

Regeneracion.

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Editor and Proprietor, Anselmo L. Figueroa.

Our Thanksgiving.

Some three months ago we applied for second class rates for "Regeneracion," complying with every stipulation of the law.

"Washington, Nov. 16, 1910. "Mr. Anselmo L. Figueroa, "Publisher of 'REGENERACION,' "Los Angeles, Cal.

"Dear Sir: "Replying to your telegram of the 14th instant relative to the pending application for admission of 'REGENERACION' to the second class rate of mail matter at Los Angeles, Cal., I beg to inform you that the matter is now under consideration by the Department and when a decision has been rendered therein you will be advised of the same through your Postmaster.

"Respectfully, "A. M. TRAVERS, "Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General."

The following letter sent to a member of congress from Brooklyn, N. Y., is a fair sample of thousands of others that manifest the protests of the common people of the United States who do not believe in discrimination:

"Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1910. "Hon. Wm. L. Calder, M. C., "Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Dear Sir: "As a resident of the Sixth Congressional district, I beg to enclose herewith one of an appeal issued by several Mexicans now residing in this country and attempting to publish a paper in the interest of justice for the oppressed people of Mexico. I presume you know that these men are not allowed to publish anything of the kind within the boundaries of that country, as a matter of fact, no opposition to the Diaz dynasty is permitted. The candidate for his office who has the tendency to accept nomination in opposition to the Diaz rule is obliged to flee to this or some other country, and conduct a sort of absent treatment campaign.

"Certainly we owe a duty to those who would destroy this absolutism and tyranny, and the least we can do, consistently with our own traditions of government and political freedom, is to strive to secure the same blessings for those who do not enjoy them. Certainly it is not much that our Mexican patriots ask of us in requesting second-class rates for their publication.

"It is a profound mystery to me why it is that the machinery of this government seems to block the attempts of the Mexican patriots to secure, even so much as freedom of political expression, and that seems to work in sympathy and hold up the bloody hands of Diaz, the dictator. Why is it that you Congressmen are so devilish scared about declaring yourselves in this matter. I sometimes wonder if there is a single man in Congress worthy of the American traditions that I have already referred to, and I confess that I write with feelings of skepticism that you will respond to this call of our Mexican brothers. However, I cannot resist the urging of my conscience or the impulses of my training in what is supposed to be the 'land of the free' to place this subject clearly before you.

Madero's Revol

In other part of this issue (in Spanish-English translation in our next number) note of Translator) we give a summed up account of the Maderist movement in Mexico. It seems that with the arrest of many persons implicated, or suspected of being implicated with the movement of Madero the whole affair has collapsed. It is a fact that we Liberals are in a way dependent on these happenings, for if the Maderist movement should succeed in disturbing the established order, we would take advantage of the particular circumstance brought upon the country through these happenings

In order to enter in the strife for the principles of the Liberal Party. This does not mean to say that the revolutionary activities of the Liberal Party depend on the outcome of the struggle of the Madero people. The organizing board of the Liberal Party of Mexico works earnestly for the preparation of a formidable movement against the despotism and the capitalist exploitation allied to the same.

In the midst of these preparations the Maderist movement has taken us by surprise. The Liberal Party as such was not ready for the campaign, and we only could suggest that those who were ready should take part in the movement of insurrection, not as Maderists but as Liberals, not to saddle into the presidency Mr. Madero or any other candidate, but to switch the trend of the movement with its only aim of seating Francisco I. Madero into the public sentiment of the vindication of a people.

Unfortunately the movement of Madero ended in a fizzle. I say, unfortunately, for had the movement kept up for some weeks, the Liberal Party would have been in the position to organize rapidly its forces and to enter the field to conquer the supremacy for its saving principles. For this reason alone the short duration of Madero's agitation is deeply to be deplored.

But we must not lose our hopes, comrades. Let us make ready as fast as possible. Let us be prepared at all times to take hold of any other good circumstance, and if we should get time sufficient to complete our revolutionary organization it will be so much better.

Even if the Madero movement has been vanquished we must not assume that it is dead. The Maderism will undoubtedly reorganize its forces and prepare more carefully and thoroughly, learning from the sad experience of this time. The Maderism will declare publicly that they shall give up the attempt to start an insurrectional movement; but such declaration will only be a measure of policy. For did not Mr. Madero himself repeat time and again with a sickening persistence that he did not wish to shed the blood of the people and that his party was for peaceful methods?

In view of all this, comrades, it will be good for us to be prepared. A second insurrectional attempt on the part of Maderism is not an impossibility, and it would be doubtful if then, like this time, we should be taken by surprise without preparation and without funds. Under the present circumstances a movement is liable to break out at any moment.

Again I repeat that I do not want to convey the idea that the revolutionary activity of the Liberal Party depends on Mr. Madero's troubles. The Liberal Party by its own efforts, not banking upon millions of dollars to provide arms with weapons, not banking either upon the influences of the clergy and the support of the propertied classes, standing all alone in the field, has been able in the past to effect insurrectional attempts on the experience of a not very remote future to be capable of altering the aspect of the entire country, to change the established order in the entire nation, to put into practice its principles by might which is right and to establish definitely the supremacy of the toiling poor over the filthy bourgeoisie.

The Liberal Party is in the midst of a process of reorganization, and will rise up in arms at opportune time, not to give Mexico a new boss, but in order to make the tillable land accessible to all, to dignify labor and uplift it from the stage of drudgery of slaves or prisoners, and to give to the children of the proletariat the fruits of the tree of knowledge, a good education. The Liberal Party fights for the welfare of the poor classes of the Mexican people. It does not impose a candidate, because it will be up to the will of the people to settle that question. Does the people want a master? Well let it then elect one. All the Liberal Party desires is to accomplish a change of mind in the toiling people so that every man and woman should know that no one has the right to exploit anybody; that we all by the mere fact of our coming to this earth have the right to all we need as long as we contribute to the production of things, and that no one has the right to appropriate tillable land, because it is a gift of nature of which all have the right to reap the inherent benefits.

You see already, comrades, that the Liberal Party is at work, works assiduously, and that its members are ready to whatever sacrifice might be demanded of them, as demonstrated at manifold occasions. Thus there is no cause for down-heartedness. The defeat of Mr. Madero will only strengthen the Liberal Party, because those who were of the belief that the Maderism would win out from the mere fact that it was a party of the rich, with ample capital to finance every move, will turn away, and think matters over soberly, and ultimately come to the only logical conclusion that a revolution is not so much made with millions of dollars, than it needs rather millions of truly conscious human beings who clearly know what they want. Furthermore we will have now the occasion to make it clear to the well meaning people who in all sincerity animated with the Madero cause, that the only party in the field with principles is the Liberal Party which has nothing in common with the Maderist party, nor with any other party of the bourgeoisie.

Let us march on. Let all us Liberals organize; let us unite our forces; let all contribute to the best of their ability towards the so far reaching work of the Junta. The organizing board needs funds to pay the expenses of its delegates in Mexico, delegates who travel over the wide territory of the republic to get in touch with the comrades all over to lay the basis of concerted action in the constitutionally guaranteed movement of insurrection of the Liberal Party. This work of organization has hitherto been done more through the self-denying services of the organizing comrades, than due to financial support. May the comrades figure out for themselves how much better it would be for the or-

"Diaz Plans to Slay all Rebels."

Heading in the "Los Angeles Record," Nov. 24, 1910.

On Independence Day of the year 1897 an unbalanced individual brooding over wrongs pelted president Diaz with rocks hitting him in the neck. He was immediately apprehended and jailed. On the night of the same day the secret services men, Miguel Cabrera, with twelve others, all in civilian clothes, entered the cell of the unfortunate man, who was manacled in a straight jacket, and killed him with knife thrusts. In the press it was given out that indignant citizens had broken into jail, overpowered the guards and in patriotic indignation killed the offender of the "national idol." The truth leaked out. The protests of public sentiment brought the murderers in court, where they were acquitted "having done no wrong." That act was the stepping-stone for the marvelous career of Miguel Cabrera, the most hated man, the vilest tool of Diaz, the officious assassinator of a long list of men of the opposition to the Diaz regime. He always delivered the goods. He was about to deliver the goods again on that eventful morning of November 18, when he received his reward at last at the hands of a brave woman of Puebla who gave up her life to rid her country of a vampire that had drunk the lifeblood of the truly best of the nation for so many years.

That day of Puebla is the first overt act in a concerted plan of gigantic dimensions to be executed with scientific precision on the part of an autocrat, who is not hampered in his action by an antiquated and cumbersome bureaucracy like his brother in mental make up, Czar Nicolas of Russia. We are placed face to face to the drama of a people fighting in its last ditch for the last vestiges of liberty, of civic manhood, to save the nation from being emasculated into an agglomeration of servile tools, and abject slaves of scientific autocracy and up-to-date capitalist wholesale and retail exploitation; to save their lives.

We see about being repeated the tragedy of the short lived period of Russian freedom of the year 1905, when the cowed autocracy gave to his people a Trojan horse in the shape of a constitution with freedom of press, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. But duplicity was in the glib and treacherous words of the "little father" who on "bloody Sunday" had destroyed the love for himself in his suffering children, the people of his vast domain. And when all the people in ecstasies of a beautiful dream of civic happiness was at the height of rejoicing, with avidly consuming fruits of knowledge in a press and literature heretofore forbidden, there crept stealthily from the capacious belly of that constitutional Trojan horse the hordes of reaction, repression and darkness. The elements of the regeneration of a people, who under merciful oppression had been working for decades of sacrifice under a tyrant lured into the open furnishing with their agitators and educators, with their editors and publishers, a full proscription list, which served them as basis for the systematic wholesale extermination of undesirables after the short lived dream of freedom of the people, when the unholy alliance of autocracy, bureaucracy, black hundreds and Cossacks with its countless hordes of informers started upon a campaign of extermination of the opposition by the tens of thousands.

History repeats itself and the power of oppression learn well the lessons of the past in order to improve their methods to maintain themselves in power. What do we see south of the Rio Grande, in that vast country of beauty and hideousness, of splendor and abject poverty? On one side an autocratic government allied to the modern conquistadores of up-to-date capitalist exploitation on a gigantic scale, a combination which can only thrive on the backs of abject willing slaves, of an emasculated incoherent horde of modern serfs of capitalist feudalism, which must needs be at war, like the feudal lords of the middle ages, with a citizenry in a form of a permanent and irremediable conflict of interests of the two. On the other side a rising bourgeoisie, a dumbly malcontent peasantry menaced by increasing foreign invasions and domestic combinations in its little holdings, an ever more numerous factory proletariat being drilled into class consciousness by that incomparable molder of minds, modern machinery, and the vast army of the serfs and slaves of modern exploitation and of the derelicts, of the disinherited of human society, all chafing under the iron heel.

But ruthless persecution had driven the elements of dissatisfaction, and hidden recesses. And see again the glittering lure of false promises, of double-faced Machiavellism in the policy. The party of the bourgeoisie, the party of the elite, some three years ago had directed the limelight of public opinion upon that phantasmagoria of a republic, and of a great man "beloved of the people" in the great land south of the Rio Grande. And only a little freedom of press was condoned in making possible the formation of a Mexican Association Press, thus procuring a proscription list of the men of the pen, of the molderers of public opinion. And then came the Trojan horse in the shape of a policy. The party of Mr. Creel, and of that ruthless butcher of Monterey, General Bernardo Reyes, both with terms of peace, of democracy, of the rights of free press, of free speech, of free assembly, of parties of the people

party could be accomplished. Thus do not lose heart, and let us march on. RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

hands are in the clutches of the remorseless tiger whose piers led the citizens of Juichitan to massacre, whose cohorts desolated and depopulated provinces, and are still devastating like a plague of locust the last remnants of civic rights and constitutional guarantees of free speech, free press and free assembly.

The names of these brave women of a race doomed to gradual extinction or subjugation for surplus value will stand out in the pages of history, with the nameless mothers of fallen Carthage, the fighting women of the great peasants' revolt of Germany of the times of Luther, of the heroines of autocracy ridden Russia. The very existence of a race is at stake, and the mothers of a race fight for their brood cornered in the last ditches. Unfeelingly the people looks on. In 1871, during the Franco Prussian war the beaten army of the French general Bazaine entered Swiss territory, and the soldiers of Switzerland disarmed, and fed them and were ready to fight against the surrender of the men to victorious mighty Germany. But today in this great republic we are passed the sentimental stage, barbed wire fences and United States soldiery and constabulary are on the spot to drive the beaten fighters back into the river to drown or to be shot as "robbers." The people stand in the way of business, and thus they are gotten out of the way by modern business methods of scientific elimination. There is peace re-established south of the Rio Grande; the peace of dungeons and slave camps, and of a grave yard of freedom nationwide; the "peace of Warsaw."

ALFRED G. SANFTLEBEN.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The Mexicans stand so far below our level that they get indignant when a human being is burned alive at the stake. We are long past such sentimentalities. The mere lynching by the rope or the bullet does no more satisfy the free Americans of the southern states. Cremation is preferred, especially of "niggers" and "greasers," the Americans south of the Rio Grande. Who is not white is a nigger, and the nigger must be burned!

The Mexicans though are half of three-quarter Indians, but their ancestors were Toltec and Aztec Indians farther advanced in the arts of civilization than the Spaniards who conquered the land, except, of course, the arts of killing in which the whites have at all times been at the head of the human race. These Mexicans have the impertinence to get indignant over the lynching of a countryman at the stake of torture, and even to trample Uncle Sam's flag into the dust. Such actions, of course, calls for revenge and Mexico must give satisfaction. In exchange the United States government will promise to do the same with regard to the murdering of the Mexican, of course with the careful proviso: "as far as we are able to give reparation." The fact is they are not in the position to give satisfaction consisting in the punishment of the assassins. The sovereignty of Texas is a part of the United States, but a murder committed within its territory is as a rule none of Uncle Sam's business, the state courts being exclusively in charge of prosecution and inflicting penalties. And these authorities of the state have as yet not moved a bit since the cremation of November 3, and disgracefully they have to do something within a short time. But if a grand jury of Texas should refuse to indict, and a petty jury refuse to convict the assassins the hash is settled then and there.

When, years ago, a mob of the "best citizens" of New Orleans after invocation of the blessings of heaven for the deed on the part of a minister of the gospel, lynched seven Italians, the president of the time endeavored to induce congress to pass a law submitting crimes committed against foreigners to the federal courts. This demand has been made to congress since repeatedly but was always ignored, for the opinion was amongst those people: "Why should a foreigner have a special privilege?" Thus every time the government of the United States must make the shameful admission of administrative impotency and excuse, that by law nothing could be done. In one case this refusal to accord legal protection and justice was aggravated by an offer of money, disrespectfully refused by Italy.

As Mexico is weak and the United States are strong the case will have no further consequences for the United States. And as the tyrant of Mexico has at all times eagerly been protected by the United States government against his political enemies, he surely will soon offer his glad hand to overcome as fast as feasible the "unpleasant incident." We dare say at all events that the outcome will not increase the prestige of this nation nor will contribute towards making the Union more respected.

THE REVOLUTION IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

The constitution of the republic of Mexico in its respective part reads as follows in literal translation: "Heading 1, Section I.—OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.—Article 1. The Mexican people recognize the fact that the rights of man are the basis and the object of the social institutions. For this reason it declares that all the laws and all the authorities of the country must respect and sustain the guarantees granted by the present constitution. These guarantees are on the basis of the revolutionary liberal movement as follows: Free education, freedom of labor, freedom of the expression of opinions, freedom of assembly and organization, abolition of death penalty for political offenders, right of asylum for political refugees and slaves, inviolability of the homes and of the mail, abolition of penalties of degrading character, abolition of imprisonment for civil debts, etc. For the defense of these guarantees and to make them effective, the constitution of Mexico grants to the Mexican people the right to arise for war, and to sit in judgment over its oppressors, as plainly shown in Article 35, Heading 3, of the Constitution of Mexico, which reads as follows: Article 35. PREGNANTIVES OF THE CITIZENS ARE: "IV. To take up arms, in the army or the national guard, for the defense of the republic, or of its institutions, in the terms prescribed by the law. "Ousting 8. OF THE INVIOABILITY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—This constitution shall not cease to be in force and power ever if by some rebellion its observance should be interrupted. In the case that some public overthrow should establish a government that is contrary to the principles sanctioned by the constitution, its observance shall be re-established as soon as the people recover their liberty, and in accord with its respective dispositions laid down in virtue of the spirit of the constitution, there shall be duly tried by the law those as well who figured in the government emanated from the rebellion, as also those who have had a hand in the same."

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Program of the Liberal Party and Manifesto to the Nation

[This interesting document, issued from St. Louis, Mo., by the Junta of the Liberal Party of Mexico on July 1, 1906, with the program reprinted in the first issue of our paper, was at the bottom of our persecutions and prosecutions in the United States. We want the American people to take cognizance of its contents and to decide for themselves if our treatment in the country of the famed "Declaration of Independence" was in the least justified.]

Program of the Liberal Party and Manifesto to the Nation

(Continued)

The riches of the present oppressors from the colossal fortune of the dictator to the smaller capitals of the smallest caciques come ostensibly from robbery, be it from private persons, be it from the nation, a systematic unbridled robbery, consummated in every case from the summit of a public position. Thus like common highwaymen they will be punished and despoiled of what they conquered by their depredations. Thus must be punished and despoiled the highway robbers who began by usurping the authority and ended by sucking the public funds of all the people. That which the servants of the dictatorship have defrauded from the nation and robbed from the citizens, must be restituted to the people to vindicate justice as an example to tyrants.

Restitution.

The application to be made by the state of the estates confiscated from the oppressors must tend towards restituting them to where they originated from. As much of it comes from spoils taken from indigenous tribes, communities and individuals, nothing can be more natural than to make corresponding restitution. The enormous debt which the dictatorship has loaded upon the nation has served to enrich the officials; it is therefore just that their estates be destined towards amortization of such indebtedness. In general, by the confiscation we speak of, the state will be able to dispose of sufficient land for distribution amongst all the citizens who may apply for same.

Judiciary.

A point of great importance is the one referring to simplification of proceedings in appellate courts to make it practicable. It is appropriate if we ask that if every citizen has the protection of such recourse if he has to suffer from violation of guarantees, that the formalities be suppressed which are today necessitated in a lawsuit and which require certain judicial knowledge which the majority of the people do not possess. If the citizens have the recourse to appellate courts as a defense against the attentates of those suffering from such recourse must be made practical, sensible and

expeditious without fetters that make it ridiculous. To Restitute Free Zone. It is known that all the border inhabitants comprised in the free zone, when that zone was abolished recently, have suffered immense damages, throwing them into the most complete ruin. It is of the strictest justice that this free zone be restituted, which will stop the ruin of the frontier populations and compensate them for the damages suffered by the stupid and egotistic measure of the dictatorship.

All Children Equal Before Law.

The establishment of civil equality for all the sons of the same father is rigorously equitable. All the sons are by nature the legitimate sons of their fathers, be the parents sited or not by matrimonial contract. The law must not make the son the victim of a fault which in all cases falls back only to the father. Penal Reform. A humanitarian idea, worthy of figuring in the program of the Liberal Party and which has to be kept in mind in how far it might be realized, is the substitution of the present penitentiaries and prisons by penitentiary colonies, where without viciousness or humiliations the criminals will be regenerated, working and studying in an ordered and measured commons, with a given chance to satisfy all natural needs by obtaining the product of their toil for acquisition of such needs. The present prison can serve its purpose and treatment human beings, but not to better them, and for that much they do not correspond to the purpose destined for them by society, which neither is nor can be a phalanx of henchmen enjoying the suffering of its victims, instead of a conjunction of human beings aiming at the regeneration of their fellow beings who have come off the road.

Justice to Natives.

The protection of the native race, which, educated and dignified, might contribute powerfully towards the strengthening of our nationality, is a point of indisputable necessity. By the establishment of firm bonds of union between the Latin-American countries these countries—amongst them Mexico—will find a guarantee for the conservation of their integrity and will be made respected by the strength of their union in the face of other powers who might pretend to abuse the weakness of any Latin-American nation. In general and also economically the union of these nations will benefit all and each one of them: the proposition of such union will thus be an honorable and patriotic work. True Democracy. It is undisputed that the contents of the program of the Liberal Party necessitate the sanction of a congress to obtain legal force and realization. We express therefore the request that a national congress give legal form to the program that it may be accomplished and completed to fit. This does not mean that orders be given to the congress, outraging its dignity and sovereignty. No, it merely means the exercise of a right of the people by which its representatives cannot be offended. In effect, the Liberal people struggles against a despotism, proposes to destroy it at the cost of the utmost sacrifices, and bears in mind the establishment of an honorable government making for the later happiness of the country. Will the people assist to unroot tyranny, to elevate a new government into power and then permit that it do as it pleases? The people which struggles, which thus will shed its blood to constitute a new government, has it not the right to demand some conditions upon those who will be favored with the power? Has it not the right to proclaim its demands and to declare that it will not stand up tomorrow for a determined government except under the condition that the aspirations of the people will be realized? (To be continued)

Miss Eloisa L. Moreno PROFESSOR OF SPANISH

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