

Regeneracion.

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Friends and Foes

Special attention is asked for the manifesto of the International Committee of the Mexican Liberal Party Junta, reproduced in another column. It expresses tersely, but clearly, the fundamental distinction between Madero and the Liberals. Moreover, it puts the Mexican question squarely up to those who, for a generation past, have been shouting economic emancipation. The excuse that they cannot understand the difference between the Mexican Liberal Party and Madero is entirely out of date.

"The Madero-Diaz compromise," says the San Francisco "Bulletin," editorially, "has as its first consideration the politician. The second compromise, yet to be arranged, must be based on some plan to give the poor and wretched peon a chance to own himself and a home." Excellent, most excellently put! And the pity of it is that those we calculated on most confidently to help spread that obvious truth do not care to see it. As a whole both the Socialists and the followers of Henry George are silent. "The first consideration of the politician." Is that their attitude?

Most gladly do we except from the foregoing criticism the Socialist paper, "Revolt," published in San Francisco. From its first issue it has stated clearly that this is an economic revolution, and one of incomparable importance to the united workers of the world. Discussing the Diaz-Madero pact, it says:

"Are the people of Mexico, the workmen and workwomen of the nation, ready for peace on such terms? Let the American trust-subsidized newspapers in this country declare it so, since they must, let the repulsive swine-wolf creatures who own the 'American Interests' in Mexico gloat over the dread prospect of such peace, but let the workmen and workwomen of this country pause and consider. And listen! The sounds from across the border already indicate that Madero's peace order is not being obeyed! Hurrah for the revolution that shall be a revolution!"

Very different is the note struck by the "Appeal to Reason," which breaks silence on the Mexican Revolution with a carefully studied article anent the taking of Juarez. The point emphasized is that it testifies to "the rising power of democracy in both Mexico and the United States." We ourselves considered that it pointed to the fighting capacity of a number of rebels whom Madero could not control. But we are simple people, who do not fish for votes. Therefore, we have no inducement to ring in fulsome praise of democracy at every crook and turn.

It has been in the power of the "Appeal to Reason," which boasts that it has added 40,000 to its subscription list in Los Angeles County alone, to do on a large scale the work we conscientiously endeavor to do from week to week. Had it chosen the better part it could have educated the large following it perpetually advertises into the profoundly fundamental difference between economic revolution and the empty political aspirations which have filled Madero's head, and for which he is content to sacrifice his nation. This it could have done and this it was its duty to do; for it knows well that the success or failure of the economic revolution in Mexico means EVERYTHING—not only to the workers of Mexico, but to the workers of the world. No one, with the experience these men have had in the social movement, can doubt that for one moment.

It is not reason that appeals to the "Appeal to Reason," but subscriptions and political power; gained by temporary municipal election victories which, purchased by uncleanly alliances and unscrupulous compromises, are the most disastrous of defeats. Fancy men who proclaim loudly, "Workmen of the World, Unite!" pluming themselves on an increased vote purchased by advocating the exclusion of the Japanese! The Chinese yesterday, the Japanese today, the Mexicans tomorrow. No wonder they are lukewarm and dodge the greatest struggle since the Civil War.

The American workingman may not know it today, but he will discover tomorrow, that the Mexican Revolution will affect his future more profoundly than all the Milwaukeees ever dreamed of in the opium den of politics. For, if it succeeds, it will launch this and every other country on the sea of an economic upheaval compared with which previous revolutions may be as nothing; while, if it fails, triumphant capitalism will ride him as he never yet was ridden.

In another column we publish a review of the fighting in Mexico, as reported in the last four numbers of "Regeneracion." This we do because, while the public has begun to see through Madero as a mere political office-hunter, it still supposes that after the coalition of his forces with those of Diaz the revolution will cease "automatically," as the plutocratic organs smoothly put it. Read the review and form your own conclusions; remembering that, thanks to exceedingly limited means, rigorous censorship and interrupted communications, only a fraction of the real news finds its way to this office.

Will there be intervention? Probably; for the Powers argue that the lives and property interests of their respective citizens must be protected at every cost. As the revolution is accompanied by bitter fighting, and as fighting necessarily means loss of life and property, the Powers might just as well say at once that they intend to put down the revolution. This they attempted to do in France, as you may remember, a century ago. What will intervention mean? Intervention will mean HELL.

Madero! Pooh!

Madero is a humanitarian; Madero believes in peace; Madero will free the nation by guaranteeing free speech and free elections; Madero confiscates copies of "Regeneracion" being distributed in Juarez and has the newspapers driven out of town; Madero orders his army to advance on Chihuahua because the legislature will not select as governor the man of his choice; Madero instructs Villjoen, Villa, Orozco, his own brother, Gustave, to invade Lower California and subjugate or annihilate the Mexican Liberal Party; Madero—Oh! Pshaw!

PRYCE SET FREE

By direct orders from Washington, Comrade Pryce, in command of the second division of the rebel forces in Lower California, and more than thirty other comrades who had been held as prisoners by the military authorities, were released last Tuesday. It is believed that thereby a precedent has been established which will save much trouble in the future.

EMMA NOT AFRAID.

Emma Goldman, who exerted herself so actively and effectively on behalf of the Mexican Revolution during her recent visit to Los Angeles, is continuing the good work with unabated zeal. We have just received a remittance of sixty dollars from her, being the sum realized by special collections taken up at three lectures, one in Fresno and two in San Francisco. Moreover, she is keeping the subject alive as she moves North and East, both from the platform and by the extensive correspondence she carries on habitually.

Wm. Thurston Brown, who spoke so forcibly for Mexico while lecturing in Los Angeles, is on a tour that will embrace the principal Northern cities. He also has assured us of his constant and cordial support.

RALLY IN FORCE!

Do not forget the social to be held by the International Committee of the Mexican Liberal Party Junta Sunday evening, June 4, at Italian Hall.

Admission will be 15 cents, and a good time is promised, arrangements for short speeches, songs, dancing, etc., having been made. Get acquainted and at the same time help the Mexican Revolution, to which all the profits of the evening will go.

Four Weeks of Revolution

For the benefit of readers who thought the Mexican Revolution a small affair, to be settled by promises of superficial political reforms or the intervention of a handful of foreign troops, we give a summary of events chronicled by "Regeneracion" in its four issues from April 29 to May 20. When it is considered that "Regeneracion" is miserably poor and can put no reporters in the field; that news has been subjected to all the censorship the government could exercise; that through the length and breadth of Mexico communications have been greatly interrupted and often severed entirely—when all these things are considered it will be self-evident that the events recorded form but a fraction of the actual volume. They are sufficient, however, for a luminous interpretation of what is now transpiring in Mexico City, and may serve to show how grossly the American public has been deceived by its plutocratic papers, which to the last moment possible represented the Mexican upheaval as an affair of border outposts.

This paper, voicing the convictions that inspire the Mexican Liberal Party, has insisted from the first that the land question—"Land and Liberty"—is fundamental. In this connection we invite our readers to note that, whatever the insurgents may or may not do when they capture an important town, they almost invariably burn the records. So it was during the French revolution. It is the instinct of the people translating itself into action at the earliest opportunity. Not a Mexican peon but knows that the land monopolist is his enemy, who strikes him through the official and the machinery of law.

The full report will cover twenty-four states and two territories out of the total of twenty-nine states and two territories into which Mexico is divided. Only one state that is at all important, viz., Tamaulipas, is omitted.

For reference purposes names have been arranged alphabetically:

AGUASCALIENTES—In this, the smallest of all the states, guerilla bands have been extremely active. Under date of May 20 we reported the formation of three new ones, all well armed and strong in numbers.

CAMPECHE—With the exception of Yucatan, this is the southernmost of all the states. May 20 we reported uprisings on the plantations as increasing daily.

CHIAPAS—This is one of the farthest-south states, being bounded by Guatemala. Owing to distance and the severing of all communications, it has been most difficult to get information. Pichucalco, a town of some importance, was captured by the rebels recently.

CHIHUAHUA—This large, rich and most important state, has been the scene of much activity. Apart from the capture of Juarez we registered in April the capture of Casas Grandes, which had been attacked in March.

COAHUILA—There has been constant and heavy fighting in this state, which borders Chihuahua and Durango on the east. Three hundred rebels took Parras de la Fuerte in April last after a bloody battle. Public buildings were dynamited, Madero's cotton factories were destroyed and all prisoners in the city jails were set at liberty. May 20 we reported that 500 Federals, with six machine guns and other artillery, had attempted to retake the city, but they were defeated with heavy loss, rifles laid by the rebels proving most destructive. Prior to this second attack the rebel forces had withdrawn from Parras and marched, to the number of 700, on Viesca and San Pedro, which they captured. The federals also were defeated in an attempt to take back the latter place. Two new rebel bands took Villa de Cos and burned the public records. Matamoros was taken by a force of 300 and La Esmeralda by one of 200 rebels. At Agujita the mine workers rose successfully. Many haciendas raided. The culmination of a month's news came with the seizure of the important city of Torreon, in which many lives were lost.

DURANGO—Here also the fighting has been of the bitterest kind. Our reports begin with the capture of Cuernavaca by 300 rebels, who burned the public buildings and records. Nine other towns fell that same week. The ensuing week we reported the federals as having been badly defeated at Nazas, after a hot fight, and also near Gomez Palacio, where there had been a great concentration of in-

surrecto forces. Next week we stated that the rebels had taken the important city of Santiago Papasquiaro, after a hard struggle, getting 40,000 cartridges, much other ammunition and money. All the leading city officials were taken prisoners. On the other hand, that same week Lerdo, another valuable center, El Oro and Canatlan were taken with little difficulty, the officials fleeing. At the last-named the records were burned, while at El Oro large quantities of ammunition fell into the hands of the victors. Another important city in this state, recently captured by the rebels, is Pachuca.

GUANAJUATO—From this, which is a small state but within striking distance of Mexico City, much guerilla activity has been reported, raids on haciendas being frequent. Mine owners complained that they were visited by rebels searching for dynamite. By the capture of Romita the rebels acquired many horses and a plentiful supply of arms. Records burned.

GUERRERO—Here the fighting has been constant and fierce. The entire state has been overrun by guerilla bands, some of which had as many as 800 members. In April we reported a new insurrectionary party as having seized a mine from which they got \$500,000, in addition to much livestock. That same month 1500 rebels captured Xoehhuacatlan, and a force of 800 took Omtepec, executing the Jefe Politico. Another band took San Marcos. A detachment of thirty federal soldiers en route to Mexico City by train was intercepted and all but two were slain. Tierra Colorada and Taxco are among the cities noted as having been captured. In both places the public records were burned and jail prisoners released. Acapulco, a most important city, is seriously threatened. Indians, from the Sierra Morelos district, have been specially active in this state, being reported as well armed and organized.

HIDALGO—In this small state, which borders on the Federal District of Mexico, we have reported, within the last four weeks, Cachuahuatpec as being beleaguered by 200 rebels; Taxco as having been taken after a fierce fight, the conquerors subsequently executing the city officials, and Ticomán and Tlatizapan as having fallen to the revolutionists.

JALISCO—San Cristobel de la Barranca was taken in April without trouble, the officials fleeing. Guerillas are active and Hostotlaquillo and Etzetlan have been reported recently as being threatened by a newly-formed body of insurgents.

LOWER CALIFORNIA—The capture of Tijuana, of Alamo and Tecate have been described at length in the columns of this paper, and we have recorded also the taking of San Quintin, Santo Tomas, San Elmo, Santa Catarina and two other comparatively unimportant points. The victory won by the rebels at Mexicali will be fresh in the minds of readers.

MEXICO, FEDERAL DISTRICT—Here Juchitepec fell to the rebels after a long siege, the officials fleeing. At Topilejo stores had been looted and arms confiscated in April last, and we also then reported that the authorities had been powerless to suppress uprisings in the slums of Mexico City itself. Even then there had been much raiding of neighboring haciendas. Subsequently the towns of Tipichulco and Amecameca were captured. Last week we reported federal forces as having been defeated signally in a skirmish that took place on the outskirts of Mexico City. Other points, such as Zouliac and Tulumiac, had been leveled on for arms and provisions.

MICHOACAN—This state—close to Mexico City—has shown great activity and continuous rebel victories. May 6 we noted that the officials had fled from Tacambaro, and that Huehano, Coyuca and Punarabato had been captured. The story next week was that a new and large band of insurgents had taken La Piedad Cabadas, where they released all prisoners and burned the public records. The following week found Tlitolan besieged by a force numbering 600. Another force of about the same size captured Yurecuaro and burned the municipal palace. The town of Agamacuitiro had fallen. Three new guerilla bands were reported as active.

(To Be Continued.)

CROWDED OUT

"The Army of Discontent" is unfortunately crowded out this week, which we regret all the more as the radical press is showing itself more sympathetic than ever. We shall give full space to this department next week.

Issues Appeal to World's Workers

The International Committee of the Mexican Liberal Party Junta has issued the following manifesto, which will be translated into several languages and distributed as widely as possible, the object being to explain with absolute clearness the party's position as distinguished from that of Madero and his followers:

"If the rebels in Lower California, or other bands hitherto fighting independently, do not lay down their arms, Madero's army will be used to suppress them."

The foregoing statement, taken from an Associated Press Dispatch, dated Juarez, May 13, 1911, and attributed to one of Madero's leaders, represents exactly the position in Mexico as it has been known to the Junta of the Mexican Liberal Party for many months past. Its knowledge has been based on statements made by Madero himself.

From the first, Madero's sole aim has been political; the substitution of his government for that of Diaz. From the first, the Mexican Liberal Party's sole aim has been economic; the substitution of economic liberty for slavery.

Madero belongs to one of Mexico's wealthiest families, which owns approximately 5,000,000 acres of land. That very fact constitutes him a member of the slave-holding class; for the enslavement of Mexico has been accomplished by depriving the people of their land and conferring it on syndicates and wealthy capitalists.

The Mexican Liberal party grasped this economic fact at its inception and nine years ago adopted as its motto, "Land and Liberty."

Madero—allied to the landowners and the Catholic church—necessarily opposes the Mexican Liberal Party. He claims that he will govern Mexico wisely and humanely, but he has no conception of making the Mexicans self-governing by helping them to economic independence.

There is no guarantee that under Madero, or any of his supporters, the people of Mexico will be happier or more prosperous than they have been under Diaz. On the contrary, it is certain that the country would remain, as it is today, in the grip of the money power and be worked solely with an eye to dividends, regardless of the welfare of the people.

Madero has used for his own political advancement the following of the Mexican Liberal Party, taking advantage of the long imprisonment of its most prominent members at the behest of Diaz and the money powers. By lavish use of money, wrung from helpless tenants and employes, he has transformed, for the moment, an economic revolution into a political, allegedly reform crusade.

Much blood has been shed, and will be shed, in the revolution now convulsing Mexico. Much money has been spent, and is being spent; immense sacrifices have been made and are being made. It would be lunacy to permit them to be wasted on a mere change of presidents and cabinets.

By what title does Madero, or any other self-appointed dictator, arrogate to himself the right of saying when and under what conditions the Mexican nation shall cease its struggle for economic independence?

Throughout the world the masses are calling for deeds, not words; for bread in the stomach, not talk from the tribune; for actual well-being, here and now. With this world-wide movement the Mexican Liberal Party is aligned. Events have forced it to fight in the front rank, and there it will continue to fight.

Until the natural resources of Mexico have been restored to the people, for their free and equal use, the Mexican Liberal Party will not lay down its arms.

We applaud this resolution of the Mexican Liberal Party and seek to render it more effective by enlisting the co-operation of the world-wide army of revolt. We appeal to the disinherited of every nation and to all who instinctively rebel against human slavery.

The Mexican Revolution must go on until it has won for the people economic independence. Its success will clear the road for the advance of all nations. Its failure will mean a setback full of suffering.

At present the workers of other nationalities do not grasp the situation. They must be brought to understand it; brought to comprehend clearly that the success of the Mexican Revolution is of the utmost importance to them collectively and individually; brought to see that it

may prove as vital to their interests as was the French Revolution.

For this combined work is required. A vast propaganda must be set on foot and pushed persistently. Funds must be secured and secured in large amounts. The hands of the Mexican Liberal Party must be upheld at all and every cost, just as the capitalists of the world are upholding Madero's hands.

Accordingly, we have organized in Los Angeles the "International Committee of the Mexican Liberal Party Junta," with the expectation that similar committees will be organized in all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

We attach ourselves to the Junta because we are in sympathy with it, but we reserve to ourselves, individually and collectively, independence of action.

All funds collected by or through us will be turned over to the Junta's treasurer. We have decided on this course because of our confidence in the integrity of said treasurer and because the Junta knows best when and where money should be expended.

The signatures appended vouch for the international character of the committee, and the signers have been selected as being well known to their respective countrymen. Other names will be added shortly:

- L. CAMINITA, VITTORIO CRAVELLO, ANDREA LA MORTICELLA, (Mexico) RICARDO FLORES MAGON, A. L. FIGUEROA, A. M. OJEDA, F. VELARDE, FRANCISCO MARTINEZ, (United States) WM. C. OWEN, (Germany) RUDOLPH WIRTH, (Russia) A. P. CHERBAK, P. H. LEIFFERT, (Poland) K. JOZEFOSKI, W. LAZICKI.

WORTH STUDYING

No papers printed in the English language have shown such appreciation, and intelligent appreciation, of the struggle now convulsing Mexico as have the I. W. W. organs. We return the compliment by studying the organization's press constantly and giving it credit on every possible occasion. The limited space at our command is necessarily devoted, as a rule, to the Mexican Revolution exclusively, but, by request we now reproduce the preamble to the I. W. W. constitution. For the I. W. W.s are a fighting force and we ourselves stand where we can distinguish clearly between those who buck the line and those who shirk:

I. W. W. Preamble

The working-class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of reproduction, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every-day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution.

Land Question Paramount

Not all the influential dailies are content to fool themselves and their public with the delusion that Mexico will rest content with mere electoral reforms, as may be seen from the following, which we clip from the San Francisco "Bulletin," being its editorial of May 19:

"Although Dictator Diaz has promised to resign and the rebellion in Mexico is at a pause, it is not certain that peace will follow the carrying out of the proposed compromise. Mexico has two revolutions, and the government has thus far treated only with the leaders of one.

"Much has been printed about the Maderists, little about the Mexican Liberals. The Maderists seek republican representation and the freedom of the ballot. The Liberals, who are in reality Socialists, are fighting for a redistribution of the land. Maderists are political revolutionists. Liberals are economic revolutionists.

"While the Maderists were dicker-ing with the Diaz government for cabinet positions and governorships the Liberal Party, through its official organ, "Regeneracion," published in Los Angeles, said to its soldier and civilian supporters: 'The taking away of the land from the hands of the rich must be accomplished during the present insurrection. The Liberals will not commit a crime in giving the land back to the working people, for theirs it is—the people's—the land that they live on and the land they cultivate by the sweat of their brows, the land which the vultures robbed our Indian fathers of by force.'

"Now the question arises: Can Francisco Madero, Jr., obtain, by his compromise, an extension of civil privileges sufficient to induce the Liberals to lay down their arms and seek to accomplish their object by the use of votes instead of bullets? That is the Mexican problem as it stands to-day. The Madero-Diaz compromise has as its first consideration the politician. The second compromise, yet to be arranged, must be based on some plan to give the poor and wretched peon a chance to own himself and a home. With the money power of the world exercising absolute power over the Diaz government, and great influence with the Maderist leaders, the redistribution of the million-acre estates, which are the curse of Mexico, is impossible, but the new regime can and should make the monopolization of immense tracts of land unprofitable. For the good of the cause of human liberty it is to be hoped that such a compromise will be made, for without it there will be more bloodshed and possibly the yielding of the American government to a demand for intervention. And intervention would insure the perpetuation of the great estates and the continuation of the enslavement of laborers by upholding with bayonets a government thoroughly satisfactory to William Randolph Hearst and other foreign investors."

If there did not exist these men who are ready to discipline or kill any one at the word of command, (soldiers and policemen), no one would dare assert what the non-laboring landlords now so confidently assert,—that the soil surrounding the peasants, who die for lack of land, is the property of a man who does not work on it.—(Tolstoy).

It is a crime that tens of thousands of hungry, cold, deeply degraded human beings are living in Moscow, while I, with a few thousand others, have tenderloin and sturgeon for dinner, and cover horses and floors with blankets and carpets.—(Tolstoy).

"The rich will do everything for the poor, except—get off their backs."—(Tolstoy).

"For freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son. Though baffled oft is ever won."—(Byron).

"All governments, the despotic and the liberal alike, have become in our time what Herzen has called so aptly 'a Jenghis Khan with telegraphs.'—(Tolstoy).

"Without exalting self and debasing others; without hypocrisy, lying, prisons, fortresses and killing, no power can arise or hold its own."—(Tolstoy).

"No question is settled until it is settled right," say the reformers. They endorse Madero, who would leave the Mexican peasant an eternal slave to the land and money monopolist!