

Regeneracion.

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Reaping the Whirlwind

"Lynched by Mexicans," we read in glaring headlines in the Los Angeles Record of Nov. 10th, giving account of alleged anti-American outbreaks in Mexico City. It is recorded that a young man was lynched and a child stoned to death. But quite significantly no names are given, thus reminding us of the so-called Canadian riots of a few years ago. Also then American sensationalism, coupled with sentimentalism, was worked by stories of the threatened life of American women and children. And Captain Rhysling led the American invading force to help bloody Izabal and "unscrupulous" Kosterlitzky to shoot down unarmed Mexican miners who had dared to think themselves of their manhood and to ask for living conditions.

In the same trick to be played again? Shall again a lie serve as pretext for invasion just like in Canada? Is it the prelude to a campaign of imperialist conquest, staged for the purpose to enlist American troops to fight Mexican tollers to serve land-grabbing American corporations in unholy alliance with the "extraneous oligarchy in power in Mexico?"

And yet could the Mexicans be blamed for rising in arms against us foreign invaders? What is really at the bottom of it all? We learn for the first time that on November 3d a white mob of Rock Spring, Texas, burned at the stake a Mexican, Antonio Rodriguez, the alleged slayer of a Mrs. Lem Henderson. Respectable lawbreakers, hardened by decades of negro burnings, have again gratified their lust for blood and contempt of the law by using as the target of their distracted instincts a Mexican, whom in their racial conceit they class even below the negro. There were no headlines then, "Lynched by Americans," such outbreaks of savagery rather being condoned in higher-up, and no attempt was made to bring the perpetrators of the act to justice.

Is it to be wondered at that the people of Mexico raise the voice of protest, that they tear to tatters the Stars and Stripes, when three years ago a drunken American railroad crew tied a Mexican flag to a dog's tail, chasing the frightened dog through the streets of a Mexican town? Suppose a Jap tried the trick with Old Glory in the streets of Los Angeles, what would happen? And yet the Mexicans are supposed and expected to submit to vile indignities and arrogant contempt of Americans in their own country. Whenever there are labor troubles in Central American republics, in Mexico, in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, there is generally some arrogant American engineer, manager or foreman at the bottom, whose order is disregarded for everything sacred to the sons of the land, and whose absolute lack of tact and decency exasperate the natives against the arrogant foreign snobs, who try to boss and run all the earth, though they cannot even run the affairs of their own country without revealing at every step deep-seated corruption, graft, and civic rottenness.

These lines of protesting indignation are not written by a Mexican. They are written by a man who, after his long stay in the country, has as much right to claim citizenship as any single one of the descendants of those foreigners who swept the native son off his land and who try to cheat and beat the last remnants of the aborigines out of their little reservations, quite in line with the methods recorded in Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson's terrific arraignment of this nation, "A Century of Dishonor."

Let us wait for the actual facts in the case across the border. Let us raise our protest to bring about the prosecution of our own law-breaking mobs of white savages. Let us call home our drummers of imperialism, our idle land-grabbers and schemers. And let us leave Mexico to the Mexicans to whom the land belongs by right. Let us keep our hands off. And if our leeches down there do behave like conceited, arrogant and ignorant barbarians in a conquered land, let them take their medicine, even if some of the innocent should have to suffer with the guilty. It will be a lesson to all to mind their own business.

A COMRADE.

The Prospective Intervention.

The old question of armed intervention in Mexico on the part of the United States government is growing of interest again with the factions of the revolutionary movement which becomes ever more visible through the rented cloak of Porfirian peace. With these growing interests and tendencies vary the opinions, the fears and the hopes based upon the so very much exploited possible intervention. The reigning oligarchy of Mexico desires an intervention and

is of the belief to be able to draw into the land the United States army in order to sustain in power the regime of Porfirio Diaz or of the successor chosen by the oligarchy. A part of the people, for sure, a small one, fears that intervention on account of the periodical admonitions of the dictator's press and of popular economists to consider gravely the American peril. Other few politicians, with the ambition to constitute themselves as an oligarchy in substitution of the one in power use the intervention cloud as their strongest argument against the idea of revolution so inconvenient for their projects and ambitions. But the large majority of the Mexican people, though in most of them predominates the firm belief in the infallible coming of such intervention, are ready and fully made up in their minds to offer resistance to the last ditch, they consider the intervention as an inevitable danger to be combated to victory or to defeat.

In the United States the government and the capitalists would rather impede the revolution than to venture an intervention, from which might rise disastrous complications for the imperialist policy. A war of extermination would have to be waged against Mexico. And who could calculate what such a procedure might call forth in all Latin America, or even within the territory of the United States? A part of the Yankees, the jingoists of professional patriotism, of a type of which there is no lack anywhere, are in favor of conquest by arms. They insist that to be so shot to be done a few cannon shots of bombardment of unprotected Mexican harbors. Two or three wholesale killings, called battles, in which the greater numbers coupled to superiority of war machinery give the palm of victory to Uncle Sam. A promise of the fleet all along the coasts of Mexico. A triumphal march across the country, and on the spot the submission of the vanquished and the new rule established. It is all so easy—said.

The sincerely candid yet rather superficial people are equally in favor of the idea of intervention, urged by the humanitarian purpose of doing away with the atrocities of the Porfirian tyranny, in the sincere belief that annexation would result for the good of the common people of Mexico in as far as the laws and liberties existing this side of the border would extend their blessings across the line to better the conditions in the southern sister republic. Yet the jingoists as well as the well meaning honest and sincere candid people are both very much mistaken. Neither is the conquest by arms, Mexico such an easy thing to accomplish nor would as will be seen from this article, an intervention actually benefit or improve the conditions of the oppressed.

A third element that might directly stand in the way of the imperialist policy of expansion of Wall street and the government of Washington is opposed to the idea of intervention. This element is composed of the Socialists, Anarchists, Unionists, and free thinkers and iconoclasts and agnostics of all denominations. To these is to be added the anti-imperialist league and the recently formed anti-intervention league which is rapidly taking definite form in all parts of this country with an ever-increasing host of upright and sincere men and women from all walks of life regardless of politics or religion. These all represent a vast sum of militant energies, all veterans in the respective camps of their chosen struggles, who as individuals as well as corporately can seriously counteract; if not even impede entirely any predatory actions against the Mexican people, that might be attempted from the White House and its satellites, the conquistador holders of vast concessions and monopolies.

As a matter of fact, as things actually stand, the intervention is not a sure but merely a possible danger; and from the future attitude of the above mentioned elements will largely depend the increase or the decrease of the menace of the problem rising before us in such shape today that we cannot disregard it.

The oligarchy enthroned in Mexico, with Diaz, Corral, Creel or whoever may be at the head, will directly, or indirectly, force the intervention of the government of Washington. These "scientific" Machiavellis of our days will with the least doubt play the double game, as done so frequently in the past, to make believe that the trouble is not caused at all by the tyrants of Mexico. But the government in Washington will be well on the lookout and consider very carefully its actions, weighing in the balance all the national and exterior factors, that might be liable to draw them into disaster instead of an easy victory and apogee of their policy of expansion.

But should after all the factors, which in these days loom up almost like formidable powers, become reduced to zero by some unforeseen circumstances; or should the proud conceit of some marquis of Uncle Sam grow into complete blindness and the armed intervention become an actual occurrence, it would have as a first result the immediate downfall of the oligarchs of Mexico, and a union of the toiling people, of the army and of the bourgeoisie to fight intended conquest in a body. A part of the army, an infinitesimal small part to that, may remain faithful to the government, but will be laid low before the soldiers of Uncle Sam could arrive to their aid. There will be no lack of leaders of peace advising the submission to the tyranny at home as the best means to stop the invader. But only few will listen to their siren songs in those days of the terrible effervescence of a nation. Those leaders will prove of no more resistance to the trend of the revolutionary events, than a straw to stop a torrent.

War will then take the lead. War without quarter, implacable war of extermination. Old rancors, slowly lingering hatreds, that had cooled down or were merely dormant for

Shall We Go Under?

An Appeal to the American People.

Will Regeneracion be suppressed?

Has not the United States government done enough against us without now destroying the only means whereby we can make our voices heard?

We have been on American soil for seven years. Seven long years ago we came to your country as political refugees. Our only crime has been that we are opponents of despotism, enemies of slavery. Because these are crimes in Mexico we fled from Mexico. Our experience here has taught us that they are also crimes in the United States.

During all these seven years we have not been allowed to rest. The agents of Diaz have hounded and harassed us without ceasing and the government of the United States has protected them and aided them in their iniquity.

Again and again we have been arrested without just cause and without legal warrant. We have been assaulted and beaten; our homes have been burglarized; several of number have been kidnapped. Your authorities have been furnished evidence of these outrages, but never has a serious attempt been made to bring the perpetrators to justice. Your government has conspired to support us so that we might be killed for political reasons. It has imprisoned us on false charge after false charge and finally it sent us to the penitentiary on the "evidence" of a Mexican detective who committed perjury so openly that if there had been any justice in our trial we would have been set free and the said detective would have been taken to jail in our places.

Twice during these past seven years the paper that we were publishing was suppressed with the aid of your public officials. In the first instance our second class privileges were taken from us at the request of Diaz. In the second instance our paper was suppressed by arresting every editor that we employed, one after another until eight of us were in jail together and there was no one left to do our work.

During all this time we committed no crime upon the statute books. One-half of the seven years we have spent in jail, the other half we have been employed in trying to keep out of jail, for no other reason than that we are opposed to the Diaz system of slavery and political oppression and would abolish it.

Our paper has been suppressed about to be suppressed a third time? August 3, 1910, we left the penitentiary at Florence, Arizona. September 3, with the help of our good Mexican and American friends, we re-established Regeneracion in Los Angeles. The paper was a success from the start. We have been printing 12,000 copies weekly and have been disposing of all of them. We have practically no advertisements and have sought none, but our income from subscriptions alone has been sufficient to pay all of the legitimate expenses of our work.

But— Ten weeks ago we applied for the second class privileges in your post-

office. Our application was made in legal form. We furnished the necessary proofs as to subscriptions. All the legal requirements were complied with. Of this we were assured by the superintendent of second class mail in the Los Angeles postoffice. Having complied with the law, we were given a temporary permit to take advantage of the second class privileges while our application was being finally passed upon in Washington, provided we should deposit each week a sum equal to one cent for each and every copy presented for mailing at the postoffice. This rule was complied with and we have now on deposit with the Los Angeles postoffice the sum of \$600, which we cannot withdraw until such a time as the Third Assistant Postmaster General shall send word that we have duly complied with the law. Three weeks is usually the limit of time required by the Postoffice Department to pass upon an application for the second class mailing privileges. Our application has been on file for ten weeks.

What does it mean? We have complied with the law. There is no valid excuse why we should not have been given the privileges seven weeks ago, and we should now have the use of our money to extend the circulation of our paper.

Does it mean that, by laying an extra burden of \$60 a week upon our shoulders, the United States government is planning to put us quietly out of business?

As we have stated, our paper has been a success from the start. But we began with no capital. We had only enough money at the start to get out our paper, but to tide us over the difficulty raised by the discrimination that is being practiced against us. We need this money AT ONCE or we will lose everything.

The death of our paper would be a blow to the movement to abolish the slavery, the penance and the political oppression of Mexico, and to establish democratic institutions in our country. Think of the hundreds of thousands of Mexican slaves, being beaten and starved to death in Valle Nacional, in Yucatan—all over Mexico! They are dying today—those men, women and children. We hear their voices crying their agony out to us to help them. We ask that you hear our voices, that you pose the conspiracy against us, that you give us what you can to help us save our paper, that you give it NOW.

ANTONIO I. VILLARREAL, RICARDO FLORES MAGON, LIBRADO RIVERA.

of reason might save two peoples from a grave disaster.

The revolution must needs come, defying the threatening intervention. We Mexicans have the right to mold our own destinies, however angrily may look upon our actions the despots of all lands. May the lovers of justice bethink well the consequences of the intervention, and impede such action in whatever form it should be presented as being in favor of tyranny or in favor of the Mexican people, for in either case will prove a foolish act of tragic if not disastrous results.

PRAXEDIS G. GUERRERO.

The Financial Straits of the Dictatorship.

A people seems to be fooled with greater facility than even a child. For a good many years the people of Mexico have been woefully deceived into the belief of the myth of the immense vast riches accumulated and stored away in the vaults of the national treasury.

In the presidential messages read before the "parliament" of the United States of Mexico, great emphasis is laid upon the fair condition of the public treasury, and yet this seems not to impede in the least our extremely dexterous Limantour in his continuous and persistent chase for new loans.

In spite of "our flourishing finances," Mexico must needs beg year after year for loans in foreign lands. The increase of the national debt goes hand in hand with the increased reserves of the country. The more money there is in the treasury, the larger debts are contracted. And our "scientific" rulers argue that this is the proof of the solidity of the national credit.

But it is quite apparent that the credit of the nation is about as solid as the logic of those "scientific" gentlemen. Whatever so small a fiction of disturbance is reported from our country by the penny-a-liners of American yellow journalism, it is sufficient to lower the value of Mexican bonds, to lower it prodigiously, to oppress with a nightmare of panic the speculators in those bonds.

The seizure of Jimenez by the revolutionists of 1906 caused a considerable fall in Mexican values, and the same took place as sequel to the uprising of Viesca in 1908. Santantonio, the fighting defier of the existing order, in common parlance called "highwayman," from his impregnable position on the Lea shore of Mexico was the cause of a depreciation of Mexican values on the exchange of Paris, France. On one balance of the scale Santantonio, the

"highwayman," on the other the credit of the dictatorship, and the "highwaymen" tips the scale, what an appropriate illustration for the financial solidity of the nation. Limantour in Paris is worried to the verge of despair. He had gone there to negotiate a new loan and could not get it.

"How can we loan money to a government which cannot maintain peace at home?" And from Paris came the urgent requests that Santantonio be laid low. And "El Imparcial" laboriously depicted Santantonio as a bandit of the most vulgar type, and manufactured accounts of encounters in which Santantonio was always routed and many times killed in battle.

And Limantour staid on in Paris and is there yet, busy to the utmost seeking funds for the Mexican government. "What difficulties hampering him in his work became quite actually still more aggravated by the arrest of Gustavo Madero who was accused to have approached General Meliton Hurtado, the military commander of the City of Mexico, with the request that with the forces at his hands he should rise against the dictator. The father of Gustavo Madero in an interview in the "San Antonio Light and Gazette" (published in full in last issue of "Regeneracion" under "Notes and Comments") gives us the following lucid and graphic insight history of the incident:

Gustavo is interested in a number of companies having French stockholders. When he was put in jail, the French ambassador, who had been told by General Diaz that his arrest damaged the companies and injured French investors. At the same time a telegram from Jose Ives Limantour, minister of finance, who is now in Paris trying to arrange for a re-funding of the Mexican indebtedness or to arrange a new loan. The French financiers took the view that it was a strange matter that Mexico should be seeking a loan when just on the verge of a revolution—as was practically the admission they made when my son, Gustavo, was arrested on that charge. Its effect was the immediate release of Gustavo and a denial that any condition approaching a revolution existed in Mexico. It was either do this or forego getting the loan."

This little incident alone ought to be more than ample proof to the fact that the Porfirian dictatorship has led the country to bankruptcy. The millions of dollars reposing in the treasury of the federal government are a blatant lie. In order to cover the exorbitant expenses demanded for the so-called centenary celebration of Independence day but in fact used to glorify Porfirio Diaz, for the subsidies to the mercenary press in Mexico and in foreign lands, for the wages of sin of a legion of detectives, for the side-tracking from the narrow path on the part of American institutions and individuals of the law and order who take it upon themselves to persecute Mexican fighters for freedom seeking a refuge in this land, for all these things Diaz needs the millions of dollars, which the speculative genius of Jose Ives Limantour has tried in vain to negotiate during his long stay in Europe.

The revolution will overtake the dictatorship by surprise during the pangs of economic straits, and that condition of the powers that be will save Mexico of the horrors of a prolonged struggle and notably contribute towards the hastening of the steps of the inevitable ultimate victory of the freedom.

ANTONIO I. VILLARREAL.

Queretaro. —Vincente Fernandez, sub-pent collector of Peñamiller, Queretaro, makes it his business to despoil people of their land by deed manipulations. Thus he ultimately defrauded a Mrs. Garcia of her little land. She went to the courts, but the despoiler being justice of peace and civil judge and tax collector, she got no justice, though having proof of forgery in her hands. Thus petty official Mexico impresses upon the minds of the people the commandment, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods."

San Luis Potosi. —The persons arrested in connection with the abortive uprising of Huasteca Poosina,

have nominated as attorneys for the defense in the trials for sedition, Mr. Mariano Nino. The trial is still in suspense.

Sonora. —At the close of a banquet given in the latter part of October in Guaymas, Sonora, at the Hotel Boreboa, some people got the idea to call out, "Long live Madero." The political prefect the next day fined all the callers \$25. The state government, not satisfied went still further and decided to draft all guilty parties into the army, and the all-too-mild political prefect was forced to resign. Warned in time, some of the people crossed the border to escape the military service punishment. So we have in town Fernando Ibarri, Luis Aguayo and Cayetano Navarro; in San Francisco, Pedro Cosca; and others like Alfonso Aguayo with his comrades, Sierra and Gayu, still keep in hiding and the country is saved again.

Tlaxcala. —Since the scandalous events of September 15th, when the jefe politico de Santa Inez Zacateco, with his rurales and with the moral and physical support of Governor Cuauhtémoc, assassinated women and children, pressure brought upon an upright man to resign from office, Mr. Manuel Villegas Barrios, district judge of the state of Tlaxcala. That worthy judge was placed in charge of the prosecution of the "rebels," and after thorough investigation had the manhood to declare that there was no evidence of rebellion, but merely evidence of cold-blooded slaughter of defenseless women and children and unarmed men, stating that proof for such assertion could be procured abundantly by examining the bodies. Of course such a stand is unpleasant for the guilty parties. In as far as the district judges are elected for a term of four years, and cannot be substituted, the only way is to force them to resign. A high official, the president of the supreme court of the nation, has already approached in writing several people offering the job and has hitherto met with refusals. Comments are hardly necessary.

Veracruz. —The official report of the killing of Santantonio states that in the pitched battle five soldiers were killed, eight wounded and five hundred and sixty-eight bullets fired by the soldiers. And quite funny, it is to read now after all that Santantonio is still alive, that his reported death was another canard, apparently to smooth the way for a foreign loan. Dying to order in ways manifold, and resuscitated time and again, our man seems after all to be an ideal patriot, who is willing to play possum to ease Limantour's rocky road. Will he ever die?

Yucatan. —In Valladolid new persecutions take place. Armed forces search the houses to apprehend Ruz Ponce, Claudio Alcocer, Donato Bates and Nicanor Loria, who, after the unsuccessful uprising, had reached in safety the British territory of Belice, and were rumored to have secretly returned. One hundred and thirty alleged accomplices in the rebellion have been consigned to the army, twenty-seven others were sent to Quintana Roo. Don Crescencio Jimenez Borregon, who had been transferred to the military prison of Santiago Tlatelolco of the capital, is again transferred to Veracruz for deportation to Quintana Roo. These Russian methods are used to quell justified discontent. The Maya Indians have burned the village of Titkut and a number of rancherias, capturing arms, ammunition and provisions, according to reports of October 24th, just reaching here.

Zacatecas. —Report reaches us that on October 23d the American paymaster of the Santa Fe mine near Guadalupe, Zacatecas, shot the miner Meralde Calvillo, because he dared to ask for his wages. On the day previous the drunken Yankee had answered the same requests with curses and kicks, and when our man came on Sunday and asked again for his money the foreigner said, "Then kill it here," pulled his revolver, and killed the man with five shots. He has not yet even been arrested. Thus the foreigner is allowed to treat us in our own country.

Notes and Comments

Baja, California. From Santa Rosalia Purgatorio come bitter complaints of the workers of the "El Boleo" company. Fines even in cases of sickness, no right to erect even a shack of their own and obliged to be exploited additionally by living in what the company considers as shelter. The worker who dares to buy goods outside of the company stores is fined and imprisoned to remind them thus that they are free citizens of a republic.

Chiapas. Great indignation reigns on account of the release of the jefe politico Francisco De La Torre, the responsible party for the assassination of the well venerated yucatecan physician, Adolfo Beltrán Lagos, who had to fall a victim because he protested as a man against abuses in office on the part of that cazique. Dario Pizano of Tepames next, and the official assassins will almost all be again at large basking in sunshine of the dictatorship.

Colima. —Ex-commander Dario Pizano, the officially protected assassin of Tepames is being tried upon his appeal against the imposed death sentence. Great excitement prevails because persistent rumors are circulated that he will never suffer capital punishment for his dastardly crime.

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