

Regeneracion.

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The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says in a mildly surprised manner that the revolution in Mexico is a serious affair after all. Well, I guess yes.

The Mexican Federal Army is so badly in need of recruits that after impressing all the men it could lay hands on it even went after the Mormon colonists. Shall the women be next?

Dictator Dick, alias Forris the Fearless, will only wait a little while before starting out on that filibustering expedition to take Lower California. He'll probably get Diaz to sell and sell cheap. But will Diaz be able to deliver the goods? We think not.

If you love slavery and despotism and hate the principles for which your fathers fought in '76, be silent now while the United States government permits Mexican troops to pass over American soil to crush the revolution.

Take advantage of our special offer and send a four months' subscription for fifty cents to your friends. Or we will send you "Regeneracion" for six months with "Barbarous Mexico" for \$1.50, the price of the book. Or "Regeneracion" for a year, with the book "Barbarous Mexico" for \$2.00.

It is now a widely published fact that the American Magazine is owned outright by J. Pierpont Morgan. So that is the origin of the "skillfully applied influence" which caused the editors to break their promises to the public and cut short "Barbarous Mexico" ere the most important half of the terrible story was told.

General Bernardo Reyes, by his profound study of the military systems of Europe, has discovered one colossal fact—that the one thing Mexico needs is compulsory military service. He would have everyone serve in the army in time of war but himself; he will only serve in time of peace. When trouble comes he will cling to the shores of Europe—and discover the needs of Mexico from afar in safe seclusion.

Mr. Otto Braniff, a prominent resident of Mexico, in a pamphlet on the Mexican penn, says that the one remedy for the latter's wretched condition, moral and material, is to give him some object to live for, a share in the crop, for example. Unwittingly or not, Mr. Braniff has struck at the root of the whole economic problem. When the worker knows that the last drop of energy in his body is being drained out for another's gain, what wonder that he grows listless, depressed, even degraded? Give him a patch of ground of his own and a chance to work it, and life holds an interest for him, home attains a meaning, and he feels himself an entity, an individual, not merely a dull beast of burden, and is far more inclined to desire and seek for self-improvement.

We have not heard that Senator elect Works has made any protest to his friend the Governor in regard to the outrages committed by Sheriff Meadows of Imperial county against Mexican revolutionists. We are quite sure now that nothing can be expected from this quarter. For months Works has been posing as a progressive, an insurgent, even in some respects a radical. Still assuming this pose, he was made United States Senator. No sooner was the office safe in his hands than he proceeded to "react." He now stands against the recall of the judiciary, and calls it "reform running mad." He, who once denounced so boldly the persecution of Mexican refugees in the United States, is silent now in the face of the most flagrant conduct of this country against Mexican insurgents. Ah,

well, it's the same old story. Once more have the people been betrayed.

In Cananea five hundred soldiers were recently impressed into the army, but the government was so afraid of them that it ordered them to be drilled without arms. When a government stands in fear of its own soldiery, the very backbone of autocracy, it is a sure sign that its foundations have been built upon sand, and that sooner or later the surging tide of a people's hatred will wash it away into the sea of oblivion.

Red Cross of Mexico Fails to Act

The Mexican Red Cross Society is a curious thing. In spite of the fact that already there have been five times as many men killed in the revolution as in the whole Spanish-American war, this society has not taken the field.

It is a significant fact that one of the controlling members of the Mexican Red Cross Society is Mrs. Luz González Cosío de Lopez, daughter of the minister of war, who is, of course, one of the leading henchmen of Diaz. In answer to the pressing criticism brought to bear upon the organization for its failure to act, this lady "explains" why, in the Mexican Herald of February 7.

She has many excuses. One is that the society is yet young and has not an elaborate equipment. And yet the society was not too young to attend the unfortunate victims of the Monterey flood a year ago. The lady says that "there have been so few fatalities among the federal forces." But it is an authenticated fact that in the hospitals of the city of Chihuahua alone there were 1000 wounded federals. Another reason she gives is that the cause of the insurgents has enlisted so little sympathy. Yet an estimate by a prominent Mexican in a recent interview states that nine-tenths of the people of Mexico are against Diaz.

The argument of the lady was so evidently an attempt to sidestep the issue that it aroused the indignation of a student of the medical school, who hastened to reply in the columns of the Mexican Herald. This man wants to know if the Mexican Red Cross Society is a government institution or an independent charitable institution. He states his idea of what is popularly supposed to be the mission of the society, saying:

"Its mission is to relieve the 'ay' of anguish which falls from the lips of federal soldiers and the hopeless 'ay' which breaks from the breast of the rebel with equal solitude. Therefore I cannot understand your statement in which you say that the members of the Red Cross Society are ready to go to the place of action whenever the government shall need their services.

"This part of the interview gives one to understand clearly that the Red Cross Society will only take part in behalf of the federal soldiers and not when the necessity of our brothers in the campaign demands it. I also understand that it would not help the rebels."

Despotism corrupts everything. It will make even the most noble and revered institutions serve its own ends.

AIDING DIAZ

The people of the United States will protest vigorously against the government giving Diaz permission to transport federal troops on railroads in this country, in their efforts to get around the insurgents. That would be active aid against the revolutionists, who, millions of people think, are struggling for greater liberty for the Mexican people and against despotic rule. It would not be a violation of international law, in a technical case, as the insurgents do not possess the status of belligerents, because no foreign government has granted it to them. But it would be a violation of the spirit of it.

This belligerent status is only a technical matter, and is determined by each government for itself. Belligerency is recognized or not recognized, according to the degree of sympathy the government has with either side. Officially, our government has appeared to lean towards Diaz. The body of the American people seem to lean the other way. Any such act as permitting the Diaz troops to use American railroads, while denying the insurgents equal favors, would not be a popular one, and for that reason is not likely to be made. The force of popular opinion has been too plainly demonstrated of late.—Woman's National Daily.

Uncle Sam Serves Diaz

The United States government has entered upon a definite and vigorous campaign to perpetuate the slavery and tyranny of Mexico. There is no denying it now; the facts stand out in the light, naked and hideous, for all to see and judge for themselves. And as each one judges, let him remember just this, that a blow at the glorious young spirit of liberty which is rising in Mexico today is a blow at the heart of our own republic, that as capital makes a tool of our machinery of state to abort embryonic democracy in our neighbor, so will it use that tool more cleverly against ourselves, that if this government succeeds in carrying out the policy of lending aid to the tyrant and throttling liberty there, and the people of this country stand like oxen and let it go on, so shall the yoke bear harder upon our own necks, so shall the iron heel crush down on us with mightier force. The passivity of a people shall work its own damnation.

The culmination of the whole federal policy up to date came on February 14, when the state department at Washington gave permission for the passage through American territory of Mexican soldiers. The press dispatch says that "the guards will be gathered in Lower California, and it is desired to send them across the line by way of Yuma, Arizona, entering Mexican territory near Mexicali," which is, of course, in the hands of the insurgents. The pretense of the United States is that they shall protect the dike being constructed to control the Colorado river. That pretense is absurd. The dike has not been threatened and does not interest the insurgents. The real purpose is almost too apparent for mention,—to aid in the slaughter of the brave men who are fighting for the liberty of their country down there in Mexicali.

The very latest report, dated February 16, says that five hundred Mexican troops are coming over the Southern Pacific from Juarez, over American soil, to crush the victorious rebels of Mexicali. This was published in the Los Angeles Examiner of February 17.

PLAN TO STARVE REBELS.

But this is not all. If it were, we might regard it as a hideous official blunder. There is more—much more. First, there is the amazing edict which was sent on February 1, by Captain C. S. Babcock, in command of U. S. cavalry troops at Calexico to Simon Berthold, second in command of the insurgents at Mexicali. The purpose of this order is for the United States to deliberately starve the insurgents to death. Read it:

"United States Troops, Calexico, Cal., Feb. 11, 1911. "Mr. Berthold, Commanding Insurgent Forces, Mexicali.

"Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that my commanding officer has ordered me by telegraph to enforce the following:

"1. No American or Mexican insurgent will be permitted to pass the border between the United States and Mexico, either armed or unarmed.

"2. The insurgents will not be permitted to purchase any arms or supplies of any kind in the United States.

"3. Any insurgent crossing the border will be taken into custody and disarmed.

"4. Copy of telegram from Gen. Bliss enclosed. I shall enforce the provisions of this telegram very strictly.

"Very respectfully, "CONRAD S. BABCOCK, "Captain First Cavalry, Commanding."

The following is the copy of the telegram enclosed:

"H. D., San Francisco, Cal. 2-11-11. "Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, Commanding U. S. Troops, Calexico, Cal.

"Replying to your telegram of this date, all members of insurgent forces, American or Mexican, armed or unarmed, crossing into U. S. territory, will be taken into custody and report at once made to civil authorities, whom you will aid, if necessary, in retaining such insurgents in custody. Full report will at once be made to these headquarters. Insurgents must not be permitted to secure supplies or arms from U. S. side of border or cross into U. S. territory, except to seek asylum, when they will be disarmed and retained in custody. (Signed) LADD, "Adjutant General."

Which all means, as you may readily see, that the United States has entered into a conspiracy to kill those patriots of Mexicali. What part of the neutrality laws is broken by an unarmed man carrying a sack of provisions from Calexico to Mexicali it would be interesting to

bear these army minions explain. There is no explanation, but one, that the agents of Diaz and the powers of capital and government have held a mighty serious conference at Washington and have decided to crush the rebellion by any means whatever, however foul they may be.

The next thing which shows up the attitude of the United States toward this revolution and our government's active support of Diaz is the fact that warrants were issued on February 13 for the arrest of Francisco Madero, chief launcher of the revolution, and Abraham Gonzalez, provisional Maderist governor of the state of Chihuahua, on the charge of violating the neutrality laws. More, on February 12 Manuel Castillas, chief of a band of revolutionists, was captured by American soldiers at Ysleta in Texas and charged with violating the neutrality laws simply because he was carrying his rifle with him from the American side to the Mexican side. He is still held.

Many more things of such nature have happened very recently, but I can only state a few. The Mexican Herald of Feb. 9 says:

"United States troops captured six insurgents and a wagonload of provisions near the El Paso smelter this morning, and are now holding them at the El Paso custom house.

"The insurgent leader, Jose Perfecto Lomell, who commanded at the battle at Ojinaga, was among the prisoners taken when the United States troops captured the provision wagon this morning.

"Nine armed insurgents were arrested at Pelea, N. M."

It seems now to be a violation of the neutrality laws to appear on the streets with a wagonload of provisions. Grocery delivery men and vegetable peddlers beware! "BARBAROUS UNITED STATES."

A dispatch from Whipple, Arizona, on January 28, says that Lieut. Robinson arrested a woman in Nogales, Arizona, on request of the Mexican consul. The woman is charged with making an incendiary speech against the Mexican government. Free speech in this country? We'll be outdoing "barbarous Mexico" next.

A report dated Feb. 14 comes to Douglas, Arizona, saying that seven rebels (named bandits by the report) were arrested by federal troops of Mexico at Fronteras, thirty miles south of the line. It was given out by the federals that they would be lined up against a wall and shot. But the significant part of the story is this: that the United States soldiers kept a specially strict watch on that occasion on request of a special representative of the Diaz government, so that no party of rescuers might go and save these patriots from butchery.

To cite another instance, an Associated Press dispatch of Feb. 15 says:

"Four express wagons, loaded with arms and ammunition, were captured today by United States troops, while attempting to cross the river near Falsens, east of this city. Eight Mexicans and two Americans accompanying the wagons were arrested. The Mexicans were brought to El Paso and jailed on charges of violating the neutrality law. The Americans escaped."

As we have shown more than once before in these columns, it is no crime to send arms from here into another country. That it is not illegal was ruled not long ago in the case of a Central American country. Besides other reasons have been quoted before, showing that it was not illegal. I repeat this from the Mexican Herald, quoted in this paper before:

"But it seems to us that, in the concrete case of arms and ammunition as such, it is the Mexican authorities that must be on the alert to prevent their illegal introduction into the territory of the Republic, as on American soil such shipments cannot legally be stopped or interfered with. We would refer, in particular, to the Washington Treaty of 1871 and Sections 5281-5291 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."

I could go on for a long time to quote just such instances of the outrageous conduct of the United States in this revolution. But I shall only give one more, for the sake of the contrast it affords. It was printed in this paper about three weeks ago. "A Mexican revolutionist named Salazar Cantilles has been arrested by United States cavalrymen in Douglas, Arizona, for smuggling arms and ammunition across the border. He was taken before Judge Reyes of the municipal court, fined \$100, and sentenced to serve ten days in jail. After completing this term, it is said that he will be tried on a charge of violating the neutrality laws."

In the same issue of the paper which told of the arrest of Cantilles, the El Paso Herald of January 21, we find a news item saying that in Nogales, a Mexican town just across the Arizona border, the authorities feared that an attack was about to be made by revolutionists and messengers were hurriedly sent to the American side to purchase arms and ammunition for the volunteers to reinforce the troops at the garrison.

"In the latter instance, mark you, nobody was arrested for violating the neutrality laws, and nobody was fined \$100 and sent to jail, although the case is a parallel one with that cited above. Why should unfair discrimination be made by American officials against Mexican revolutionists? Why should they be punished for doing the very thing that those supporting the Diaz government are freely allowed to do?"

In regard to the whole matter, there is only one thing more that needs to be said. That is, how much longer are you Americans going to let this thing go on?

ETHEL D. TURNER.

Rebels Win at Mexicali

BETWEEN TWENTY AND THIRTY FEDERALS, INCLUDING COLONEL VEGA, ARE REPORTED KILLED, IN AN ATTACK OF THE FEDERALS ON THE BORDER TOWN. INSURGENTS SHOW COOLNESS AND BRAVERY. ACTIVITY THROUGHOUT MEXICO.

The revolutionists of Mexico have had their first engagement and have come out victors. On the afternoon of Feb. 15, while the insurgents were in that town, having recently returned from an unsuccessful hunt for federals in the mountains to the south, 110 soldiers under Colonel Vega attacked the town and were beaten back by the rebels. The federal loss is between twenty and thirty killed and wounded. Colonel Vega was reported killed. He was seen by several American eye witnesses to fall. The latest report says he was wounded in the neck and in the left side.

The insurgent loss is reported variously at two killed and one wounded, and five killed and three wounded.

The first indication that an attack was to be made was at 2:30 in the afternoon, when the federals attacked a band of insurgent scouts at Lee Little's Mexican ranch. Then the federals marched forward to within a mile of the line of the rebels, entrenched on the north bank of New River and Mexicali.

BRAVERY OF INSURGENTS.

The insurgents showed remarkable coolness and wisdom. They did not fire, as the federals had hoped, when the enemy was a mile away but waited till they appeared on the opposite bank. Then the firing became intense. Marshall Crane, a witness on the American side, said he counted seventeen federals fall.

The Associated Press report of Feb. 16 gives the following eloquent account of insurgent bravery:

"The heaviest firing was a quarter of a mile down the river from Mexicali, where the fighters were entrenched in the ravines. The insurgents invited the fire from the soldiers by holding their hats up with sticks to give the appearance of soldiers lying down. At this point, one insurgent was killed outright and two wounded. The insurgents carried the Red Cross flag to the bank and placed their wounded on stretchers and carried them to the international line, where they were received by American soldiers, and treated by army surgeons at the United States customhouse. One man was dead when brought in and the other dying.

"The fight was watched by hundreds of Americans from the house tops of Calexico. The actions of the insurgents could easily be observed, but the federals were well concealed in the brush.

FIVE MEXICANS DESERT.

"When the shooting was at its height five Mexican soldiers could be seen riding off to the north and striking in a straight line for the boundary monument. They deliberately crossed the boundary and awaited the arrival of United States cavalrymen sent out. When the soldiers arrived the Mexicans threw down their arms and declared they were through fighting and had enough. They were brought into Calexico and are held prisoners. It is reported that one of the deserters has acted as secretary for Gov. Vega. The City Hall at Calexico has been fitted up as a Red Cross hospital for

the care of the wounded.

"The insurgents are now said to number 300.

"During the engagement today those who had no guns took their places in the trenches alongside the armed. Several exposed themselves with the purpose of drawing the fire of the Federals."

At this writing the federals are camped behind a small hill, covered with mesquite, on the banks of New River, a mile southwest.

Ensenada, the principal town of Lower California, was left by Vega with only sixty federals to guard it. STRATEGY OF OROZCO.

It was a clever piece of strategy on the part of Orozco to draw practically all the big federal forces of Chihuahua up into Juarez, leaving the territory in the vicinity of Chihuahua, Guerrero and other important centers with very little defense or none at all. Orozco, if such is his plan (and the indications point that way) may now retrace his steps southward, blocking pursuit by the federals of Juarez by dynamiting bridges and tearing up tracks, or lying in ambush in the mountain passes waiting to trap the federal forces. The revolutionist forces have already started south.

The acuteness of the situation in Chihuahua grows. The following Associated Press dispatch of Feb. 15, gives a good idea of insurgent activities in that state.

"EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 15.—Mail advices to the Herald from Chihuahua, dated February 12, say fifty rebels rode into San Andres, fifty miles west of Chihuahua, Saturday, and took charge of the town. They carried extra arms for fifty additional men, and gained many recruits.

"The same advices say 125 rebels reached Madera on Saturday to meet 300 Pima Indians and Mexicans from Sonora, in order to move on Chihuahua.

"Passengers reaching Chihuahua from Coyame, northeast of there, report that on Saturday near Canyon de Tiburcios, there were more than 200 armed insurgents under command of Gen. Muniz, awaiting advices from Pascual Orozco to join him, while near Paso del Norte, Benito Cabecatas and Felipe Gomes were gathering a number of insurgents.

"Railroad men reaching Chihuahua from La Junta reported at least 1000 armed insurgents between the two points, their objective point being Chihuahua, the state capital. Mining men say that if the country is not cleared soon nearly every mine in western Chihuahua will have to close down."

REBELS SURROUND CHIHUAHUA.

Since evacuation by Navarro, the city of Chihuahua is left with an entirely insufficient force to protect it, and even the musicians have had to be pressed into guard duty. The report is that the city is already surrounded by rebels.

Later accounts of the battle of Mulato, which occurred last week, confirm the victory of the insurgents and report the federal losses as severe. The latter retreated toward Ojinaga. An Associated Press report of Feb. 15 says that the rebels captured seven wagon loads of provisions near Ojinaga. A report dated Feb. 13 says that Coyame, 35 miles from Ojinaga is surrounded by a band of insurgents under Emilio Salgado, who has demanded the surrender of the government stores and archives. Salgado could easily capture the place, but says he will give the garrison an opportunity to surrender in order to avoid the killing of any non-combatants.

Blanco, a revolutionist chief, has captured Buena Ventura, Galeana and Pearson on the Mexican Northwestern Railway.

WEST COAST ACTIVE

Rebels are very active in Sinaloa. In Sapotan, according to El Diario del Pacifico, they captured a number of arms. In Redeo then entered a dry goods store belonging to Miguel V. Laveaga, carrying away goods valued at several hundred dollars. At Chacala they secured \$600 from Andres Braganza, the tax collector, and \$900 from Albino Meza. At Gurrola they secured \$400 and a number of horses.

A band of revolutionists of Sinaloa have engaged the federals under General Diego Redo in battle near Tamazula. Thirty-five federals were killed.

In Velardeña, Durango, revolutionists seized 15,000 pesos, and a number of rifles. A runner from Carrizo, Durango to Culliacan, Sinaloa, reports that an insurgent force had taken the former town with no great resistance. Juan Banderas is in command of the rebels who were recruited in the mountain districts of Durango.

Private information comes to us that the rebels of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz are working together and that

practically all the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is in possession of the rebels. They plan to take the seaports of Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcas.

A rumor, published in the Mexican Herald, says that Rafael Tapia, chief of the revolutionists in Vera Cruz had received 7,000 rifles at a point near Minatitlan.

PUEBLA WORKERS RISE

In the early part of February, at "Los Molinos," the group of cotton factories in the district of Atlixco, Puebla, two hundred armed men presented themselves there, attacked a band of rurales, defeated them and took their guns and ammunition, and then went to the factory commissaries, and obtained 1900 pesos. They then went direct to Metepec where they were joined by the workers of two big factories there. The entire band then proceeded to Panzacola.

Cruelty of The Federals

Again and again the cruelty of Federal soldiers has provoked even the subsidized press of both countries to indignation, while the justice and humanity of the insurgents has extorted praise.

An Associated Press dispatch of Feb. 7, tells the horrible story printed below. The incident took place after the battle of Mulato, in which the federals suffered defeat. The blame for such occurrences should be placed where it rightfully belongs—upon the heads of the officers, for it is they who are responsible for the demoralization or otherwise of those in their command.

"Four old non-combatants were found in a farmhouse near Mulato, when the Federals first approached the town. One of them was 90 years old, another was blind and another crippled. All were white-haired. The insurgents found these old men with their hands tied behind their backs, lying riddled with bullets. Their heads crushed, and one was slashed across the face by a sabre.

A dramatic incident followed the discovery of the four murdered men. A Government soldier had been found lying wounded in the field. He had been cared for and fed. When the murdered men were found the insurgents made a rush for the plaza in Mulato to take revenge by killing this wounded soldier. In the crowd were a son and nephew of one of the aged victims. Like crazy men they ran yelling into the plaza and dragged the soldier into the street. Many argued against killing him, but others, maddened by the sight of the butchered old men, drew their pistols and declared they would kill any man that tried to stop them. At that moment, Ortega, the insurgent commander, rode into the plaza and called a halt.

"My children," he said, "I have had a home laid in ruins and a wife and babies driven naked and starving into the hills, but I am not yet ready to kill an unarmed, wounded man."

The mob's rage was quieted and only one man, the son of one of the victims, stepped forward to take the federal soldier's life. Ortega drew his pistol. "It would break my heart to have to kill a comrade," he said, "but we will not be murderers like the soldiers of Diaz."

The terrified wounded soldier was picked up, mumbled his thanks and removed to a shanty."

The Mexican minister of war has again given assurances that the insurrection is of no consequence and will soon be subdued. This must mean that more towns are soon to be surrendered to the insurgents.—Woman's National Daily.

Miguel Ahumada, acting governor of the state of Chihuahua, posted in Juarez on February 1, a manifesto begging the rebels to lay down their arms. He will forgive them, he says, for they know not what they do. Well, the rebels haven't yet been reported as coming on their knees begging for forgiveness.

The Mexico Society of New York, an incorporated organization whose purpose is to promote "better relations between the United States and Mexico," issued on February 9 a statement praising Diaz and denouncing the revolutionary leader Madero. This society is composed of "leading Americans." Strange, isn't it, that with a few exceptions "leading Americans" of today adore slavery and tyranny. Shades of Jefferson and Lincoln!

Demand Belligerence For Mexican Revolutionists!