

Regeneracion.

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Editor and Proprietor, Anselmo L. Figueroa. Noted as second-class matter September 12, 1910, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Mene, Tekel, Upharsin

Perhaps I should feel complimented by the fact that the American Economic League devotes one of its weekly syndicate letters to criticism of my humble self. In reality, however, I am so interested in the Mexican Revolution and the issues it has raised as to be impervious to blame or praise.

As it seems to me, one should go into a fight or one should not. As it seems to me, if one goes into a fight one should want to win that fight and win it in short order.

There are rules so well established by experience that they have become instinctive with the human race. That to sit on two stools is to court a fall; that where the treasure is there will the heart be also; that it is impossible to serve two masters wholeheartedly—these are not merely the precepts of one who unquestionably proved himself, for good or ill, a man of enormous influence, but are also conclusions hammered into us by life itself.

When Henry George was writing "Progress and Poverty" his soul was on fire, for he himself has told us that the misery of our great cities would not let him sleep.

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"All thinking persons," writes the anonymous author of The American Economic League's syndicate letter, "realize that existing economic conditions compel nearly every one to be either a robber or a victim of robbery."

I do not write as a moralist, but as one who hates his enemy and longs to see him overthrown quickly and at any cost. I find my natural allies in those who make a powerful attack on land monopoly, and my antipathies in those who weaken the attack and prolong the monster's life.

Personally I am unable to understand how any one who really hates land monopoly, as the followers of Henry George are supposed to hate it, can look with indifference on such a struggle as that which is convulsing Mexico.

WM. C. OWEN.

CARNEGIE, FOR INSTANCE

Sometimes when I read American editorials deprecating the removal of tyrants and then turn to their arguments against war, I more than half incline to the belief that at the bottom of a good deal of the guff talked about universal peace is a desire upon the part of people of power and property not only to abolish war, but to bring about the submission of the people to wrongs imposed upon them by their ruling classes.

Madero's Climb Ends in Temporary Triumph

New Political Clouds gather on the Blackening Horizon

Los Angeles becomes the Mecca for Expatriated Plutocrats

With the departure of Reyes the triumph of Madero at last Sunday's primaries became a foregone conclusion. It alters nothing. The nod is merely shifted from one shoulder to the other, as when a Taft succeeds a Roosevelt.

Naturally Madero's instinct is now to secure peace at any price, and already he is treading the old and fatal road. The "Los Angeles Times" correspondent puts it thus, Oct. 3: "The campaign against the trouble-makers in Southern Mexico is being pushed strenuously, now that the election is over, and no mercy is to be shown."

According to a statement issued by Minister Alberto Garcia Grandes, Felipe Morelos is to be second in command of the federal troops in Morelos. Romulo Figueroa will occupy a similar position in Guerrero.

Meanwhile there is increasing talk about the secret preparations for invasion being made by Reyes, with San Antonio, Tex., as his headquarters and members of the old Cientifico ring as his financial backers.

It is not to be supposed that everything will break at once. Time is required for reflexion and, just as Madero was the hero of the hour when Juarez fell, so for the moment his electoral triumph will bring him another flush of popularity, until the public has had leisure to consider how little that triumph really means.

Los Angeles is surely the most extraordinary city in the world, being at once, as capitalist papers put it, the cradle of the Mexican revolutionary movement and the asylum for those against whom that very revolution is making war.

Politicians Side with Madero

Straight Revolutionists Demand Economic Freedom

Last week's synopsis of the history of the Mexican Liberal Party and of "Regeneracion," since its resurrection in September, 1910, was devoted mainly to an exposition of the clear-cut position occupied throughout.

The Mexican Liberal Party has had an extensive organization throughout Mexico for many years and must be given credit for having understood conditions. It knew well that the overthrow of Diaz by Madero, with heavy financial backing, was almost inevitable.

Most eloquently suggestive of existing conditions is the article on which the "Los Angeles Times" spread itself Sunday, Oct. 1, congratulating this city on the sudden influx of members of the oldest and proudest families of Mexico.

Among those singled out for special notice are the former governor of Guerrero, the former governor of Sinaloa, Luis E. Torres, former governor of Hermosillo, and a notorious land monopolist, Jesus Almada.

The spokesmen for these people all declare they are out of politics; the former governor of Guerrero, who has properties valued at \$50,000,000 for sale, goes out of his way to shower compliments on Madero.

When, at the insistent urging of John Kenneth Turner, I assumed Mrs. Turner's position the attacks were redoubled, the "Appeal to Reason" and others promptly pointing out that an Anarchist was in charge of the English section.

Mexicans Will Do Their Share

James J. Hill may be expected to look at railroad troubles through plutocratic spectacles, but he is a naturally well-informed man and he has the habit of talking a good deal of common sense.

My own conviction is that I picked Madero as the winner, and resolved to stand by the winner even if it had to throw every principle overboard.

Prior to my assumption of the editorship of the English section there were several interviews between the Junta and myself at which we found ourselves agreed that the Mexican movement was part and parcel of the world-wide economic revolution.

The role of mere muckrakers does not content us, and we aim to make this paper something vastly more important than a mere chronicle of events. If we call attention to the expropriation now proceeding so rapidly in Mexico we also explain that the people have been accustomed for generations to a communist system of land occupation for use, and show why radicals should support the movement of the Mexican peasantry.

Events are coming fast enough. What is needed is clear, fearless interpreters; for until we free ourselves from illusions and learn to grasp realities the opportunities now offering themselves on every side will be neglected.

Politicians of all parties war on us, and we for our part have no inclination to make peace. Why should we, when the very stars in their courses are fighting on our side?

All over the world the masses are discovering what the Mexican people have discovered. All over the world they are rising in forcible revolt against the absurdity that as our capacity for producing the necessities of life increases the difficulty of procuring those necessities increases.

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While we hope this prediction may be false, all accounts show that the army of unemployed this winter will be larger than ever, and it is the unemployed who determine the financial position of labor, pulling down wages and rendering jobs more insecure.

Meanwhile it may be stated confidently that no workers are more ready at the present hour to assert the solidarity of labor than are the Mexicans, as an instance of which we quote from a circular just issued by Fresno Local Union, No. 66, I. W. W., relative to a strike near Coalinga.

Contrary to the accepted notion that the Mexicans won't stick and that you can't do anything with them, it gives us great pleasure to state that the majority of the men were Mexicans (some of them only four days from Mexico) and they insisted the hardest in their demands.

SOCIAL PROVES SUCCESS

The Social at Italian Hall last Sunday evening drew a large crowd and proved in every way a great success. We have not received the full financial statement, but understand that something more than ten dollars was cleared for the benefit of "Regeneracion's" propaganda.

Don't Forget

The Ferrer Meeting, Burbank Hall, 542 South Main street, Friday, October 13, 8 p. m. Addresses will be delivered by Ricardo F. Magon, R. R. Palacios, L. Caminita, Wm. C. Owen and well-known local speakers; the meeting being essentially international. Admission free.

The judicial murder of Francisco Ferrer by the Spanish authorities, Oct. 13, 1909, is commemorated yearly, on the date of his death, by radicals and revolutionists throughout the world. It was one of the most heinous of historical crimes and also one of the stupidest of blunders, for it stirred the revolutionary forces of Europe as they seldom have been stirred and kindled a flame of revolt that has burned with increasing intensity ever since.