

Regeneracion.

Published every Saturday at 914 Boston St., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone: Home A 1360. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 3 months, 50c; 6 months, \$1.10; 1 year, \$2.00; Single copy, 5c; in bundles, 3c per copy.

No. 110. Saturday, October 5, 1912.

Could the Leopard Change his Spots?

"The Coming Nation" of September 21 has a full page cartoon in which Roosevelt is depicted as stealing from the Socialist premises a number of paper rolls, labelled "temporary relief measures," "laws to benefit labor" and "immediate demands."

As Roosevelt is not really God Almighty he cannot be expected to educate the Socialists, who, in spite of constantly repeated experiences, go on making the same mistake and more of it. First it was the Populists who had stolen their thunder, then it was Bryan, then it was Roosevelt, and tomorrow it will be some other political adventurer against whom they will be putting up this state old wine.

In reality the entire cartoon is a lie, because Roosevelt has stolen not only the Socialists' palliatives but their whole philosophy and system; stolen it wholesale and with a boldness to which they are incapable of rising.

Nevertheless, it is in its concessions to the great religious organizations, and especially the Roman Catholic Church, that modern Socialism has shown its most degraded front; degraded because the concessions are plainly hypocritical and granted to powers that every Socialist recognizes as the bitterest enemies of progress.

Rome is Authority; the pith and marrow of despotic Caesarism, and you can make of her nothing else. You can make nothing of the great Protestant Revolution but a struggle by those who panted for individual liberty against authority that proposed to drown them in seas of blood.

thereby entitled to lay down the law to all mankind. You can sit under the most distinguished Roman Catholic prelates and they will preach to you about the Kingdom of Christ, and drive it into you that "a kingdom was his plan." You can examine all the complex machinery, elaborated through centuries, and you will find it all—the confessions, the penances, the indulgences and a hundred other fantastic features—all based on the principle of unquestioning obedience to authority.

All these fundamental questions are still unsettled, because we permit ourselves to be hoodwinked by compromisers who try to harmonize the impossible and make liberty and authority lie in the same bed. It cannot be done, and the quarrel crops up continually, as it now is cropping up in Ireland. Home Rule! Home Rule is a magnificent ideal, for Home Rule means that we should govern ourselves, allowing no more infallible Popes, or political or industrial autocrats, to tell us what we must and must not do.

What is the matter with our modern civilization? How comes it that the whole world is today a warring camp, in which the pitched battles of industry—with its factories, its slums, its red light districts, its jails and lunatic asylums—show a bloodier record than any charged to the account of the Napoleons of the battle field? Simply because, for the first time in history, we are ignoring the fact that individual life has rights which it must and will assert.

From its very inception the dominant idea in this country has been that the government would take care of the masses; a theory swallowed with childish credulity by a people that supposed it had a government that represented it. That has been the theory, but the practice has been that those in power have made their allies with and helped the powerful, granting them special privileges at the expense of the mass which idiotically looked to them for protection.

Facts do the final talking, and the facts in this case are now so well established that no blatherskite can get away with them. I do not believe that on any spot of earth any class of men is so universally distrusted today as are the politicians in these United States. Therefore the farce is drawing to a close, and the discredited idolaters of government are about to make way for those who bid the individual distrust his would-be guardians and rely solely on his own hand and brain.

soil, as the Mexicans are claiming it. To do this he must insist that the dead shall not be allowed to create a special class entitled to levy tribute, for all time to come, upon the living. To do this he must insist that equality of economic opportunity shall be made a fact instead of a nauseating hypocrisy, and that all this business of giving special privileges to some at the expense of others must be sent to that Hades where it belongs. This is the Anarchist, or Individualist, program—sensible people will care nothing about names—and it is the program that is about to have the floor. It is the only program that makes for permanent peace, because it is only when all have their individual rights that harmony can prevail and true co-operation be born into the world.

By private letter received from Mrs. Caminita we learn that her husband, Ludovico, formerly editor of the Italian section of "Regeneracion" and before that of other well known revolutionary papers, has been once more arrested. This alleged offense is the having drawn, for "La Libreria Sociologica," a cartoon condemnatory of the war being waged by Italy against Turkey. Gallo, the manager of the paper, also has been arrested, and bail for each has been placed at \$2000.

"FORWARDS" SPEAKS OUT. "Vorwärts," official organ of the Progressive German workmen's organizations and unions of the Pacific Coast, devotes a four-column, front-page article to "The Revolutionary uprising of the peasantry in Mexico and America's helplessness."

MUST GO DEEPER. Jailing at Willimatic, Ct., the Democratic candidate for President, Woodrow Wilson, made a brief speech, in which he said: "As I stand in this particular place I cannot but think of the absentee landlords who own the thread industry and do not live here; because, of course, one of the difficulties of our whole political arrangement in the United States is that the people who run us don't have anything to do with us."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT. In compliance with section 467 1/2 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, as amended by Act of August 24, 1912, "Regeneracion" publishes her details of its statement, filed October 1, in duplicate, with the postmaster of Los Angeles, and sworn to before Cleveland Schultz, a notary public. The statement shows that A. L. Figueroa is the editor and publisher, Rafael Palacios the managing editor and Manuel G. Garza the business manager; that the paper is not owned by a corporation, and that there are no bondholders, mortgagees or holders of any securities. The circulation is given as 15,000.

SEND US NAMES. You can assist greatly by sending us the names and addresses of those to whom it may be worth while to mail sample papers and other propaganda matter.

Intervention Talk Keeps Public Guessing

Washington, Sept. 10.—The American state department was denounced as a "Creature of Wall Street conspirators and financial pirates in Mexico" today by Juan Pedro Didapp, Washington representative of the Mexican revolutionists. He formally protested against the United States government aid to the Mexican government in its campaign against the rebels.

Perhaps one of the most significant items from the hundreds telegraphed respecting the Mexican Revolution during the past week is a despatch dated Washington, Oct. 2, and stating that Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of the former president, has joined the revolution and is serving with Aguilar, who was until recently federal commander of the Southern provinces and is now at the head of a rebel force in the State of Veracruz.

Nothing has ever appeared more singular to us than the rarity of radicals in the medical profession; for assuredly doctors, more than any other class of men, are brought face to face with the terrific life toll that our existing system exacts unceasingly. It is true that they have done splendid work in the field of criminology, and that they contribute an immense amount of material which reformers utilize in their crusades against drink, the social evil, tenement house overcrowding, and similar startling effects of the one great monopolistic cause.

There appears to be no doubt that one of the three Americans killed by Mexican Revolutionists at the San Juan de Michis ranch, Durango, was the American vice-consul to Durango, and that is being played up diligently in certain quarters as calling for immediate intervention. The senatorial sub-committee that has been at work in Los Angeles, probing into the extent to which the Revolution has been assisted from this side of the border, continued to the last secretive and non-committal.

It may well be that Dr. Hill has never attended a revolutionary meeting, but men who think such thoughts are crying "Hail to the Revolution!" as fervently as any of us. The numbers of such men are increasing prodigiously. If only they can preserve themselves from being side-tracked by political Socialism, as so many professional men and women unfortunately are!

through the reports of its secret service men. Senator Smith, of the senatorial investigating committee, while refusing to give any hint as to the general findings of the committee, has stated that far fewer Americans have taken part in the present revolution than in that which hoisted Madero into power, and that El Paso, and not Los Angeles, has been the chief shipping point for arms and ammunition.

Raiding in the North. American papers have reported continuous raiding of American camps and ranches in the Northern States. One notice in particular that of William Orr, a railroad contractor, in the Casa Grandes district. He is said to have been compelled to hand over his pay roll of \$14,000, equipment valued at \$12,000 and \$10,000 in commissary supplies. Federal and rebel soldiers were reported as fraternizing freely, the former making not the slightest effort to check the raids.

Apopsis of the recent legislative decree declaring that henceforth Mexicans must wear trousers, Barnett of the "Los Angeles Tribune" had an admirable cartoon, in which Plutocracy, wielding the stick of intervention, is attempting to force Mexico into the objectionable garments, labelled "trust rule."

Our remarks as to the apparent activity of the Zapatistas in territory near the capital appear to receive confirmation from the two following telegrams given in the "Times" of October 3, the day we go to press: Eagle Pass, Tex., Oct. 2.—According to reports which reached here today, 205 men were killed in a battle Monday morning between Mexican rebels and Federal troops at Aura Pass, not far from Mimblova, Mex.

Seven Federal officers were reported killed. About 500 men took part on each side, the Federals being under the command of Gen. Blanquet. Federal reinforcements last night drove back the rebels from the pass and they took to the mountains. Washington, Oct. 2.—The Mexican government apparently is making no secret of the fact that it is negotiating with Zapata for peace, according to reports to the State Department.

COMMERCIALISM'S CURSE. Nothing has ever appeared more singular to us than the rarity of radicals in the medical profession; for assuredly doctors, more than any other class of men, are brought face to face with the terrific life toll that our existing system exacts unceasingly. It is true that they have done splendid work in the field of criminology, and that they contribute an immense amount of material which reformers utilize in their crusades against drink, the social evil, tenement house overcrowding, and similar startling effects of the one great monopolistic cause.

It seems to me as if the world is conducted as if ten men were on an island—a microcosm—and five sought for the necessities of life, hunted for food, built shelters and fires, and made clothes of skins, while the other five, strong necklaces of shells, made loin cloths of butterfly wings, gambled with knucklebones, drew comic pictures in the sand, or carved out of clay frightening demons, and so beguiled from the first five the larger share of their wealth. In this land of factories, while the many are confined to mean streets and wretched houses, possessing no sufficiency of baths and clean clothing, and are ill fed, they work all day long, not to fashion for themselves better houses and clothing, but to make those unnecessary such as the fluff of women's apparel and a thousand trifles which relieve the monotony of the idle and bemoan their minds.

It may well be that Dr. Hill has never attended a revolutionary meeting, but men who think such thoughts are crying "Hail to the Revolution!" as fervently as any of us. The numbers of such men are increasing prodigiously. If only they can preserve themselves from being side-tracked by political Socialism, as so many professional men and women unfortunately are!

Racial Prejudice Plutocracy's Big Card

At this moment the United States bourgeois press is threatening the Mexican Revolutionists with a campaign of the most infamous character, for it is working up race hatred and getting on the cowboys to direct intervention, with the object of killing the revolution. On the other hand, the New York and Washington press is declaring that Taft's attitude toward Mexico is the one most appropriate to the circumstances, and that, on the whole, intervention is not likely; but it adds that "if action in Mexico is to be taken it should be that of annexation." This, it says, lies within the power of Congress. Thus, while capitalism is calculating on turning Mexico into a second Porto Rico, the Texas press is exciting the passions of the cowboys—those Northern savages—with a view to hurling them against the Mexican Revolutionists; in order that, as it says, they may defend the honor of Americans outraged by the revolutionists in Chihuahua and Sonora. All this because the rebels have been loyal to their program, have expropriated certain haciendas belonging to the Yankees and disarmed certain Mormon colonies, compelling the members to leave Mexico. In this they have acted quite rightly, for it is admitted that these Mormons are upholders of the government and that to them was due the failure of the late revolution. It must not be forgotten that during the dictatorship of Diaz they were the amateur police and handed over more than one comrade to the Porfirian jails; inspired doubtless by their great national heroes, Pinkerton & Co.

To do Madero's Work. The American army, or the volunteer cowboy bands, will go into Mexico only to do what Madero and his myrmidons have been unable to accomplish; to restore the law which protects the capitalist system. They will go there to reduce to subjection the millions of proletarians who are struggling for their economic emancipation. Therefore they will go there to perpetrate the slavery of the work-class.

Here it is useless for us to speak of the reception that the revolutionists are preparing for this army and for those cowboys. They will get the reception they deserve. It is true that in the event of American intervention the revolutionary movement will be seriously menaced, and it is the duty of the workmen in the United States to put a stop to that ignominy. It would be well if, from this moment, our comrades who live in the United States were to prepare the ground for an insurrection in case intervention comes, thus carrying the war for the emancipation of the proletariat across the Rio Grande, and bringing within the embrace of the social revolution the two most important countries on the continent.

Furthermore, it would be well if the American workers were themselves to cut out some work for and cause trouble to the Yankee plutocracy, thereby forcing it to occupy itself less with what is going on across the frontier. But for that plutocracy Madero would have been vanquished long ago, for it is that plutocracy which has been stopping the importation of arms into Mexico while permitting Mexican officials to pass over its own territory for the purpose of hemming in the Revolutionists who were fighting in Lower California. It is that plutocracy which has caused the imprisonment of dozens of good comrades, and rained years of jail sentences on the best writers who round him sorts of wonders after his triumph. But his play has been unmasked, and it is to be hoped that those among his following who are sincere will leave him without delay and join the revolutionists.

Zapata, another of the rebel chiefs who does not belong to the Mexican Liberal Party, but whose conduct hitherto has been frankly revolutionary, is continuing his exploits in the Matamoros district. The town of Actopan was taken and sacked, the rebels burned everything they found in the municipal, judiciary and treasury archives, and they even destroyed the seals used for official correspondence. One could fill columns with the relation of engagements between Revolutionists and Federals. Petty skirmishes, ambushes, and encounters succeed one another uninterruptedly, but it is a settled fact that the Mexican Revolution is a Social Revolution, and all the rebels' action prove it.

What will be the attitude of the United States. Many Yankee capitalists possess great properties in Mexico, and it is evident that their properties will not be respected by the Revolutionists any more than are those of Mexican capitalists. Already Salazar, a rebel leader, in a speech delivered at Pearson, has said: "Americans have no business in Mexico and the sooner they get out the better it will be. American intervention does not trouble me, and if its fact of our appropriating American arms and ammunition should prove intervention it will be well received." As yet the United States has not decided to intervene, but one can foresee that it will if the Mexican Revolution should assume disquieting proportions. What then should be our attitude? (Translated from "Les Temps Nouveaux," Paris.)

he will favor small properties. Small properties! For long past it has been known that instead of relieving the peasant's precarious situation they only make it worse. How is the small proprietor to find the means of getting the machinery necessary to make the most out of his land, and how is he to struggle against the large proprietor? Being unable to buy machinery he must work animals whom he has to feed. Then bills fall due and a mortgage must be made; later new loans increase the debt and the day comes when, because the interest to be paid exceeds the profit, the property must be sold. What has become of small properties in Russia since the Douma resolved on the dissolution of the "Mir"?

The revolution pursues its course. At various points throughout the country the revolutionary and the federal forces come into collision, with fluctuations more or less pronounced. Wherever they succeed in penetrating the Revolutionists, faithful to the program, appropriate the land, and in many places they have been veritable appropriators.

In the midst of the storm the Madero government convokes the Mexican people to elections for the legislature and judiciary. These elections, this exercise of the right to vote which was the one conquest of the Madero Revolution—have revealed clearly all the system's faults. The impositions, abuses and frauds inherent in the suffrage were so evident that even the United States capitalist press had to admit that the first elections in Mexico were the greatest frauds they had ever known. Persons unknown, or unpopular, were elected. In Mexico City itself lackeys wearing the Madero livery were imposed on the people; for example, Carlos Treku (those of government employes) the Conservative Party's candidate. That party has just been resuscitated, and its candidate obtained all the votes of the seminarists, clergy and sacristans in the capital.

Better Than Voting. And the people? The people, the real people, the workers, abstain from voting and by their abstention show clearly that they expect nothing from the politicians. Moreover, the very day of the elections the revolutionists put to rout a federal corps; something assuredly worth more than a victory at the ballot box.

It is difficult to state exactly how things are going at the present moment. Throughout the country there are small groups which take the offensive one minute and disperse the next, according to how things go. Therein lies their strength, for the Madero troops are harassed by the "guerrillas" and know not from what quarter the enemy will come, while that enemy, always on the watch, swoops down on them unexpectedly and retires with its booty. Now it is a town that is attacked, just when it expects it least. The garrison is driven back or put to flight; the chiefs of police or others in authority are executed; the archives and other administrative papers are burned, and when an army corps comes to chastise the rebels they are gone and far away.

The movement tends to become general, which is not tranquilizing for Madero. Apart from the Revolutionists who are out into execution a program that is purely communist and social in its character, there are here and there army leaders, captains or simple adventurers who take up arms and attack the Madero troops without having in view any other end than that of seizing the presidency of the Republic and displacing Madero. Such, for example, is Pascual Orozco, who has gathered round him many men by promising them all sorts of wonders after his triumph. But his play has been unmasked, and it is to be hoped that those among his following who are sincere will leave him without delay and join the revolutionists.

Zapata, another of the rebel chiefs who does not belong to the Mexican Liberal Party, but whose conduct hitherto has been frankly revolutionary, is continuing his exploits in the Matamoros district. The town of Actopan was taken and sacked, the rebels burned everything they found in the municipal, judiciary and treasury archives, and they even destroyed the seals used for official correspondence. One could fill columns with the relation of engagements between Revolutionists and Federals. Petty skirmishes, ambushes, and encounters succeed one another uninterruptedly, but it is a settled fact that the Mexican Revolution is a Social Revolution, and all the rebels' action prove it.

What will be the attitude of the United States. Many Yankee capitalists possess great properties in Mexico, and it is evident that their properties will not be respected by the Revolutionists any more than are those of Mexican capitalists. Already Salazar, a rebel leader, in a speech delivered at Pearson, has said: "Americans have no business in Mexico and the sooner they get out the better it will be. American intervention does not trouble me, and if its fact of our appropriating American arms and ammunition should prove intervention it will be well received." As yet the United States has not decided to intervene, but one can foresee that it will if the Mexican Revolution should assume disquieting proportions. What then should be our attitude? (Translated from "Les Temps Nouveaux," Paris.)

"The general welfare may exist abroad while I must lie like a hushed dog. The State may be in splendor while I starve." (Stürmer.)

Debs' treachery to the Mexican Revolution—the cold, calculating, treachery of a political Pope more to raise doubts as to the good faith of the Socialist Party than all of other history. The strokes of all other politicians most pride themselves usually prove to be their most colossal blunders.