

Regeneracion.

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Saturday, February 25, 1911.

Ensenada shall be ours!

The white fire of liberty which led Praxedis Guerrero to fight so heroically for the freedom of his country lives today in the hearts of the brave boys of Mexicali.

Ferris the Ferocious Fibuster is still making a woe noise like a "sporting republic" for Baja California. But that noise has become very wee, indeed, scarcely more than the feeble peep of a new born chick.

The students of the medical school of Mexico City, indignant at the failure of the Mexican Red Cross society to take the field, have proposed to go out themselves and care for the sick and wounded. But the government says no. It is "impracticable."

Now is the time to send a Regeneracion subscription to your friends. You can get a four months' subscription for fifty cents; a six months' subscription, with the book "Barbarous Mexico," for \$1.50, the price of the book, or a year's subscription, with the book "Barbarous Mexico," for \$2.00.

Those who criticize the policy of some of the rebel leaders for delaying to "strike while the iron is hot," as Orozco at Juarez, for example, might do well to remember that the genius of our own George Washington as a commander rested largely on his ability to persistently avoid engagements for years, gauging his strength carefully and not over-rating it, nor letting rash enthusiasm take the place of wisdom; waiting always with infinite patience for his chance.

PALOMAREZ STILL HELD

A dispatch sent from Calexico on the night of February 23, says that Captain Babcock has ordered all prisoners taken in Calexico freed, including Fernando Palomarez. Private telegrams received here on the night of February 23, say that Palomarez has been taken to Los Angeles by detectives. It is evident that he is not to be freed, but that there is a plot to hold him on unfounded charges. It is up to the decent people of Los Angeles to see that he gets his liberty.

Fernando Palomarez, a Mexican Liberal and one of the chiefs of the band of men which took Mexicali and afterwards so heroically beat back the attacking federals, is now in jail at El Centro as a "prisoner of war." Taken sick with fever after the battle, he was carried across the line to the Calexico hospital under the protection of the Red Cross flag. He was soon informed that he was a prisoner, though what was the charge against him was not made clear. That was a problem which puzzled the U. S. officials so much that they turned him over to the Imperial county authorities, who carried him off to El Centro as a military prisoner.

The only thing they have against Palomarez is that he is a revolutionist. Federals taken across the line under exactly the same circumstances were freed upon their recovery. But Palomarez is a man who desires with all his heart his country's freedom from tyranny. For that awful crime he will find no justice in this "land of the free."

"DECIDEDLY IMPROPER"

A senate committee of Texas recently praised Diaz with impunity, but revolutionists are thrown in the waste basket. The following dispatch was printed in the New York Call of February 15:

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 14.—In the senate Mr. Johnson offered a resolution sympathizing with the Mexican revolutionists and commending them for their fight for liberty.

Lieutenant Governor Davidson ruled the resolution as out of order on the ground that it was "decidedly improper."

Troops to Come Over U. S. Soil To Fight Rebels

Miguel Lira Lira, a Judge of Lower California, says, in an Associated Press interview of Feb. 21, in regard to the revolutionists of Mexico:

"I am officially informed that the so-called rebels will be caught between two fires, one from a body of troops which will come by way of Yuma, and the other from a second force now on its way from Santa Ysabel, south of Ensenada. The movement has already started. Both bodies of troops are in motion. When they arrive a quarter will be given those outlaws. They will be treated as outlaws."

Mark, you, these rebels will be attacked on one side by a body of troops which will come by way of Yuma, over American soil. These are the troops to whom the United States gave permission to come and protect the dam on the Rio Colorado, under promise that they should not engage in the fight. Yet Judge Lira is officially informed that they come to fight. This pretense of their coming to protect the dam is the thinnest kind of an excuse, behind which the United States government seeks to hide its infamous conspiracy with the despot of Mexico.

OTIS AIDS DICTATOR

Now that trouble has broken out in Lower California, Harrison Gray Otis and the Mexican government are working more closely than ever hand in hand. A dispatch from Washington on Feb. 14, printed in the New York Call, says that permission for the 200 regular Mexican troops to enter Lower California by passing over American soil was the direct result of a request made by Otis of the Los Angeles Times who is interested in the construction of the dam, the protection of which was the excuse for the request for troops to be sent. This was the excuse, but the real reason was to have the soldiers come in to fight the insurgents, and protect the vast grant of over a million acres which he owns in Lower California. This grant is known as the C. & M. ranch, and was given to him by Diaz in return for the frenzied boosting of the dictator through the press, which Otis has since indulged in.

That Otis has also been directing the policy of the U. S. regular army at Calexico during the recent trouble is now a well-known fact. After the battle at Mexicali, in which the insurgents were victorious, orders were immediately given by the U. S. military authorities that any insurgent, armed or unarmed, crossing upon American soil, would be arrested, also that no provisions should go across the line for insurgents. General Tasker Bliss, head of the U. S. regular army in California, and the man from whom these orders directly proceeded, immediately hurried from San Francisco to see that they were enforced. He stopped off at Los Angeles, where he had a secret conference with that arch-enemy of all progress, Harrison Gray Otis, after which he took Otis with him in the former's special car to Mexicali.

Immediately on the arrival of Otis and Bliss the U. S. soldiers began to be much stricter about letting men cross the border. Two wounded and one sick revolutionist, who were taken to a hospital in Calexico under what is supposed to be the sacred protection of the Red Cross flag, were arrested, and one, Fernando Palomarez, is now held as a prisoner of war. The shut and water company of Calexico slight off the supply to Mexicali. Captain Babcock, in command of the forces at Calexico, even had the brazen effrontery to ask the insurgents to in trench themselves two miles from the border, which request was of course not complied with. In other ways, too, the harassment of revolutionists by the U. S. army became more apparent.

Otis is making one last grand stand to uphold the tottering monarch. It is said that the Mexican federals when they arrive intend to use his ranch in Lower California as a base of supplies. One of the latest reports is that the ranch has just imported twenty five gun men as additions to the ranch force, according to a special dispatch in the Record of Feb. 22.

Three carloads of arms and ammunition have been seized by United States officials at Douglas, Ariz., according to a dispatch in the Los Angeles Examiner of February 24. It is reported that they are for Mexican Federal officials, and if so they will be released, but as they were consigned to a Douglas firm, they will be held until an investigation is made.

The newspaper correspondents at Calexico, according to a friend who

has just returned from the insurgent camp, are the greatest aggregation of newspaper liars ever. This friend says that he never saw so many complete and deliberate fabrications to the square inch in his life as are to be found in the dispatches sent up by Nicholson of the Examiner. The funny part of it, too, is that Nicholson was sent to Calexico at considerable expense to supplant a man, who, of all the correspondents had much the best grasp of the situation and was doing the best work—Mr. Tout, editor of the Calexico Daily Chronicle.

SITUATION UP TO DATE

Since the victorious battle at Mexicali the revolutionists have been holding that town and making preparations for the march to the west coast to take Ensenada. In spite of the unjust restrictions exercised against them by the U. S. army officials they have received additional reinforcements and new recruits. John Kenneth Turner, on his recent trip among them, found them in fine spirits, and yet not unbalanced by the taste of their first encounter and resultant victory.

Twenty-six of the Mexicali insurgents under Captain Stanley made an attack on Algodones on February 21, captured the custom house, killed the chief of police and put to rout the whole police force. They had seized an Inter-California train at Paekard on the way.

The situation in Chihuahua continues to be alive. Several bands of insurgents are making their way to Chihuahua, including a large force under the command of Francisco Madero.

On February 19 a band of insurgents badly beat a force of General Navarro's troops near San Ignacio.

More than 250 Yaqui Indians are reported to have joined the insurgents at Guzman.

Insurgents have taken the town of Nalca, near Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua. The rebels obtained \$4000 for the cause.

Insurgents under Alanis captured a supply train on the Mexico Northwestern railroad.

Guerrilla warfare continues near Torreon, and in the districts around Velardeña and Viesca, historic for the massacres of the people by the soldiers of Porfirio Diaz. Operations continue in Durango, Sinaloa and in the southern part of Mexico.

Unions Endorse Revolution

The Labor Council of San Francisco has endorsed the Mexican revolution and has called on every union body throughout this country to do the same, and to make an active stand against the outrageous action of the United States toward insurgents. The news was sent out by United Press on Feb. 18. The following dispatch is from the Los Angeles Record of that date.

"SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—A movement to enlist organized labor in the cause of the Mexican revolutionists was launched here Saturday, when resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council, denouncing Diaz as a bloodthirsty enemy of the worker, were mailed to every union body in America.

The resolutions call on unionists throughout the U. S. to come to the aid of the insurgents and to urge through their representatives at Washington that alleged discrimination now going on against the insurgents in the enforcement of neutrality by federal troops shall cease.

The resolution was endorsed by Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, who urged its adoption, saying that labor conditions in Mexico were a disgrace. He bitterly denounced Pres. Diaz.

The resolution was adopted only after a sharp clash. Some of the members said it was so radical that the state department might consider it a violation of neutrality.

The real cause of the activity of the U. S. along the border, Gallagher declared, was the fright of American investors who represent \$900,000,000 in Mexican enterprises.

The resolution specifically endorsed the revolution."

Their Old Friend Diaz

The gentlemen who run us have a very tender regard for their old friend Diaz. Their old friend Diaz is a necessary overseer. Their old friend Diaz has been so accommodating in protecting and favoring their enormous Mexican investments. And now their old friend Diaz is in dire trouble. Every possible aid has already been

extended him in a quiet way. Mexican revolutionists seeking us for political refuge have been handed back, or have narrowly escaped that fate. Other revolutionists guilty of the heinous crime of criticizing Diaz from the supposed safety of American soil have been punished. The press has been helpful.

For months it was kept in hand, and not until revolutionary successes became too startling to be suppressed or rolled too near the border to be hidden was the extent of the uprising known. A magazine that was printing illuminating exposures of the true state of affairs in Mexico was called off so sharply as to get itself into trouble with its readers and to necessitate a change of ownership.

But now what? The revolution has gone on. Our old friend Diaz is up against the wall. The interests are imperiled. Washington is beginning to murmur about diplomatic and military traditions.

Are we to help Diaz by force of arms?—Charles Edward Russell in the Coming Nation.

RECENT TRIP OF BERTHOLD

Simon Berthold, second in command of the insurgent forces in Lower California, well known now as a member of the gallant band which captured and has held Mexicali, made a quiet trip to Los Angeles last week. While he was here the Los Angeles Record was given the opportunity to get a "scoop," which it published under his signature the day after his return to the border and his companions. We quote a fragment of his story as it appeared in the Record of Feb. 17.

"My reason for coming to Los Angeles was to see if something could not be done to stop what I believe to be unfair interference with our operations on the part of American officials.

"When Gen. Bliss commanded that we should not be permitted to purchase food on American soil I thought that was as far as the American friends of Diaz would dare go. But when, after arriving here, I learned that the United States government had given permission for the transportation of Mexican troops over American soil, in order that they might reach Lower California quickly from the mainland, the other matter seemed insignificant.

"If these soldiers are to be let in through Mexicali, as the dispatches say, they will have to fight on American soil. Does the United States government expect us to retire to the mountains and let the soldiers enter the country without opposition? No, if I have anything to do with it, we will be waiting for them at the line and will fire as soon as they come within range.

"Then what will the American troops do? Come across and help exterminate us because we fired on the United States? If such action produces an international war it will not be our fault.

"If the American government will only keep its hands off, if it will be as fair to one side as to the other, if it will only grant to us the rights which we have fairly won as belligerents, in two weeks more Lower California will be ours and in ten months more Mexico will be a republic in fact as well as in name. Viva la revolucion!"

WHO TOOK THE GUNS?

Judging from some resolutions that were adopted at a meeting last Sunday night, local Socialists are laboring under a misapprehension as to the action of Sheriff Meadows of Imperial county, who is said to have taken some rifles left on the field by the fleeing federals after the battle at Mexicali February 15.

Don't let anybody imagine for one moment that Meadows, by virtue of his authority as sheriff of Imperial county, crossed into Mexico, seized the guns and openly carried them back to the United States. Had he attempted to do such a thing he would have been shot as quickly as any Mexican soldier would have been shot. Meadows and Babcock may be giving the orders as far as the United States is concerned, but when it comes to that particular take no dictation or interference by American officials. What Meadows did do was to cross the line under a Red Cross flag with the understanding that he look after the wounded and nothing else. If during that trip he stole any rifles or otherwise looted the field he did so secretly, and so far it is not known that he did take any rifles.

However, it is inconceivable that the federals should not have left at least a dozen or more guns behind them, since they left a fine fine glass, some saddles and merchandise, as well as

their dead and some of their wounded. There is a story going about Calexico that the rifles in question were stolen by a party of Americans who sneaked across the line the night after the battle, scoured the battle field and either buried the guns or carried them back across the line. This matter is being investigated by friends of the insurgents and if it can be discovered who took the guns a demand will be made that they return them. If such demand is made and not complied with, the guilty parties will be arrested when they next set foot on Mexican soil.

Limantour Grows Wise

If there is anyone yet who doubts the strength of the revolution and the formidable menace it presents to the despotic regime of Diaz, let him read what Limantour, Mexican minister of Finance and one of the strongest supporters of the Diaz system, has to say. As is well known, Limantour was sent by Diaz to Europe to raise a loan for Mexico, right after the first outbreak of the revolution. After months of strenuous endeavor and constant failure the "renowned financial genius" of Mexico is utterly discouraged. In an Associated Press interview, with him in Paris on Feb. 20, he makes some statements that are for a man in his position are remarkably radical. Whether the scales have fallen from his eyes, and he has grown brave enough to state the truth which he sees, or whether he is playing a tricky game in the hope that his favorable words will induce the rebels to lay down their arms and trust the Mexican government to do as he says, is not certain. However, the people have been deceived before by fair promises, and if they are wise they will not trust again.

Among other things Limantour says that "the federal troops are no match for the cowboy insurgents." He goes on to state that feudalism in Mexico must go, and the great estates in the north, which have been passed from family to family, should be distributed among the people. He sums up his ideas for reform under three heads.

First, the abuses contaminating local administrations in the cities and towns which have the greatest grievances should be immediately abolished.

Second, some means should be found to allow the people to share more extensively in the holdings of land, and

Third, there is opposition to President Diaz on the ground that he has been too long in office and new blood is needed to direct the affairs of the republic.

Mr. Dooley on the Diaz Election

Mr. Dooley discourses as follows on election returns in Mexico. If the subject were not so tragic, it would be decidedly amusing:

"Tyranny is left to th' voters to decide except th' result," he says in the "Manchester Guardian." "Be- cause th' polls ar-re opened th' off- ers in charge go through th' necessary ornamity iv' announcin' th' fiction iv' G'n'ral Diaz, with his majority. Thin th' ballotin' begins. Th' reader can guess what a sagacious pollytical prophet Diaz is whin we tell him that in forty years th' G'n'al has never been ten votes out iv' th' way. He is always very ca'm waitin' fr' th' returns.

"Wanst th' issue 'is before th' country he goes about his dally wurruk as if nawthin' was happenin' On th' day before th' last fiction our correspondint intherviewed him n' ast him if he thought he wud be lieted. He looked thoughtfully out v' th' window iv' th' palace to a new uldin' acrost th' street, where a sojer was shootin' at th' feet iv' a od-carryer to make him go up th' adder more quickly, an' remarked ca'mly, 'I cannot tell. Th' issue is in th' hands iv' th' people, an' they must decide."

"Th' nex' month as wan mule ather another brought in its loads iv' favarite returns he remarked that it was always safe to thrust th' people. In th' end their good sense wud assert itself over th' ravin' iv' dlm- myogues. He remarked on th' ex- thraordhinary mortality among orators durin' th' campaign, an' said he supposed it was joo to th' exposure iv' their lungs to th' bitfin' mountain air. But he showed absolutely no emotion beyant a slight wink at th' Secrety iv' th' Treasury, who had come in to hear th' returns."

Demand Belligerence For Mexican Revolutionists!

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

By Ricardo Flores Magon. American people, awake. Lulled to sleep by the clink of the gold coins of your masters, you have not opened your eyes to contemplate the tragedy which is taking place in the south. Awake, people, awake; cease adoring the wealth of your own executioners. Each coin is the link of a mighty chain which enslaves alike Mexicans and Americans, French and Spanish, Japanese and Chinese, all the human race. Therefore our chain is your chain. The problem of Hunger is universal.

Awake, American people; you are on the edge of an abyss and your boss, William Howard Taft, is preparing to kick you into it. The Cosacks of your country are directing their steps toward the Mexican frontier in the pretext of preserving the so-called neutrality laws, which your masters have converted into "partiality" laws. Partiality, because they serve to protect a bandit, Porfirio Diaz. Is it to support bandits and assassins and vampires who suck the blood of the people that you hire your expensive legislators to make laws contrary to your own interests? Are you a civilized people or are you barbarous? Answer at once.

The Cosacks whom your master sends to the Mexican frontier are plunging you in disgrace. Yes, they are plunging you in disgrace. Have you not read the orders sent to Simon Berthold by Conrad Babcock, captain of U. S. cavalry troops at Calexico, which order states that all insurgents, armed or unarmed, crossing the line from Mexico will be arrested and held, also that insurgents may not even buy Provisions in the United States?

Do you dare to say that is just? Do you even dare to say that it is legal? You know that both law and justice have been given a slap in the face.

Neither just nor legal, it is then simply contrary to all law. By what right are Mexican revolutionists prevented from crossing the line to buy food? Don't you see in all that stam- pyle the desire which your master Taft has for his pal Porfirio Diaz to continue to oppress the Mexican people? But you know well enough that Taft is not responsible. Taft is the instrument of those millionaires before whose grandeur you stand with open mouths. They are Morgan, Rockefeller, all those great men who have their dens in Wall Street, those who command Taft to commit those barbarities.

Is it not distressing that you who have so many schools, that you who know how to read and write have not yet found out that the rich are your worst enemies?

The rich of your country are promising you. A telegram has been circulated abroad saying that the United States government wishes to intervene in Mexican affairs, because the revolution is not strong enough to overthrow the assassin Porfirio Diaz. They are tricking you, innocent people. If the United States wishes to intervene in Mexican affairs it is because Diaz has not been able to suppress the revolutionary movement, and as it knows that this movement will put an end to the privileges of Capital, it wishes to give its aid to the despot of Mexico. And a war of conquest is the idea which is at the bottom of all this; a war of conquest in which will perish the best of your sons, the youngest and the strongest, because we Mexicans are not going to remain still with our arms crossed. We Mexicans will defend ourselves as best we know how, ter, a war of extermination, without pity, without pardon. The worst mortality, without pardon. The worst mortality that can be chosen for a campaign of conquest is that in which the people on whom an attempt will be made to conquer are in a war against their oppressors.

Suppose that your masters should succeed in crushing the Mexican people, a thing which will not happen, I assure you, because the Mexicans know how to fight in circumstances such as no other soldier in the world can do; suppose, I say, that we Mexicans are crushed, what are you going to gain by that crazy enterprise?

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With one year's subscription to Regeneracion. The English page of this paper is to be made much more interesting than ever before. Regeneracion is the only paper that tells in English the true story of the progress of the Mexican revolution. "Barbarous Mexico" is the only book that tells the truth about Mexican slavery and the political partnership between American capital and Diaz which has made it possible.

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You will be as much a wage slave as you are now, with the difference that your chains will bear harder on you than they do now, because your masters will be more powerful, for wars of conquest are made only for the benefit of the rich. Bear in mind that the American millionaires do not want to have the Mexican proletarian freed, because they find in Mexico a country in which they may pay a few cents a day to the workers and treat them as beasts of burden. The Liberal revolution desires to emancipate the Mexican worker, and that is not agreeable to the masters. The Liberal revolution also wishes to give the land to the people, and that also is as little agreeable to your masters, because then there will be no men to work for the gain of the masters, whether they be Mexican, American or any other nationality.

Awake, American people. Understand at last that your rulers are like all the rulers of the world; the gendarmes of the capitalists.

Awake and go out and meet your bold petty officials, and prevent them from compromising you, from covering you with shame, for it is shameful for you to pay soldiers and functionaries that they may all a foreign despot in holding in servitude an entire people.

If you do not do this, aside from being barbarous, your inaction will serve only to rivet your chains.

FEDERALS SUFFER TORTURES

The eyes of all classes of men are becoming opened more and more to the barbarities of the Mexican government. Chas. E. Crouch, attorney at law, was at Mexicali at the time of the battle and carried away some vivid impressions, which appeared in print in the Los Angeles Express of Feb. 21. Among other things he says:

"I had gone to Mexicali without any opinions formed, but when I saw one of the dead federals, with only sandals on and with one piece of clothing, about as thin as cheesecloth, I felt that the insurgents must have good cause for revolting. The federals had to march over snow and ice to get to Mexicali and they must have suffered tortures."

Thus brutally does the Mexican government treat the very props that sustain it. The foundations are rotted; the edifice totters. It is soon to fall.

NO MORE MUCKRAKING

Morgan has made up his mind that no such series of articles as "Barbarous Mexico," for instance, shall appear again to deal a powerful blow to his interests. He has set out on a definite campaign of magazine muzzling, and The American, as we have stated before, has been one of those which have already fallen into his hands. That Morgan's influence over the future policy of the magazine will be very sweeping, is made clear by the following interview which the New York Press recently had with one of the former owners. This party says:

"Of this important fact you may be sure. The American will do no more muckraking. That era is past. The writers on the magazine may fondly hope that they will remain free in their investigations and their writing, but they soon will learn that they are working for J. P. Morgan, who will not have muckraking and wholesale attacks on capital."

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