

Regeneracion.

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No. 23,
Saturday, February 4, 1911.

The revolution cannot die.
Remember, it is no crime to give guns.

Turn to the photos of Leyva and Berthold on another page. Really, now, do these men look like bandits?

We note that the Scripps papers have at last waked up to the fact that there's a revolution in Mexico.

Even the proprietor of the Los Angeles Express has interests in Mexico—and thinks he needs Butcher Diaz to protect them.

Have you seen how Colonel Rabago, after a series of "brilliant victories" over the wicked rebels, has finally got back to cover with 150 of the 500 soldiers with whom he started out to end the revolution around Galeana?

There will be a big mass meeting in Labor Temple Auditorium Sunday night, Feb. 5, to protest against the illegal action of U.S. officials against Mexican revolutionists and to demand rights of belligerence. Good speakers. Don't fail to come.

The Los Angeles Herald, which Harrison Gray Otis owns and operates with Machiavellian shrewdness as the seeming opponent of his notorious Times, has again shown its true character by its bitter and unfair distortion of the news from Lower California.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., dated January 29, says that Juan Sanchez Azcona, the political refugee who was imprisoned for fifty days on request of the Mexican government in our national capital, has been released, as there appeared to be no reason why he should be held.

Last Saturday, according to a United Press dispatch, Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania, who, a year ago, instituted the proceedings which resulted in a five days hearing of the refugee prosecutions before the House Rules Committee, again brought the matter of a general investigation of these persecutions before Congress.

The Mexican Herald gravely announces that Limantour will remain in Europe until he has succeeded in negotiating that loan—which it admits will probably not be negotiated until the "exaggerated reports" sent out about the revolution are proved to be untrue. In that case we say, Poor Limantour! He will never see his happy home again!

If U. S. Senator-elect John D. Works is really a friend of progress and democracy he will exert his influence to prevent the undue interference of officials of this state with Mexican patriots on their way home to fight for the liberty of their country. Read John Kenneth Turner's letter to Judge Works in another column of this page.

One thing we would like to know is whether Sheriff Meadows of Imperial county is receiving more money for executing the laws of the State of California or for violating those laws in order to play into the hands of tyrant and slave-driver Diaz. We hope that the decent people of Imperial county will propound this question to Sheriff Meadows in a very energetic way.

How many friends have you whom you think ought to know the truth about Mexico and the news about its revolution? We respectfully suggest that you send each of them a subscription to Regeneracion. Three months on trial, fifty cents. Six months, with the \$1.50 book, "Barbarous Mexico," \$1.50. One year with "Barbarous Mexico," \$2. If desired, the book and the paper may be sent to different addresses.

A United Press dispatch of Febru-

ary 1, says that the revolution has spread to the towns of Tuztepec, El Hule, Chiltepec and Ojitlan, in Northern Oaxaca. These towns are all in the region of Valle Nacional, the terrible slavery of which Mr. Turner describes in detail in "Barbarous Mexico." Tuztepec is the chief town of the district and Chiltepec is on the very edge of the tobacco district, where the worst conditions exist. El Hule is the railroad station which Mr. Turner mentions as the Gateway to the outer world. Evidently the slaves themselves are rising.

LISTEN!

By Praxedis G. Guerrero

Translated by E. D. T.

Do you hear it? It is the wind shaking the leaves of the mysterious woodland! It is the gale of the future, awakening the quiet and somnolent underbrush; it is the first sigh of the virgin forest as she receives on her pensive forehead the kiss of the impetuous Aeolus.

Do you hear it? It is the wind sending to bits an invisible mantle in the canyons of the sleeping mountain, the breath of the Idea blowing in gusts through the thickly clustering branches of a vast nation, a wilderness of souls; it is the first blast that shakes the oak trees; it is the unveiling of the hurricane, sweeping away, through the ravines and upon the peaks, the dim haze of sterile resignation.

Warm and fruitful breeze, pass through the forest. Each leaf that you touch is a voice newly born; each branch that you stir is an arm that takes up a weapon—a voice that shall join the heroic concert to salute the morn of redemption, an arm that shall stretch itself forth to find the breast of a tyrant.

It is the breath of the revolution! Do you feel it? It is the upheaving of granite which is cracking to pieces, beaten by the iron fists of Pluto; it is the heart of the world palpitating beneath its enormous chest; it is the fiery spirit of a giant who breaks from his prison and hurls into space the words of flame.

It is an earthquake announcing the bursting forth of a crater. Do you feel it? It is the vibration made by the hammers of the gods striking at the bottom of the abyss. It is life that is being born in the black whirlpool, life that creates a shudder in the asylum of death where reign the gloomy vampires. It is the revolution which is advancing!

WHAT A STRANGE DIFFERENCE!

We learn in an Associated Press dispatch of January 28 from New Orleans that "machine guns, rifles and ammunition are being shipped in large quantities from New Orleans and other Gulf ports to the Bonilla revolutionists in Honduras. American machine gunners and sharpshooters, nearly all of them former soldiers in the United States army, are going to Honduras in small parties on every steamer."

That is all very well. There is nothing illegal about that. No one has a right to stop them and no one is stopping them.

But, when it comes to Mexicans, what a strange difference! They are being stopped at the Mexican border, their guns are confiscated, and they are thrown into jail. U. S. troops pace the principal points of entry, "strictly enforcing the neutrality laws," or in other words breaking laws to aid the tyrant Diaz.

The Los Angeles Record of February 1 has a dispatch from Douglas, Ariz., saying that "the federal government is shipping in plenty of ammunition by express. It is said that 500 rifles went through Douglas, Ariz., for the Mexican troops. Ammunition for the rebels, however, would be held up promptly."

A dispatch from Galveston, Tex., on Jan. 26 says that in a cellar of an abandoned house on the Mexican border near Eagle Pass soldiers discovered about seven hundred guns and ammunition packed in barrels. The U. S. troops proceeded to confiscate their find. This they had no right to do, but since the guns were undoubtedly for the use of Mexican rebels across the line, what did a question of right or legality matter?

A young woman named Josephina Loyo has been turned over to the district judge at Chihuahua on the charge of having prevented the capture of her brother who has been accused against the government and is still a member of the armed band. That is the way the government authorities do in Mexico. When the men they want elude them they "get even" by arresting the women.

Juarez Falls to Rebels

Liberals Carry War into Lower California--Federal Troops Trapped and Nearly Annihilated at Sahuaripa--Another Victory near Ojinaga--Revolution Gaining Everywhere

ASSAULT ON BORDER CITY

As this paper goes to press the news comes from El Paso that 1,000 rebels, under General Pascual Orozco, have begun their attack on Juarez, the border city just across the line. All dispatches agree that the city must fall, as Colonel Rabago is having troubles of his own at Casas Grandes and the rebels, by tearing up the Mexican Central tracks, have precluded the possibility of reinforcements being sent from the city of Chihuahua. Juarez is defended by 300 regular troops, 300 citizens hurriedly forced into service and a few rurales and police. In blowing up the powder storehouse just outside the city the federals have practically admitted that they are doomed.

Once in the hands of the rebels, Juarez will be used as the center of revolutionist operations. If, in justice to the gaining cause, the U. S. government recognizes the belligerent rights of the revolutionists, tens of thousands of men can be recruited at Juarez and the city will be used as a port of entry for arms and ammunition, and it will then be possible for the revolution to equip itself with the latest machine guns and general equipment. The capture of Juarez marks the beginning of the end. The days of Diaz as ruler of Mexico are numbered.

SITUATION ON CALIFORNIA BORDER.

The revolution has spread to the territory of Lower California. Sunday morning, January 29, two parties of Liberals, one under Jose Leyva, who had been secretly recruiting a force on Mexican soil for some days, and another under Simon Berthold, converged upon the town of Mexicali and captured it with the firing of only one shot. The attack was a complete surprise, and that considerable generalship was required to accomplish the capture without a battle may be guessed by the fact that Mexicali is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, the sub-prefect of which is always provided with a number of regular soldiers, rurales and policemen.

The only resistance met with was offered by the custodian of the local jail, in which were confined eleven political prisoners, brother patriots of the attacking parties. When the jailer showed fight he was promptly shot down and killed, the prisoners were released, and they at once enlisted under the banner of the revolution.

EVERYTHING DONE IN PERFECT ORDER.

After releasing the prisoners, the party under Berthold proceeded to the army barracks, where they surprised and captured the soldiers quartered there. How many of these soldiers there were none of the reports have yet stated. From the barracks the patriots marched upon the custom-house, which they captured, taking into custody the political head of the town, Gustavo Terrazas.

During the night the Berthold party had smuggled some sixty rifles and 9000 rounds of ammunition across the line, and when morning dawned these were distributed among Mexicans who came flocking to the Liberal standard. "Everything was done in perfect order. The Liberal manifesto was promulgated, the town was declared a free port of entry for customs, foreigners were assured that they could go ahead with their business without fear of molestation, and what little private property was seized from Mexicans was received for with promises to pay for the same upon the triumph of the revolution.

STATE OFFICIALS PLAY PART OF CRIMINALS.

The first lawless acts connected with the affair, strange to say, were perpetrated by American officials at the town of Calexico, just across the boundary line in California. One reason for the capture of Mexicali was that the Liberals wished to hold a port of entry so that political refugees, driven out of Mexico by the despotism, might return without fear of arrest as they crossed, might bring arms with them, if they possessed such, and so swell the ranks of the patriotic army.

This thing they had a perfect right to do. It is not against any American law for a Mexican to take a gun and go home to join the revolution. It is not against any American law for any person or persons to smuggle arms and ammunition into Mexico.

Nevertheless, sworn officials of Imperial county took it upon themselves to meddle in the affairs of Mexico, to put their sacred offices into the services of the Mexican despotism, and, in doing so, to violate the very laws which they are sworn to uphold. DISTRICT ATTORNEY EXCEEDS AUTHORITY.

"Under the direction of District Attorney Swing," says the Associated Press report, "Sheriff Meadows issued orders closing the port of entry at Calexico from Mexicali and the sheriff and numerous deputies are now on guard at the line."

A special to the Los Angeles Times of the same date, January 29, says: "Sheriff Meadows of Imperial county, under instructions from District Attorney Swing, forbade the passage of Americans from Calexico to Mexicali."

The same dispatch says: "Several arrests have been made on this side of the line in cases where turbulent sentiments were expressed."

OUTRAGEOUS DISCRIMINATION.

The following day it was reported that Sheriff Meadows had over fifty deputies patrolling the line, that he had arrested a large number of Mexicans who sought to cross to join the revolution, that he had placed many of these in jail, and that, all told, he had seized more than forty guns belonging to would-be revolutionists. Mexicans loyal to the government were allowed to pass back and forth between Mexicali and Calexico and attend to their business, but two members of the revolutionary party who crossed the line with money with which to purchase provisions for the revolutionists were promptly arrested and thrown in jail on charges of vagrancy.

These outrageous and criminal acts of liberty-joying and king-hating Americans naturally interfered with the plans of the revolutionists. The attacking party originally, according to most of the dispatches, totaled only twenty-two men, although some of the reports place it as high as 100 men. Inside of forty-eight hours Leyva and Berthold expected that this number would be swelled to two or three hundred. LIBERALS THROWN IN AMERICAN JAILS.

But the recruits that they were counting upon were, many of them, in American jails, while many others who would have joined were undoubtedly deterred by seeing what happened to their comrades. Meanwhile, there were 230 regular troops, some 50 rurales and a large number of "volunteer" troops supposed to be preparing to come and crush the revolutionary party. On this side of the line the Thug Meadows was reinforced by U. S. troops, who are at this writing patrolling the border "to enforce the neutrality laws."

But despite this situation, the latest reports are that the rebel army is growing rapidly. Dispatches printed in Los Angeles Thursday say that the number has swelled to 200. If this is true, and if all these men have arms, the revolution in Lower California has reached a point where it can hardly be crushed in a day.

MOVING UPON ENSENADA.

Thursday the rebel army was reported as moving southwest. This is the route around the mountains toward Ensenada. As they go, Leyva and Berthold will recruit the small farmers of the hill regions. Their plan, as expressed to the Liberal Junta here, is to march upon Ensenada.

If they succeed in taking Ensenada they will be in control of all the northern half of Lower California, they will have the income from the Ensenada custom-house, and will have the time and the means to raise a formidable force before it would be possible for Diaz to put reinforcements into the territory.

It is doubtful, however, if there would ever be any attempt to re-take the territory, as soldiers can hardly be spared from other points. The revolution is growing, growing—winning!

FEDERAL LOSS HEAVY AT SAHUARIPA.

One decisive engagement, in which the federals were nearly annihilated, the capture of several important towns, and a steady increase in the number of recruits is the showing that the state of Sonora has to make this week for the advancement of the revolutionary cause.

The engagement took place at Sahuaripa, the town recently captured by the rebels. According to a dispatch from Douglas, Arizona, printed in the Los Angeles Herald of Jan. 31, mining men coming over from the scene of conflict to Douglas, say that the government troops were practically annihilated and Col. Ojida, commander of the combined forces, was fleeing for his life. FEDERALS LURED TO AMBUSH.

These mining men say that Ojida and Chiapas dispatched scouts to Sahuaripa, and these, finding the town apparently deserted, caused the government troops to march into a trap. The Herald says:

"When the federals entered the apparently deserted town, every window and every roof spat forth bullets fired by hidden rebels, and the hapless federals were slaughtered. Chiapas' horse was shot dead, and it is not known whether he was captured, killed or is hiding. Ojida's horse bolted and, unchecked, fled with him out of the shower of death-dealing lead."

REBELS CAPTURE MANY TOWNS.

The story of the rebel capture of other Sonora towns is told thus by a dispatch in the El Paso Herald of Jan. 28:

"La Trinidad, Sonora, Mexico, Jan. 26.—On their way to Sahuaripa the revolutionists took the several towns along the Sahuaripa river, from El Valle down, and picked up men along the road. They started with 150 men, but when they arrived at Sahuaripa on the 12th inst, they had 400 men and took the town without a fight. The officials ran away. The insurgents obtained a great many guns and much ammunition and changed all the officials, putting in revolutionists.

"The revolutionists are now at Sahuaripa and are organizing to go and take Moctezuma. There are a number of small war parties around the country here that are hurrying toward Sahuaripa to join the main band, coming from everywhere. There are 300 insurgents at Mores yet. It is also reported that a lot of them are coming over from Sinaloa. OVERRUNNING ALL SONORA.

"Revolutionists are marching toward Tonichi to see if they can get the 100 federal troops that were here. "The whole Sahuaripa district is in the hands of the revolutionists without a fight. Americans do not look for any trouble or molestation from the revolutionists, as they have kept good order so far."

A dispatch in the San Francisco all of Jan. 24 says that Alamos, one of the principal towns in the state of Sonora is in the hands of Colonel Severiano Talamantes, a former government commander who turned insurrecto.

There is a late report also that Moctezuma is taken.

The El Paso Herald of the same date has another story saying that the revolutionists plan to make Sonora the center of active warfare. The dispatch also says that the rebel forces in the Sahuaripa district now number a thousand well equipped men. Their next object is to capture Ures, then combine all and march on Hermosillo.

The rebels also plan, it is said, to capture the customs houses along the Arizona border.

SITUATION IN CHIHUAHUA.

There has been continued activity during the week in Chihuahua and the revolutionists have been gaining at every turn. The Los Angeles Record of January 28 tells of another fight near Ojinaga, in which the insurrectos were victorious. It says:

"Shafter, Tex., Jan. 28.—Following reports Friday of a rebel victory near Ojinaga, news reached here Saturday of a second engagement between a large force of revolutionists and 150 federal troops, in which the government troops were again routed.

"The main body of the federal troops are reported surrounded by revolutionists in the mountains 20 miles from Ojinaga."

RABAGO TAKES REFUGE IN CASAS GRANDES.

That the loss which was inflicted on Colonel Rabago in the battle of Galeana was very heavy is shown by the following dispatch in the Los Angeles Times of Feb. 1:

"El Paso, Tex., Jan. 31.—Galeana and San Buena Ventura are held by the insurrectos, according to dispatches from Casas Grandes tonight. Col. Rabago reached Casas Grandes early today with 150 of the 600 men with whom he entered upon his cam-

paign January 6. Four battles have been fought, in three of which the insurrectos were successful. Col. Rabago lost the two rapid-fire guns and four pieces of light artillery, with which he invaded the Galeana district.

"San Buena Ventura was abandoned to the insurrectos on Monday and Galeana was deserted last night.

"Today federal officials were busy preparing Casas Grandes for a long siege, gathering provisions and fortifying the town."

LUQUE AGAIN IN BAD STRAITS.

General Luque has been in wretched straits since the battle of Ojinaga. The Los Angeles Express of Jan. 31 says:

"Presidio, Tex., Jan. 31.—Outgeneralized and defeated with a loss of more than 100 soldiers killed, the federal forces of General Luque are divided and cooped up in the towns of Ojinaga and Cuchillo Parrado.

General Luque, with fewer than 100 men, occupies Ojinaga, and Colonel Dorrante, with about 200 cavalry, is at Cuchillo Parrado. The insurgents occupy every road leading into both towns, and will not permit provisions or forage to be carried in.

ALANIS MEETING WITH SUCCESS.

In a letter to Regeneracion from Alanis, who went from El Paso with a band of Liberals on January 19, and who afterwards captured San Ignacio, he says:

"In the capture of San Ignacio we took from the enemy all the arms that they had, including six bombs and a good quantity of ammunition. In San Ignacio for two days the banner of the Liberal Party floated above the town, and we abandoned the place only because it was of very little importance to hold it. From San Ignacio we went to the Rancho of Las Banderas where there was a detachment of federals who fled when they saw us coming. I am going to the Mexican Central railway to cut off communications. All of us are well mounted and have enough of the elements of war for a prolonged campaign."

Gustavo Madero, brother of the anti-re-electionist leader, says that within the last month the army of insurrectos has increased from 5000 to 12,000 men.

INSURGENT VICTORIES IN VERA CRUZ.

After a hard fought battle between 400 revolutionists and federal forces near Coatzacoalcas the rebels were victorious. Following an engagement at a distance of twelve kilometers from the town of Sayula, in Vera Cruz, the rebels took possession of that town.

Rebels are active near Torreon, Coahuila. They obtained a number of horses from a ranch called El Guaje, issuing a receipt for the same.

Demand that the U. S. Government grant the rights of belligerents to the Mexican revolutionists.

Is Judge Works a Friend Indeed?

A WORD FROM CALIFORNIA'S NEW SENATOR WOULD PUT A STOP TO SUCH OUTRAGES AGAINST LIBERTY AS THOSE PERPETRATED BY SHERIFF MEADOWS OF IMPERIAL COUNTY--SENATOR-ELECT HAS DENOUNCED SUCH THINGS IN THE PAST.

At this writing the revolutionary crisis in Lower California is critical. A small band of Liberal patriots captured Mexicali, a border-point, expecting that they would at once be joined by hundreds of others from California, after which they would be in a position to march upon Ensenada, the chief city of the peninsula.

This program would have been very easy to carry out had it not been for the action of Sheriff Meadows of Imperial county, who swore in fifty or more special deputies, picketed the border, forbade anyone crossing, seized guns and ammunition in possession of Mexicans on their way to join their friends, and placed many of them in jail.

Of course Sheriff Meadows had no right to do these things. As sheriffs of counties are subordinate officers of the governor, it is the duty of the governor to order Meadows to attend to his own business. Perhaps Governor Johnson would be willing to do this; were the matter called to his attention in the right way. John D. Works, senator elect, being a personal friend as well as a political friend of the governor, is just the man to call the matter to his attention. He has been asked to do this, but whether or not he has done it we have not been informed. Judge Works in the past has spoken some strong words against just such outrages as Sheriff Meadows is guilty of.

Now, when a word from him would really count, it remains to be seen whether or not he is willing to speak that word. A letter which John Kenneth Turner has addressed to Senator-elect Works reads as follows:

1931 Darien Place,
Los Angeles, Calif.,
Jan. 31, 1911.

Mr. John D. Works,
821 H. W. Hellman Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:
Yesterday I suggested that you bring to the attention of Governor Johnson the acts of Sheriff Meadows of Imperial county, who has been using his office in the service of the Mexican Government—illegally and criminally, I believe, by forbidding persons from passing peaceably from Imperial county across the international boundary line into Lower California, and arresting persons who expressed sentiments favorable to the party of revolutionists who captured Mexicali.

To my suggestion you replied that you would not wish to pass judgment or take action without further evidence of the situation. The further evidence, I think, you will find in the morning's dispatches from the scene of the disturbance, which, among other things, contains the information that within the space of twenty-four hours or thereabouts, Sheriff Meadows has seized more than forty guns belonging to men who were on their way to join the revolutionists across the line, that during that time he has arrested a considerable number of men who are thought to be in sympathy with the revolution, and that two emissaries of the revolutionary party who were sent to the American side to purchase supplies were arrested and thrown in jail on charges of vagrancy.

Now I do not think it necessary to repeat that many of these acts of Sheriff Meadows, at least, were quite beyond his authority. It is not a crime against the United States or the State of California for a Mexican to buy a gun and go home to fight in the revolution. To prove which I have only to quote an opinion of U. S. Judge Maxey of Texas, who, was recently quoted as follows:

"If Jose M. Rangel, the defendant, merely went across the river and joined in the fight, he had every right to do so, and I shall tell the jury in my charge."

The Mexican Herald, a daily paper of Mexico City, itself has recently admitted editorially that shipments of arms to Mexico for the revolution—the smuggling of arms, even—cannot be legally stopped by the authorities of the United States. Under what right and by what authority, then, has Sheriff Meadows acted? Is he employed to execute the laws of California, or to serve the Mexican government? His acts undoubtedly are seriously injuring the revolutionary cause and if he is permitted to continue in such a policy, it will naturally encourage others who, for one reason or another, may incline to subservience to the cause of the Mexican despotism.

Such action on the part of the worn officials of California may decide the scale in Lower California against the forces of the revolution. That no men ever fought in a more worthy cause than these same Mexican revolutionists cannot be doubted by anyone who knows the smallest part about the conditions which they are struggling to abolish. I ask you again, as a decent private citizen, as a friend of the Governor, and as one who has been selected to represent the progressive people of California in the U. S. Senate, to bring this matter to the attention of Governor Johnson in a way that will at least be calculated to cause him to make an investigation.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN KENNETH TURNER.

Protest! Mass Meeting

Sunday night, February 5, a mass meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, 538 Maple Avenue, Los Angeles, to protest against the aid which U. S. officials are giving to the Mexican government along the border, also to demand that the United States grant Belligerent right to the Revolutionists.

Speakers:
Job Harriman, Stanley B. Wilson, Mrs. Maynard, John Kenneth Turner, Antonio I. Villarreal and others.

Don't Miss this Meeting
There'll Be Things Doing!