," (Spokane) prints a scaring article on the subject of intervention, which begins: "The United States government has issued a rush order for ten thousand volunteers to join the army immediately. These troops are to be used to fill up vacancies in the infantry companies now stationed on the Mexican boundary line."

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across the line to aid the fighting insurgents, and also to stop recruits from crossing over and joining their ranks. It furnishes a shining example of the fact that the troops are maintained for one specific purpose, and that the protection of the private property of the capitalist."

Once more Charles Edward Russell pens in "The Coming Nation," an intensely forceful protest against the continued presence of United States troops on the Mexican border. He says: "The present situation justifies the gravest suspicions and anxieties. The United States, through the imbecility and lackeyism of the administration, stands at the brink of the frightful abyss of war."

As we have said before, Russell is probably the oldest and by far the most distinguished journalist in the ranks of American Socialism, and no man in the country is a better judge of real news values. He is fully alive to the importance of the Mexican question, to the profoundly vital issues it involves, to the threatening danger of another war of invasion and to the frenzy of militarism it will inspire.

Ultra conservatism and the protection of financial interests, at all and every price, has no more stalwart supporter than the London "Times." In the May number of "Current Literature" it is cited as expressing the opinion that "if the situation in Mexico take a turn for the worse, Washington will hear from the European governments in a manner calculated to impress upon the people of the United States that they have a duty to perform as keepers of the peace in all Latin countries to the south."

"Current Literature" also devotes nearly four pages to a study of "The financial wizard of modern Mexico," Limantour—the same Limantour with whom Madero's father and brothers have been in constant conference. It says: "Senor Limantour is as well and favorably known abroad as were ever in their prime Harcourt or De Witte among the great financiers of the old world."

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nections on the revolutionary past of America, and considers that this nation is not naturally warlike, but adds that certain journals, such as those published by the arch-millionaire Hearst, are endeavoring to spur the public into war."

Under the heading, "Movement of Solidarity," R. F. Magon, in last week's Spanish section of this paper gave a condensed summary of the international agitation now being made on behalf of the Mexican Revolution. In so doing he necessarily traversed much of the ground already covered in this column, and it would be useless to repeat. He calls special attention, however, to the fact that the tobacco workers of San Francisco have started a movement having for its object the declaration of a general strike the moment an American soldier sets foot on Mexican soil, and adds: "We hope this sympathetic idea will be approved by the workers of all the world."

"We have received letters from English, Spanish, Cuban, American and Jewish comrades, as well as from those of other races, cheering us on in our task of bringing true freedom to the Mexican proletariat and promising to make an extensive agitation throughout the world on behalf of the Mexican worker in the present Revolution. On to victory, Mexican comrades! We do not stand alone."

God's Truth

About the cheekiest thing on the political bill board now is plutocracy's demand that the United States shall protect their property in Mexico. Do you know what that means?

They are cormorants who have robbed the workingmen in their own country. They are cravens in their desire to exploit the wealth creators of another country. They are cowards to ask other men to do the fighting which they ought to do themselves, if any is to be done.

They are cowards to ask other men to do the fighting which they ought to do themselves, if any is to be done. "National Rip-Saw."

DISTURBING THE PEACE?

"If you want to blow up somebody's troops go to some foreign country and blow their troops up," so said Judge Fredericks in sentencing W. N. Jones, he I. W. W., who was arrested on the charge of disturbing the peace. Jones got 25 or 25 days for making the remark that the working class is likely to blow train loads of troops to atoms when sent to shoot down the working class in times of labor troubles in the near future.

"Your remark is against law and order and government and I'll have to sentence you," said Judge Fredericks. Jones plead his own case and did not pay out a single cent to the lawyers and graters.

The only peace that was proved that Jones disturbed was the peace of mind of the capitalists, which is a crime against their government and their law and order. The court room was packed to the doors with Jones' followers, but he refused to allow his friends to pay his fine and chose to serve it out in jail, as paying fines encourages the fine business, and makes it profitable. There is no such thing as peace nor will there be any until the capitalist system is overthrown and the workers take over capitalist production by direct action and revolution.

Barbarous \$1 Mexico \$1 By John Kenneth Turner Explaining the Cause of the Mexican Revolution This Famous Book Retail \$1.50 For a Short Time ONE DOLLAR to "REGENERACION" BUREAU Address: "Regeneracion," 519 1/2 E. 4th Street Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. A.