

Regeneracion.

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Land and Liberty

Labor's True Aim

If the Socialist party or the Trades Unionists are capable of learning there will be a revolution in their policies as the result of the forthcoming Los Angeles election...

Hating the Purlin Alexander regime with the bitter hatred of a Cavalier attached to the good things of life, the Los Angeles Times has found itself impelled to work, as an upholder of plutocracy, for what it regards as the most detestable of partners.

That passage is preceded by statistical tables which profess to give a resume of Los Angeles' industrial life; and I see no reason for supposing that the conclusions are not substantially correct.

Now observe how the Times plays instantly the strongest card, and touches to the very quick this primal nesting instinct—inasmuch as a nest the human bird must have, however high may be the price of the materials.

stinct—this fear of the parents as to the safety of their nest—the Times plays mercilessly. In the very issue from which I have quoted more than a page is devoted to an article headed, "Small home-owners organize to work for success of the Alexander ticket."

About the leaves and fishes of Los Angeles politics I care nothing, but in Los Angeles politics as illustrative of a world situation I am profoundly interested.

Last week we gave verbatim more than a column of dispatches culled from a single issue of the Los Angeles Times, and daily that paper is filling its valuable space with narrow accounts of bloodshed in Mexico.

The foregoing was written Sunday last, and Monday's dispatches informed us, at portentous length, that the United States is consulting the European powers as to the establishment of a military protectorate in Mexico.

MADERO'S TURN COMING. There are early indications that Mexico, in ousting Diaz and establishing Madero as president, has simply changed dictators.

Madero's move may serve to test the revolutionary feeling in Mexico. It will show whether or not the revolution was a demonstration against Diaz personally, or a real demand for an untrammelled republic.

United States Intervention Again Threatened

Troops Hurried under Rush Orders to International Border

Madero Declares He will Crush Revolt with Iron Hand

Cartoons representing Mexico and Uncle Sam making faces at each other; editorials on the arrest of General Reyes; dispatches telling of risings here and strikes there—the daily papers have become suddenly so full of Mexico that one is bewildered by the mass of material from which to choose.

The heart of the matter is reached in the following from the "Los Angeles Evening Herald" of Nov. 21: "At the department of state in Washington it is rumored that if these incursions into Mexico continue, and if there exists at various points along the border a continual state of conflict between the Mexican federal authorities and revolutionary forces, it may be deemed necessary for the United States to intervene and establish a military protectorate over northern Mexico until a stable government can be maintained."

Other leading organs do not hesitate to state editorially that the United States government winked at Madero's violations of the neutrality laws when he himself was in rebellion, since it believed he would establish stable rule, a task for which Diaz had proved himself, in the opinion of foreign investors, incompetent.

Meanwhile Madero is following, and of necessity, the footsteps of Diaz. The headlines that apprise the public of another marshalling of United States troops along the border, add that Madero himself has started 25,000 soldiers to the frontier and that he is bent on rule at any cost.

The "Los Angeles Examiner," commenting on the statement, says that Madero's secret agents have informed him that all along the Texas border the Reyesistas have joined hands with the Maderistas, and that they are from 250 to 350 strong in every town. It calls special attention to

the fact that Madero is now facing revolt in the States of Morelos, Oaxaca and Guerrero; but that is, as our readers know, a most inadequate description of the actual situation.

A somewhat significant statement, which has appeared in numerous papers, is to the effect that Americans resident in Mexico are saying: "One month of Madero, one of Reyes, and then Taft." Doubtless the wish is father to the thought, but wise Americans located across the border must view with deep apprehension the racial retributions that are sure to follow intervention.

If evidence of the subservency of the American press to plutocracy be needed, wade through its columns of Mexican matter, as the present writer has waded through them for the preparation of this article. Not one word, not even a single hint, is given of the economic causes that have led to all this trouble.

Meanwhile it may be worth noting that the Torreón strikers appealed to Madero to recommend an eight-hour law. His reply was characteristic and ran: "In answer to your telegram I am sorry to say that I cannot accede to your wishes, in which you ask that Congress declare an eight-hour law. I consider that the economic conditions would not permit the carrying through of such a law."

Perhaps one can give no better bird's-eye view of the disturbed conditions than by reproducing the Associated Press dispatches as they appeared in Monday's papers, at the tail end of columns devoted to Reyes' arrest. They ran thus: San Luis Potosi, Nov. 19.—A battery of mountain artillery and six machine guns passed through here. It was stated they would be used in the campaign against the insurgents of Ramos Arizpe.

marched into the State of Michoacan, where it is expected he will join forces with Antonio Salvadorola. Morolla, Nov. 19.—The rebels yesterday took possession of the town of Covavea, just across the state line in Guerrero. The residents of Huamantla, nearby, fear an attack.

For the moment Zapata has dropped out of notice, events along the northern border having focused public attention once again. But do not suppose that he has gone to sleep, or that the rebels in the southern states have thrown aside their arms. In another column we reproduce the first instalment of an article contributed recently to "L'Espresso" and dealing specially with Zapata. It is given in the hope that we may make our readers understand more clearly how powerful are the primal impulses that are moving our brother toilers across the border to what is not a mere revolt but a true economic revolution.

UPHOLDING MADERO. Harmonious relations between the United States and the government of Madero in Mexico are promised. On the part of President Madero it is agreed that Mexico will keep out of Guatemala, which has been a cause of repeated trouble in the past, because of suspected designs of the Diaz government to press the territorial claims in that region.

The fact is that the so-called Cientificos, who ruled the Mexican roost under Diaz, greatly coveted the rich territory of Guatemala. Now Mexico has quite enough to do in settling her own affairs.

COMPERS SCORES POLITICS. The strike has shown that the British masses have brought within practical knowledge this truth. They have set aside the verdict of economists and publicists that there is no hope for the poorest wage-workers of their country in our time.

There is a prevailing opinion that the traveler in Mexico must be on his guard—that the "greaser" is not to be trusted—yet Wallace Gilpatrick, in his delightful narrative, "The Man Who Likes Mexico" (Century Company), has naught but kind words for the Mexicans. He says: "The first thing that impressed me in Mexico and continued to impress me was that the Mexicans took people at their face value."

Zapata Represents Aspirations of the Masses

Fight for Land is based on Ancient Usage and Primal Instinct

An Italian translation of the article that follows appears in "L'Espresso" this week. The article was written for the express purpose of removing certain misunderstandings that have done much harm among Italian revolutionists, and it is produced here in the hope that it may have a similar effect in other quarters.

Anxious as is the moneyed press to bury out of sight the land confiscation now going on in Mexico, you will see one name cropping up from time to time in such scanty despatches as we get. It is that of Emiliano Zapata. He is only one of many, but of him I wish to speak, because I happen to have passed last evening in the company of a man who knows him well.

Morelos is a very small State. I have looked it up in the guide book and find it has a population of a little more than 212,000. But it is centrally situated, cutting right into Mexico State and being near to Mexico City, the official center of the nation.

Some ten years ago the population of Southern California, where I live, was about that of Morelos. I ask, what would the American nation have thought if it had discovered that the proletariat population of Los Angeles and other Southern California towns had sent their millionaires to the right about and squatted on those millionaires' estates, rifle in hand.

This is the Mexican revolution; inasmuch as what has taken place in Morelos is taking place throughout the country, as opportunity offers. We must remember that it is not easy to get rid of the master, he is landowner, mineowner or manufacturer; that it is not every one who is willing to risk his life, and that you cannot turn people out unless you yourself have the superior force.

Rebellion Spreads Expropriation on Every Tongue

In every corner of the republic arises the formidable cry: "Down with Madero." Battalions, brigades, divisions, artillery of all descriptions traverse the country at top speed, bound for districts disaffected toward the existing regime.

In the full delirium of revolution unarmed masses are flinging themselves on garrisons, sacking haciendas, running up and down city streets. In Torreón, the situation is so alarming to the government that it has despatched fifteen hundred soldiers. In Torreón the workers in all industries have declared a general strike and they are masters of the situation, for every industry is at a standstill.

The entire district of La Laguna is full of more or less large bands of Vazquistas, Reyesistas and Liberals. Almost the whole of the state of Durango is in arms, the Liberals being in goodly numbers there. The state of Oaxaca is afire on all its four frontiers, and lacks only a spark in the central districts to reduce it to a single flame.

In the Comarca Lagunera the North-Americans are appealing to Washington for aid, since they are in danger of being executed by the workers whom they have exploited for years. Uprisings in all quarters indicate that the fighting spirit of the Mexican people has been born again, more vigorously than ever and better directed, for now it seeks the CONQUEST OF BREAD.

Perhaps the shock to our tenderly reared American women travelling abroad on witnessing women engaged at out-door labor over there might be lessened if before going to see the strange countries they would take a tour in some of our home factories, or even make some inquiries as to the conditions in which many of our shop-girls work.

To be continued