

Regeneracion.

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Editor and Proprietor, Anselmo L. Figueroa.

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The cause of the Mexican rebel is the cause of Liberty.

Americans who have traveled in Mexico either recently or in former times are invited to send in their impressions for publication on this page.

A dispatch printed in the Oakland Tribune, December 30, says that Mexican rebels have bought the former U. S. Cruiser Detroit to use in an expedition against the gulf coast of Mexico.

There are reports of the revolution having spread to Sonora. One dispatch has it that an American is leading one body of government fighters against the rebels. May this American be killed at the first volley.

Mexicans, get a good gun and go home and fight for the liberty of your country. But be careful that no American policeman sees you with the gun. The American police—at least those of the border towns—are just now working for Diaz.

Remember, citizens of the sweet land of liberty, that every move made by American soldiers at the border to prevent Mexicans from returning home to fight, is a bolt driven to uphold the tottering edifice of despotism, with all its hideous adjuncts of slavery, starvation and massacre.

The Los Angeles newspapers print less about the revolution than do the papers of many other American cities, despite the fact that the large number of concessionaires here would argue a greater interest in Mexican affairs. Or is it because these concessionaires are located here that comparatively little is printed? Is it still another case of skillfully applied influence upon journalism?

The United States government seems to be exceedingly zealous in preventing the violation of the neutrality laws, always interpreting these laws, however, in a manner favorable to the Diaz regime. Small wonder, since capital and tyranny are old cronies, both having as their object the grinding down of the people for their own rapacious gain.

Complete sobriety and perfect discipline seem to be the order with the fighting patriots. A citizen affiliated with neither side took advantage of unsettled conditions to rob a hospital of its liquor, then to gather a band of toppers together and terrorize some helmsmen. The revolutionists caught the leader and executed him. Another man, a negro, who attempted to sell liquor to the fighters, was given the scare of his life and his stock of bottles was broken at his feet.

Limantour is still in Europe denying that there is a revolution in Mexico and trying to raise a loan for the government. But the "brilliant financier" cannot succeed in doing so. All his craftiness avails him nothing. In vain he wheedles, cajoles, prostrates himself before the bankers of Europe. "No revolution in Mexico!" they say. "Well, we're from Missouri, friend Limantour; you'll have to show us!"

Strange how the Los Angeles Times will put a head such as "Federal Troops of Mexico Put Band of Insurrectos to Flight," over a story which tells of revolutionist victory! Was the writer of that head so stupid that he could not read the dispatch aright? Or, since this very thing has so often happened before in the Times, must we conclude that General Otis' large concession of land from Diaz is the force that creates the deliberate lie?

"Poemas" is a 103-page book of poems and other writings by Juan Sarabia, vice-president of the Liberal Junta, who is now a prisoner in San Juan de Ulua. This book has just arrived from Europe, where it was published under the direction of Manuel Sarabia, his cousin. Among the prose pieces in the book is Sarabia's speech

of defense pronounced before the judge of Chihuahua who sentenced him to prison. Mexicans consider this a masterpiece of revolutionary logic and fire. The book is printed in Spanish. It may be secured from this office for twenty-five cents a copy.

A special dispatch to the San Francisco Call from San Antonio, dated Dec. 29, declares that the wife of Francisco I. Madero has received a letter from her husband, who writes from the main camp of the revolutionists near Mal Paso. The courier who brought the letter is reported as asserting that General Navarro, commander in chief of the federal troops in the field, has been killed, but that the fact is being kept secret for fear that it might cause the troops to desert faster than ever to the revolutionists. We are moved to remark that whether Navarro is dead or not, this is just the way the Mexican government would act in the matter, judging from the past.

The editors of Regeneracion have received a private letter from Ojinaga, stating that after the battle which took place in that town, in which the rebels were victorious, the routed federal troops entered a rancho, burned the house and barn, killed all the stock and fowl and created general devastation. That no human beings were killed is due only to the fact that there were none to be found on the place. Such is the way of armies who fight for any cause but that of Liberty. Such is the vandalism, the senseless brutality of army officers who look to the great butcher Diaz, as the highest in command. Have you heard of any such outrages being committed by insurgents? Rest assured that if they had happened the hostile press of this country would quickly inform you of the fact.

FURLONG FILES SUIT FOR LIBEL

IS THIS MOVE PRELIMINARY TO THE ATTEMPTED SUPPRESSION OF "BARBAROUS MEXICO?"

Thomas Furlong, head of the Furlong Detective Agency of St. Louis, a branch of the Pinkerton detective trust, who committed the three crimes of false arrest, battery and burglary, and who apparently planned the additional crime of kidnaping, when, August 23, 1907, at the head of a squad of thugs he arrested Magon, Villarreal and Rivera, who admitted on the witness stand a little later that he had been hired by the Mexican government to do these things, who bragged that he had "got" 180 Mexican revolutionists and turned them over to the Mexican government, which "made short work of them," who admitted that his object in arresting Magon, Villarreal and Rivera was to get them down into Arizona where it would be easy to get them across the line, has sued the St. Louis Daily Times for printing an interview referring to these crimes of his!

Think of a detective suing for libel! And Thomas Furlong, of all detectives! For \$40,000, too! It is laughable, and it is also—well, what does it mean? Would Furlong attempt such a brazen thing all by himself? Would he try it unless he had the assurance of some strong influence that the "right" judge would be found to try the case, that the local officials would see that the "right" jury was selected to determine the merits of the case?

Are the conspirators against the rights of political refugees getting busy again in this country, and, as a preliminary, taking steps to shut up some publications which have been speaking out of late? Is this a preliminary to the prosecution of the author and publishers of "Barbarous Mexico" for libel and the attempted suppression of that book?

We shall certainly watch this case with interest. We have not the slightest hesitancy in saying that, if justice were done in this case, Furlong would not only not be able to bring suit for libel, but that he would today be languishing in an American penitentiary for flagrant violation of American laws in order to serve his master, Dictator Diaz.

APPRECIATION

The Junta duly thanks the sympathizers and comrades of Redlands for the aid that has been lent to the special delegate in his work in behalf of the Mexican Liberal Party.

The Junta hopes that the delegates will continue to be helpful, as they have been in the past, since if they are so, the cause of liberty will receive a vigorous forward impulse.

LUQUE LOSES A THOUSAND MEN

Revolutionists almost annihilate column sent to relieve Navarro, who is still bottled up at Mal Paso ---Other Rebel Successes

Dispatches printed in Los Angeles January 4 and 5 say that, according to word received from the jefe politico of Janos, Coahuila, the Liberal forces under Praxedes G. Guerrero, took the town of Janos, but that in the assault Guerrero was killed. As this report has not been confirmed the editors of this paper look upon it with suspicion and consider that it is most likely one more lie that the government has sent out to distract the attention from its own reverses and to discourage Liberals who just at this time are hurrying home in large numbers to take part in the struggle against the despotism. We do not believe that Guerrero is dead. We believe that he is alive and fighting at the head of an increasing body of men and we shall continue to believe this until there is more evidence to the contrary than an alleged telegram or letter from a jefe politico who is trying to boost himself into the limelight and at the same time curry greater favor with the government. If it turns out that our loved and gallant brother has fallen, however sad and deplorable that fact will be, it will make no difference with the revolution. The revolution will go on, Liberty cannot be attained without the blood of many good men.

People who trust to their local papers alone for the real news of the revolution are very likely to be led far astray. At least that is the case in Los Angeles. It seems that the papers of this city deliberately suppress the dispatches favorable to the patriot cause.

For example, Los Angeles papers told us that Mal Paso was retaken by the federales and the revolutionists put to rout. Into one paper there slipped a statement that the relief column of Diaz was badly demoralized at Casa Colorado, losing 600 men, while the insurgents lost almost none. But the next day this statement was reported as being false. Other avenues of information, however, less tainted, tell us that the statement was false only in that the federal loss was underestimated, that General Luque lost, not 600, but 1,000 men. Read this from the Woman's National Daily published January 2:

General Luque Meets Crushing Defeat.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 1.—The Mexican revolutionists are in control of practically the entire state of Chihuahua as the result of the crushing defeat of Gen. Luque's relief column, which was attacked near Casa Colorado when en route to succor Gen. Navarro's command, which is besieged at Mal Paso. Dispatches received here confirming the defeat of Gen. Luque stated that at least 1,000 men had fallen in the engagement. The first loss of life, placed at 600, was underestimated, these dispatches say. Gen. Luque's command was nearly annihilated by the rebels. The insurrecto loss is said to be under 50.

Navarro Captures Mal Paso, But Is Bottled Up.

The revolutionists have displayed consummate military skill in recent fighting. After Navarro captured the town of Mal Paso in a series of sharp engagements, the rebels cleverly beleaguered the town, surrounding it on all sides and planting long range guns on the heights overlooking the barracks. Scouts who have managed to steal out of the town and pass through the rebel lines declare that great suffering is prevalent in Mal Paso. Not only soldiers, but citizens, are on the verge of starvation. The regulars have been placed on half rations and nearly all of the public buildings have been turned into hospitals or sleeping quarters for the soldiers.

Does that look as if the revolutionists are losing? Here's another printed in the same paper under the same date. When a dispatch like this gets past the censor now and then you may be sure that all is not quiet in the South:

Situation Most Serious Yet.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Jan. 1.—Revolt has broken out in southern Mexico and the situation is more serious than at any time since Gen. Madero gave the signal for uprising to his followers in the north. Revolutionary leaders have been at work in the southern states for some time and it is reported that Madero has been there in disguise. A plot has been discovered in Yucatan to seize one or more ports. It will be conceded that the most

authentic reports of all are those given by persons returning to the United States from the vicinity of the fighting, provided such persons are not moved by business reasons to distort the truth. The following remarkable interview printed in the Los Angeles Herald, January 3, we believe, will give the reader a fair conception of the heroic fighting of the revolutionists. It is at the same time a strong prophecy of their ultimate success:

American Tells of Rebel Successes

From the comfortable, cushioned seat of a Mexican coach on the alkali covered prairie five miles west of the city of Chihuahua, is the way an American resident of that place, who arrived in Los Angeles yesterday, witnessed a fierce battle between the rebels and federal troops recently.

With the unconcern for his personal safety that he would have felt in watching a football game from the side lines, this American bade his frightened "cochero" drive to a point of vantage on the plain, and while bullets shot over his head and on either side with nervous frequency he smoked away at a series of black-papered cigarettes and saw men picked off without number from the ranks of the onrushing rebels.

150 Federal Soldiers Killed in Skirmish.

One may judge that it was not a play battle from the official announcement that 150 federal troopers failed to answer roll call when the march was begun back to town late that afternoon.

The American spectator sat alone in his coach for three hours that day, while his driver discreetly placed his two horses between himself and the line whence the greatest fire was emanating.

The American is a dentist in Chihuahua and a mine owner at well, who requests that his name be withheld for fear that its use would endanger his interests there. He arrived here to spend the holidays and will return early in January. He might have had company to witness the battle, but his American friends whom he invited to accompany him courteously declined.

Cavalry Is Put to Rout.

The main engagement of which he was one of the few foreign spectators, occurred November 27 at a little place called Las Escobas. Seven hundred men went out from Chihuahua under the command of Gen. Navarro to "wipe out" a little band of rebels in the hills not far from there, he says. An advance guard of 100 cavalrymen rode out ahead. The horsemen were fired on by the rebels as they entered the mouth of a canyon and retreated in great disorder.

When they were about to rejoin the main body of 600 infantry, which was proceeding along the road to the canyon, the entire body was suddenly swept by a devastating fire from behind an old adobe wall that paralleled the road. At the same moment the rear guard of 100 cavalrymen was attacked by another group of rebels.

Rebels Attack from Ten to Twenty Times Own Number

The infantry made a fierce charge, cleared the adobe wall, and drove the rebels into the hills. But the significant story of the battle was that but twelve bodies of rebels were found in the mesquite bushes back of the wall, while 150 federal soldiers were killed. It was later learned that but thirty-five rebels behind the wall made the assault on twenty times their number. A half dozen rebels in front and rear, fortified in the hills, picked off the Diaz cavalrymen at will.

This is the story of the revolution up to date, says the American. In every battle the rebels have attacked forces from ten to twenty times as strong numerically and have always claimed a larger number of casualties from their opponents than the total number of their force. Predicts Big Battle Near Minaca. The next big battle will be fought on the line of the Northwestern railroad near Minaca, he says. This battle will be a supreme effort on the part of the government forces to reclaim the railroad from the insurgents, who have successfully held the line for weeks. Gen. Navarro has about 1000 men in camp near Minaca and is waiting for additional reinforcements before making the attack. Meanwhile the rebels, who are thought to number 2000 in that entire section of country, are massing their forces for a decisive engagement.

The American from Chihuahua says the rebels will eventually win. Ho

predicts Chihuahua will be the first state capital to be taken, but does not expect this to occur until the rebels have recruited a considerable army and have increased their artillery by the addition of a large number of machine guns. These, he says, are being smuggled across the border and carried in by small steamers at obscure ports on the Pacific coast.

American machine gunners recently discharged from the Philippine service have been offered large sums by the rebels to operate the rapid fire guns, he says.

Many Reports of Rebel Victories

A special dispatch to the Mexican Herald, Dec. 29, states that an attack on Cordoba, which might be called the gateway city to the worst slave camp regions of the south, is expected. The same day the Mexican Herald prints a story of two successes by rebel troops in the Chihuahua mountains, consisting in the taking of San Felipe de la Punta and Omealca. A dispatch from El Paso, Dec. 29 tells of rebel successes east of Juarez and says that Colonel Jose Perfecto Lomeli of the insurgent army is in El Paso from Ojinaga, to have hoppers made from a machine gun which had been captured from the regulars.

A special to El Paso, City of Mexico, from Marfa, Texas, published Dec. 31, says that revolutionists are increasing in number in the vicinity of Ojinaga and that already there have been four encounters between them and the federal troops, the most serious one having occurred at El Mulato, a nearby town on the Rio Grande, where there are said to be about 500 rebels well provided with horses and provisions.

Ojinaga, garrisoned by some 200 men, is in daily expectation of an attack by revolutionists who have been encamped about the town for several days.

Among the rebel leaders operating in the vicinity are Bruno Hernandez, a Cuban newspaper man, and Jose de la Luzzoto, who fostered an anti-government propaganda during the recent election.

United States Helps Diaz Again

During the past few days several reports have come of undue activity on the part of American officials. Reports are that American troops which had skirmished for a few days along the Arizona border and later had been withdrawn were sent back again to prevent the crossing of Mexicans into Sonora. One of these dispatches, showing the understanding and the co-operation between the two governments is the following:

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Jan. 2.—The troop of cavalry from Fort Huachuca returned to the border today, half going to Naco and half to Douglas. A troop from Fort Whipple has arrived at Fort Huachuca to take the place of the troopers sent from here. The return of United States troops indicates that the Mexican government wishes to be in a position to withdraw every soldier from the international line in case of emergency, leaving the guardianship of the border to American troops.

Arms Going from Pacific Coast Ports.

A special to the Los Angeles Herald, printed Dec. 30, would seem to indicate activity by Pacific Coast officials. It reads: SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—That the steamer Lakme, bound from Seattle for Mexican ports, is believed to have gotten out of San Pedro harbor with ammunition for the Mexican revolutionists, despite a hasty search made by Collector Cornelius W. Pendleton, is the statement made by Collector F. S. Stratton of San Francisco.

Stratton is on the lookout for all vessels bearing arms, ammunition and supplies for the revolutionists. That these were being shipped from various coast ports was the information given to Stratton and to the authorities of Washington by Dr. P. Ornelas, Mexican consul here. Stratton received particular instructions to seize the Lakme, which sailed about ten days ago from Seattle. The Lakme however, did not put into this port, and Stratton notified Pendleton. He said today that Pendleton had had time only to make a hasty search.

Clayton Herrington, local representative of the Department of Justice, is said to be in Los Angeles at the present time on the watch for attempted shipments of arms to Mexico.

EUROPE LOSES FAITH IN DIAZ

Revolution proves rottenness at heart existing system and conservative press of world, which once defended him, now point finger of accusation at dictator.

Current Literature for January devotes three pages to the Mexican revolution, although when the three pages were written the editors had been deceived—in common with the rest of the world—by the press manipulation of Diaz into believing that the revolution was over.

One month ago the Literary Digest printed extracts from a long list of conservative American newspapers which, in commenting on the revolution, spoke unfavorably of Diaz. These extracts went to show that recent events have opened the eyes of a good many publications to the true character of the Diaz system, and that publishers who only recently frankly defended him are now daring to speak the truth.

Now comes Current Literature with extended quotations to show that the conservative press of Europe, as well as that of America, is beginning to wake up to the difference between a statesman and barbarian dictator.

Old Faith in Diaz is Shaken

"Far more serious than any other result of the suppressed insurrection from the Diaz point of view," says Current Literature, "is the revelation it afforded Europe of the existence of widespread disaffection. One can not peruse European comment upon the episode without realizing that in London, in Paris and in Berlin the old faith in affairs Mexican has received a shock. Nothing so delightful the foreign investor as the unfailing punctuality with which the interest upon the public debt of Mexico has been met. The surplus in the national treasury, the good faith of the federal administration, the anxiety to make a favorable impression upon banking houses in the great capitals of the old world have all combined to make the name of Diaz synonymous in Europe with solid stability. Now even that old and tried champion of Diaz, the London Times, reflects dubiously upon what is to come when Diaz has to go. It permits itself to inquire if, after all, the Mexican republic has not outgrown the patriarchal system under which it has lived and flourished for more than a generation.

Dictator's Best Friends Accuse Him.

"One great peril of the times in Mexico, concedes the British daily, is the persistent muzzling of the press—a muzzling repudiated by the official world, but credited by the Londoners. As serious as the censorship, to the way of thinking of the London Times again, is the unsparing absolutism of the authorities generally. They rule as if even a paper constitution were best torn up or so the British friend of Diaz in the press fears. 'A village,' to quote this commentator, 'is administered by its alcalde, who, so long as he does not displease the persons over him, can practically please himself. A higher functionary is the jefe politico, who rules the canton and is equally despotic. Above him is the governor of the state, whose powers are extremely wide. There is a congress, to be sure, for every state, but its deliberations do not usually give the governor as much concern as the remarks of shareholders give to the president of a company whose dividends are at the rate of a hundred per cent.' This is not the comment of a refugee from Mexico. It is the careful statement of the best friend of Diaz in the world's press.

Not an Atom of Local Self Government.

"Could General Diaz be brought to permit the residents of small towns to choose their local officials for themselves, according to the London Times, a beginning might be made in the practice of self-government. Mexicans have no experience in self-government, however, we are reminded by the Paris Temps, and perhaps the Diaz system is the best for them. But when Diaz is no more? The pres-

idency will devolve upon Don Ramon Corral, the vice-president, if anything should happen to Don Porfirio Diaz in the course of the fresh term of six years upon which he entered last month. 'Corral is not a soldier,' he does not enjoy the almost legendary reputation of his chief. Thus is he dismissed by the French daily; but, as the British organ points out, 'he is an administrator, gifted with exceptional strength of will, and he would not be colorless as chief magistrate.' As for those who could possibly captivate the people, to follow the reflections of this authority further, there is Madero, who led the inglorious rising of the past few weeks, and there is Reyes, the one strong soldier besides Diaz the republic can boast.

Newspapers Complain at Press Censorship.

"Stories of the capture of Madero by the troops of Diaz, of the serious wound sustained by Madero in a pitched battle near the frontier of Texas, and of the appearance of Madero in this country are alike rejected by the European dailies because of the censorship. Even the London Times complains of this suppression of despatches, of which it has been itself a victim. The use of the railroad telegraph lines was prohibited. 'The policy is a short-sighted one, as it favors the dissemination of rumors of local origin and makes it impossible to verify news from the border correspondents, who are frequently hostile to Diaz.' One correspondent in Mexico is not hostile to Diaz—the journalist serving the London Telegraph. Hear him: 'There is no revolution on foot in Mexico. There has been disorder on the part of low-class characters and brigands, and occasionally raids on small isolated towns; but such rebels as exist are not organized. They operate in small parties only, and directly the soldiers appear they run precipitately.' This authority reports the capture of Madero, and denies the existence of hostility to Americans in any Mexican bosom.

Sycophants Responsible for Revolt.

"Nothing is less easy than an analysis of a situation thus obscured by a medley of dispatches and comment, confesses the London Times. 'There are, no doubt, some very serious defects in the system of government which he (Diaz) has introduced. Mexico may be a republic in name, which elects its president and governs itself in accordance with the popular will; but Senor Madero, whose candidacy for the presidency in June was conducted from behind a prison wall, would probably be able to explain that the popular will is very carefully guided in its course.' If, then, there be in reality a widespread popular revolt against the administration of President Diaz, it is due, this observer fears, to a growing popular desire for the reality instead of the semblance of democratic control. Doubtless the sycophants who from interested motives have lauded the Diaz system to the skies as official perfection are responsible, partly, the Paris Temps thinks, for the reaction now setting in."

THE SUBCONSCIOUS MIND.

Is it the undecidable subconscious mind that unveils the truth at bottom, in spite of the most rigorous press censorship, when we read in the press allowed to be issued in Mexico the items reported within the last month in chronological order given as news first on the 'robber bands' on the border, later on the 'revolt in Chihuahua,' and finally on the 'war in the north.' These designations were allowed to be given in such goody good papers like 'La Evolucion,' Durango, which fact can be verified by careful perusal of that brave government paper.

JULIO MANCILLAS.

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