

Regeneracion.

Here we are again in the field. Three years of forced labor in the penitentiary have but tempered our character like a blade of steel. Pain but burnishes the hearts of the strong. The lash whips us into rebellion, not into submission.

Hardly released from confinement we uplift again the revolutionary torch and our voice sounds again the battle cry, "Regeneracion!" The evil-minded sink back in pallor, but all the brave hearts, the good hearts, lift their hands to applause.

REGENERACION is the vanguard of a new era. A champion old in years is our paper, but a fighter of perennial youth in the enthusiasm for liberty and justice, at all times manly in the demands of equality and brotherhood. And on account of this record, hardly was the reappearance of the paper announced than the brawny arms of the toilers started to furnish the sinews of war to keep their spokesman in the field. The workers more than anyone else have an interest in the life of the old champion of liberty and human dignity, for to those wage slaves, to the disinherited sons of man, to the patriots of all fatherlands, REGENERACION brings a gospel of new hope.

In the humble huts of the producers of all things, where resignation had branded its seal of death, a new light is illuminating the features like the dawn of a new day as the proletarian gives to his family the glad tidings that REGENERACION is to appear again. In field and factory, workshop and mine, the cheering message passes from lip to lip, and it seems as if for a moment the chains weigh less and the very sun seems to smile benignly upon his children in bondage.

But in the palaces a different sentiment prevails. REGENERACION, a carous and a solace to those who toil and suffer, is a lash and a chastisement to those who oppress and exploit. Those in power recall with horror with what strength, with what implacable dexterity we let fall the lash upon their backs. Diaz and Corral, Creel and Limantour, Reyes and Olegario Molina, and a thousand others exposed to the people in their nakedness, would show upon their old hides the deep scars left by our whips.

Here we are again in the field, the torch of revolution in our right hand and the program of the Liberal Party in the left, and we declare war. We are not whining messengers of peace, we are revolutionists. Our ballots will be the bullets issuing from our rifles. From this day on the daggers of the mercenaries of the czar will not strike any longer the unprotected breast of the citizen exercising his lawful duties of citizenship, but will be met by the bayonets of the rebels ready to pay back blow for blow.

It would be insane to answer with the law the supreme and immune discriminator of the law. It would be absurd to reach for the penal code to get effective defense from the aggression of the dagger or of the Ley Fuga of the violator of all codes. They use the tax tallies; we should retaliate. They want to treat us at bullets, we shall submit them to the same treatment.

And now, to work! Let comrades stand aside, we do not want them. Only the brave should enlist in the revolution.

Here we are again in the field as of old in the vanguard of the battle. The martyrdom has imbued us with new strength, with greater determination. We are ready for greater sacrifice. We come to tell the Mexican people that the day of their liberation is at hand. Our eyes look into the glorious dawn of the new day. Our ears catch the rumbling of the approaching salutatory storm ready to descend upon us. The spirit of the revolution is the leaven at work. Our entire fatherland is a volcano ready to emit flames of wrath from its bowels. "No more peace!" is the call of the brave. "Better death than that infamy of a grim mockery of peace." We see the heroes to come, their hair floating in the breeze of the first puffs of wind of the approaching tragedy. A crisp and strong and healthy breath of war invigorates an effeminate environment. From lip to lip the word will sound the beginning of the catastrophe, and impatiently the rifles wait for the moment to abandon the hiding in which they now repose, to shine in uplifted hands under the sun of the battlefield. Mexicans, rise up to war!

THE EDITORS.

TO OUR AMERICAN READERS

For the benefit of those of our friends who desire to help our cause along but are not familiar with the Spanish language or acquainted with the actual issues and conditions at the bottom of our incessant activities, we shall print in every issue several columns of instructive and interesting material in the English language.

In this issue we submit the program of the Liberal Party of Mexico, the publication of which in the United States, together with the preamble, drew upon the persecution of Diaz and of official America. It was the basic document for all actions against us. Now the American readers have a chance to decide for themselves if the officious press reports of incendiarism, sperech and violence on our part were true. The preamble will be published in issues to come and it will also speak for itself as a clear and clean foundation of the needs, demands and aspirations of an oppressed people.

To justify our present attitude we would point our American friends to an article on the recent "re-election" of Diaz from the pen of Mr. John Kenneth Turner, an indefatigable worker on our behalf, published in the September issue of the Pacific Monthly, in which the futility of other methods is evidenced by uncontradictable facts.

The lawfulness of our stand is best supported by the extract from the constitution by which the "republic" of Mexico is supposed to be governed to this day. We are, and always have been, within the limits of the law and all we ask for of the American people is fair play.

Our American friends will find good reading on matters Mexican in the September issues of "The American Magazine," the "Wide World Magazine," the "Fry's Magazine" and almost every issue of the valiant "Appeal to Reason," which stood so nobly by us for the last two years.

On August the 3rd José Lugo, one of the leaders of the unsuccessful uprising of La Viesca, was shot after sentence of death for treason, says the autocrat, for patriotism, says the common people of Mexico, and eleven of his followers were sent to the ill-fated battle of San Juan de Ulla for a total of one hundred and fifty-eight years. That is what the Mexican common people are up against. The rumors of the death of Juan Sarabia in the hell of San Juan de

Platform of the Mexican Liberal Party.

Constitutional Reforms

1. Reduction of the presidential period of office to four years.
2. Suppression of the re-election for the president and for governors of the states. These officials should only be re-elected after expiration of two periods of office from the end of their last term.

3. Disqualification of the vice-president to fulfill legislative or any other functions in the domain of the choice of the people; and authorization of vice president to fulfill orders conferred to him by the executive.
4. Suppression of the compulsory military service and establishment of a national guard. Those who give their services in the standing army will do so of their own free will. Revision of the military code to suppress from it that which is considered oppressive and humiliating for the human dignity, and to ameliorate the standing of those who serve in the national militia.

5. Reform and regulation of articles 60 and 70 of the Constitutional right, suppressing the restrictions which private life and public peace place upon the freedom of speech and press, and declaration that in this sense will be punished only; untruthfulness causing harm, calumny and violations of the moral law.
6. Abolition of capital punishment, except for traitors of the fatherland.

7. Increase of responsibility of public officials, placing severe prison terms upon offenders.
8. Restitution of the territory of Quintana Roo to Yucatan.

9. Suppression of court martials in times of peace.
10. Betterment and Encouragement of Education

11. Increase of number of primary schools on such scale that advantageously all, those establishments of education will be replaced which were closed for belonging to the clergy.
12. Obligation to impart strictly lay-education in all the schools of the republic, be they of the government or private, making the directors of schools responsible for not adhering to such prescription.

13. Compulsory education to the age of 14 years, demanding protection in such form as to make the schools accessible to the children of the poor, who through poverty are liable to lose the benefits of education.
14. Payment of good wages to the primary school teachers.

15. For all schools in the republic compulsory instruction in the rudiments of crafts and trades, and military training, and giving special attention to education hitherto neglected in civic duties.
16. Foreigners

17. Prescription that by the sole

fact of acquiring landed property foreigners lose their former nationality and become Mexican citizens.
18. Prohibition of Chinese immigration.

19. Restrictions to the Abuses of the Catholic Clergy

20. The churches to be considered reader account and to pay corresponding contributions in the shape of taxes and duties.
21. Nationalization in accordance with the law of the landed property which the clergy hold by figureheads.
22. Increase of penalties provided by the reform laws for infractions of same.
23. Suppression of the schools directed by the clergy.

24. Establishment of a maximum work day of eight hours and a minimum wage in following proportion: \$1.00 in general for the country, where the medium of salary is below that quoted, and over \$1.00 for such parts of the country where living is more costly and such wage would not be sufficient to save the worker from misery.
25. Regulation of domestic service and work performed in homes.
26. Adoption of measures providing that in contract work the bosses do not circumvent the application of maximum day and minimum pay.
27. Absolute prohibition of employing children less than 14 years old.
28. Obligations on the part of the owners of mines, factories, shops, etc., to maintain in their properties the best hygienic conditions, and to keep dangerous places in shape to offer security to the lives of the workers.
29. Obligation on the part of the bosses or landed owners to accord hygienic lodgments for the laborers, when the nature of the work exacts that they receive lodgment from said bosses or owners.
30. Obligation for the bosses to pay indemnity for accidents of labor.
31. Declaring null and void the present debts owed by the day laborers in the field to the foreman.
32. Adoption of measures that the land-owners do not abuse the co-partners.
33. Obligation on the part of parties renting out land and houses to indemnify their renters for necessary improvements made by them.
34. Prohibition, under severe penalties, to the master to pay the laborer in any other way than effective money; prohibition and penalty; for fines imposed upon laborers, or for discounts deducted from their wages, or for delaying payment for more than one week, or for refusal to separate from labor the immediate pay earned; suppression of the contract stores.
35. Obligation on the part of all enterprises and negotiations to employ as employees and workers only

Ulla are not confirmed: He is of delicate health though, but of unbroken spirit and cherishes the hope to see his country free a free man. Friends have been allowed of late to provide him with books, and he is an ardent student.

In Valladolid, Yucatan, where the natives had risen unsuccessfully to prevent the land of their fathers from being gobbled up by modern feudal lords, the first victims of the white terror of Diaz have fallen by the execution of Ramirez Bonilla, Kankum and Albertos. Every political opponent of the present regime is being imprisoned and court-martialed as a rebel and the prisons are overcrowded.

Also the natives of San Luis Potosi have risen in arms, in despair, not waiting for a call to arms. The government is sadly worried about frequent desertions both in Yucatan and in San Luis Potosi. The government press of Merida, Yucatan, reports on trials of deserters almost every day.

The adherents of Francisco Madero, the rival candidate, whom Diaz had imprisoned to re-elect himself unanimously, are circulating a petition to the parliament to have the election of Diaz cancelled upon basis of the illegal methods of official lawlessness and pressure used against the hunted followers of the candidate of the people.

Certain elements work hard to connect Mr. Madero with the uprisings in Yucatan and San Luis Potosi to get rid of a man whom Diaz actually fears, because that man always was a man of peace and of lawfulness, a genuine moral power of the regeneration of a people.

It will be of interest to know that notoriously truthful Mr. Creelman has recently returned from a trip to Yucatan where he had been hired by the powers that be in Mexico to gather materials to refute the terrific arraignment published by Mr. John Kenneth Turner in the American Magazine. That "refutation" promises to be quite interesting.

El Cronista.

a minimum of foreigners. In no case to permit that work of the same class be paid less to the equally able Mexican than to the foreigner in the same establishment, or that to the Mexican payment be made in other form than to the foreigners.
33. Declaration of compulsory Sunday rest.

Land
34. The land-owners to be obliged to keep all they possess under production. Any part of land left unproductive by the owner to revert to the state, which will use them in conformity to the following articles:
35. To Mexican residents in foreign lands who may desire so, repatriation to be offered, the government paying traveling expenses and apportioning to them lands for its cultivation.

36. The state will upon request give land to any one asking for such, with no other condition than to devote it to agricultural production and not to sell it. The maximum quota of land which the state might cede to one person will be fixed.
37. In order that this benefit might not accrue only to the few possessing the elements needed for the cultivation of the land, but the poor who lack these elements, the state shall create or encourage, an agricultural bank, which will accord to poor farmers loans at small interest, redeemable in installments.

Taxes and Custom Duties
38. Abolition of imposts on rightful capital and of per capita tax; request to the government to study the best measures to diminish the stamp duty until its complete abolishment be possible.
39. Suppression of a taxation on capital of less than \$100, excepting from this privilege the churches and other business enterprises which are considered hoxious and should not enjoy the rights and privileges offered to useful enterprises.
40. Taxation of stock jobbing, or articles of luxuries, of vices, thus relieving the share of taxation levied from articles of first necessity.

General Points
41. Make the appellate courts practicable, simplifying the proceedings.
42. Restitution of the free zone.
43. Establishment of civil equality for all sons of the same father, suppressing the differences which the law establishes today between legitimate and illegitimate children.
44. Establishment, whenever such is possible, of penitentiary colonies of regeneration in place of the prisons and penitentiaries in which today the criminals suffer castigation.
45. Suppression of the political police (jefe politicos).
46. Reorganization of municipalities that have been suppressed and strengthening of the municipal power.
47. Measures to suppress or restrict stock-gambling, pauperism and artificial increase of prices of articles of first necessity.
48. Protection of the indigenous race.
49. Establishment of bonds of unity with the Latin-American countries.
50. After the triumph of the Liberal Party the properties of officials enriched under the present dictatorship will be confiscated and the spoils will be applied as stated under the heading of Land—especially for restitution to the Yaguis, Mayas and other tribes, communities, and individuals whose land had been despoiled, and will also, serve for the amortisation of the national debt.
51. The first national congress functioning after the dictatorship will annul all the changes made in our constitution by the rule of Porfirio Diaz; will reform our Magna Charta in as far as necessary in order to put in power this program; will create the laws becoming necessary for the same object; will regulate the constitutional articles and other laws required; and will study all those questions which it considers of interest to the fatherland, be they contained already or not in this program; and will reinforce the points here contained, especially in matters of labor and land.

Special Clause
52. It falls to the charge of the organizing board of the Liberal Party to inform in briefest terms the foreign governments in the name of the party, that the people of Mexico do not want more debts loaded upon the fatherland, and that therefore it will not recognize any additional indebtedness, which under any form or pretext whatever the dictatorship may lead upon the nation, either by contracting loans or by belated recognizing of obligations that were entered into not in accord with the real laws of the land.

Reform, Liberty and Justice.
St. Louis, Mo., July 1, 1908.
Ricardo Flores Magon, President.
Juan Sarabia, Vice-President.
Antonio I. Villarreal, Secretary.
Enrique Flores Magon, Treasurer.
Prof. Librado Rivera, 1st speaker.
Manuel Sarabia, 2d speaker.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE REVOLUTION.
The constitution of the republic of Mexico in its respective part, reads as follows in literal translation:
"Heading 1, Section 1.—OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.—Article 1.—The Mexican people recognizes 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 at the basis of the revolutionary liberal movement are as follows:
Free education, freedom of labor, freedom of the expression of opinions, freedom of assemblage 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 8, of the Constitution of Mexico, which reads as follows:
"Art. 35. PREROGATIVES 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.
"Heading 8. OF THE INVIOABILITY OF THE CONSTITUTION.
This constitution shall not cease to be in force and power even 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 its 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."

TO ALL AMERICANS WHO CHERISH THE IDEAL OF LIBERTY:
You who have helped us in the past, we beg of you that you may help us again, in order that we may rob the conspirators of the fruits of the persecution they have visited upon us.

For three years past we have endured the unspeakable humiliations of prison confinement in your country, not for any just or lawful cause, but by reason of an infamous plot entered into between the bloody tyrant who rules our nation and the Captains of Industry who prey alike upon yours and ours.

Today we are free. Doubtless, this is partly because those who would afflict us fear the sentiment that your agitation has aroused in our behalf. But there is no question that it is also partly because the Conspirators believe that in our three years' confinement their ends have been accomplished. They know that our organization has been destroyed, our resources drained, and they feel that we will be unable again to imperil their domination of our unhappy people.

But, while our organization has been destroyed and our resources drained, our spirits remain unbroken. Our country is still stained with the blood of dying slaves. Millions of our people are held in peonage. Thousands are at this moment enduring afflictions for no other reason than that they are opposed to these barbarous conditions.

Today our country needs us more than ever before. As never before our people are aroused against the Dictator and are determined to end his rule. As never before the conditions are ripe for fruitful labor in the interests of labor and of humanity in Mexico. We must work.

It is because of these things that we are coming to you, asking that you help us in taking up our work where we left it off three years ago. Those three years are gone, they are wasted. We can never have them back. The American people can never reimburse us for the sufferings to which we have been unjustly subjected in those three years.

But there is one thing that the American people can do—one thing that will, in part, efface the shame of having permitted the violation of your dearest American principle; the protection of political refugees. That is to put us financially in a position where we can go on at once with our campaign for the abolition of slavery, peonage, and every form of political oppression that exists in Mexico.

As a vehicle of our agitation, as a

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September 3rd, 1910.

Subscription rates:
Per annum \$2.00
Per six months \$1.10
Per three months \$0.60

BUNDLE ORDERS.
100 copies \$2.75
500 copies \$15.00
1000 copies \$20.00

Editor: Anselmo L. Figueroa, 519 1/2 E. 4th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

hub of the fighting organization that we propose to build, we need a newspaper. We wish to start with a circulation of at least 10,000 copies, and in order to secure the second-class privileges, we must have 5,000 subscriptions at once. The newspaper will be printed in the Spanish language and will be issued weekly from Los Angeles. We need a small printing plant. With this much of a start you can depend upon us to carry forward our work ourselves.

To begin our campaign properly we ought to have \$2000 cash. At a magnificent demonstration in our honor given by the Socialist party of this city Sunday night, August 7th, the sum of \$414.00 was collected for us. A few such meetings would strike ter-

ror to the hearts of those who would persecute us and at the same time put us in a position to launch a most vigorous campaign. Of Socialist locals we ask that such meetings be held. Set aside one of your early meetings for a discussion of Mexico and take up a collection to add to our fund. Of individuals we ask contributions, sums large or small, whatever you can afford. This can be sent in the form of direct donations or as subscriptions to our paper.

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For 1 year, \$2.00; for 6 months, \$1.10; for 3 months, \$0.60. Americans who wish to take up the study of Spanish will find our paper a weekly stimulus in this regard. All Americans friendly to our movement and residing in towns where Mexicans live will help our cause greatly by sending us a list of the Mexicans or getting them to subscribe for the paper.

Of newspaper editors, of labor papers, Socialist papers, or any others who sufficiently appreciate the world movement for democracy to take an interest in our cause we ask that this appeal be printed.

Believing in our hearts that we shall be accorded a ready response to this letter, we are,
Yours for the triumph of labor,
A. I. VILLARRREAL,
R. FLORES MAGON,
LIBRADO RIVERA.

Los Angeles, Cal., August 31, 1910.
Address, 519 1/2 E. Fourth St.

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Libros Casi Regalados.

REGENERACION invita a sus amigos y simpatizadores a que lean los libros que en seguida se anuncian, especialmente las obras sociológicas, pues éstas ayudan al hombre a darse cuenta del lugar que ocupa en el Universo, de su misión sobre la Tierra, que le pertenece por derecho natural, y de la gran lucha que es preciso sostener para convertir el actual estado de guerra de todos contra todos, en la sociedad de fraternidad y de amor con que sueñan los grandes cerebros del mundo. Además, se anuncian algunas novedades para los afectos a lecturas ligeras.

Es necesario hacer constar que esta es la mejor oportunidad que tienen los afectos a ilustrarse o a pasar algunas horas entregados a la lectura, para conseguir libros a precios mucho más bajos de como se venden en las demás librerías.

Los pedidos deben hacerse a Pilar A. Robledo, Box 476, Station C, Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A. Se sirven idénticos por Correo sin alterar el valor de las obras.

Los precios a que se anuncian las obras son en moneda americana. Para los pedidos de México debe enviarse el doble del valor anunciado. Obras a treinta centavos el volumen:

A. HAMON.—Determinismo y responsabilidad. Psicología del militar profesional. Psicología del socialista-anarquista. Socialismo y anarquismo.
ALCALA GALIANO (Jose).—Las diez y una noches.
ALERAMO (Sibila).—Una mujer.
ALEXIS, BONAFUOX, BLASCO IBANEZ.—Emilio Zola (Su vida y sus obras).
ALEXIS (Paul).—Las chicas del amigo Lefevre.
ALTAMIRA (Rafael).—Cosas del día.

ANGEL GUERRA.—Literatos extranjeros.
BAKOUNINE (Miguel).—Federalismo, socialismo y antiteologismo. Dios y el estado.
BARON D'HOLBACH.—Moisés Jesús y Mahoma.

BAUDELAIRE (Carlos).—Los pasajes artificiales.
BJORNSTJERNE BJOERNSSON.—El rey. El guante. Más allá de las fuerzas humanas.
BLASCO IBANEZ (Vicente).—Arroz y tartana. Flor de Mayo. Cuentos valencianos. Lo condenada. En el país del arte.

BRACCO (Roberto).—Muecas humanas.
BUCHNER (Luis).—Ciencia y naturaleza. Fuerza y materia. Luz y vida.
BUENO (Manuel).—A ras de tierra.
BUNGE (Carlos-Octavio).—La novela de la sangre.

COMANDANTE.—Así hablaba Zorrapasto.
CONDE FABRAQUER.—La expulsión de los Jesuitas.
CHAMFORT.—Cuadros históricos de la Revolución Francesa.
D'ANNUNZIO (Gabriel).—Episodio y Compañía.

DARWIN (Carlos).—El origen del hombre. Origen de las especies (3 tomos). Mi viaje alrededor del mundo (2 tomos). La expresión de las emociones en el hombre y en los animales (2 tomos).
DAUDET (Alfonso).—Cuentos amorosos y patrióticos.

DE LA TORRE (Jose Maria).—Cuentos del Júcar.
DEL CASTILLO (Benjamin E.).—Dos Américas. Mutualidad cooperativismo y prevision.
DELFINO (Victor).—Atomos y astros.

DEUTSCH (León).—Diez y seis años en Siberia.
DIDEROT.—Obras filosóficas.
DRAPER (Juan Guillermo).—Conflictos entre la religión y la ciencia.
ENGELS (Federico).—Origen de la familia, de la propiedad privada, y del estado (2 tomos).
FAURE (Sebastián).—El dolor universal.

FINOT (Juan).—El prejuicio de las razas.
FLAUBERT (Gustavo).—Por los campos y las playas. La tación de San Antonio.
FRANCE (Anatolio).—La cortesana de Alejandria (Tais).
GARCIA CALDERON (F).—Hombres e ideas de nuestro tiempo.
GARCHINE (Vsevolod).—La guerra.

GAUTIER (Judith).—Las crueldades del amor.
GAUTIER (Teófilo).—Un viaje por España.
GONCOURT (Edmundo de).—La ramera Elisa.
GEORGE (Enrique).—Progreso y miseria (2 tomos). Los problemas sociales.
GOMEZ CARRILLO (Enrique).—Desfile de visiones. Por tierras lejanas.

GORKI (Máximo).—Los exhombres. En la prision.
GRAVE (Juan).—La sociedad moribunda y la anarquía. La sociedad futura (2 tomos).
GUTIERREZ GAMERO (E).—La derrota de Manara.
GUY DE MAUPASSANT.—El Horal. La manecilla.
HAECKEL (Ernesto).—Los enigmas del universo (2 tomos).
HAGGARD (Rider).—El hijo de los boers.

HEINE (Enrique).—De la Alemania (2 tomos). Los dioses en el destierro.
HUGO (Victor).—El sueño del Papa.
INCHOFER (Melchor).—La morriña jesuita.
IBSEN (Enrique).—La comedia del amor. Los guerreros en Elgeland. Emperador y galileo. Juliano Emperador (3 tomos). Los espectros. Edda Gabriel. Cuando resucitamos. Juan Gabriel Borkman.

INGENIEROS (Jose).—La simulación en la lucha por la vida. Italia en la vida, en la ciencia en el arte.
JACQUINET (Clemencia).—Ibsen y su obra.
KROPOTKINE (Pedro).—La conquista del pan. Palabras de un rehuido. Campos fabricas y talleres. Las prisiones. El apoyo mutuo (Un factor de la evolución).
LABRIOLA (Antonio).—Del materialismo histórico.
LABRIOLA (Arturo).—Reforma y revolución social.
LOPEZ BALLESTEROS (Luis).—Junto a las máquinas.
LAUGEL (Augusto).—Los problemas del alma. Los problemas de la vida. Los problemas de la naturaleza.
LUBBOCK (John).—La dicha de la vida.
LUIZA MICHEL.—El mundo nuevo.
MACKAY (J. E.).—Los anarquistas.
MAETERLINCK (Mauricio).—El tesoro de los humildes.
MALATO (Carlos).—Filosofía del anarquismo. La gran huelga (horrores del capitalismo (2 tomos).
MARX (Carlos).—El capital.
MATTO DE TURNER (Clorinda).—Aves sin nido.
MAX HALBE.—Juventud.