

Regeneracion.

Published every Saturday at 519 1/2
El 4th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Telephone: Home A 1866.
Subscription rates:
Per annum \$2.00
Per six months \$1.10
Per three months60

BUNDLE ORDERS.

100 copies \$ 3.00
500 copies \$12.50
1000 copies \$20.00

Editor and Proprietor, Anselmo L. Figueroa.

"Entered as second-class matter September 12, 1910, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879."
No. 21.

Saturday, January 21, 1911.

"The greatest men of a nation are those whom it puts to death."
--Renan

Regeneracion, four months' trial subscription, 50 cents; six months, with book, "Barbarous Mexico," \$1.50; one year, with "Barbarous Mexico," \$2.00.

Praxedis Guerrero is dead, but like other heroic men who have died in a great and vital cause, his soul goes marching on.

If, as seems to be the case, the treaty between the United States and Mexico reads that a man can be held for forty days upon the mere demand of either government, without proof as to guilt, then it is high time we were having a new treaty with Mexico!

Think of how yearningly those hundreds of men whom Diaz has imprisoned because they dared to oppose his tyranny are waiting for the day when they shall hear the triumphant shouts of a free people come to set them free, when hammers and axes shall resound without, and the iron gates shall fall, when the Bastilles of all Mexico shall pour forth their living dead!

Next December John D. Works will be actively representing California as U. S. Senator. Judge Works has spoken very plainly and decisively against the persecution of political refugees by the U. S. government. If brave words count for anything, and if at that time such persecution has not become a thing of the past, those who have so flagrantly violated the traditions of this country as a haven for the politically hunted may well tremble after next December.

Henry Lane Wilson is still as frantically as ever telegraphing home to Washington that the backbone of the Mexican revolution is broken. Of course such mere trifling matters as that nearly every state in Mexico is now more or less astir with revolt and that almost daily there are reports of outbreaks in fresh places, are too insignificant to occupy his great brain, so busily engaged with thoughts of pink teas and banquets and impressive ceremonial functions. Besides, Diaz did not tell you to telegraph any such disturbing news as that home to Washington, did he, Henry?

Wall Street magnates have organized a "Mexico Society," whose purpose is stated as being "to strengthen commercial and friendly relations between the two countries." Which, translated, would read: "to strengthen the Wall Street-Diaz slave partnership and devise ways and means to stamp out the democratic revolution which has arisen to dissolve that partnership." Among the vice-presidents of the society are John Jacob Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Banker Schiff, Steel Trust Gary, Nicholas Murray Butler, slated to succeed Aldrich as First Hall Boy to the interests in the U. S. Senate. What a pretty lot of bosses we have!

SKILFULLY APPLIED INFLUENCE

President Diaz understands this country perfectly well. When his supremacy is threatened by a revolution, he gives a seven-page advertisement to the American newspapers. Whereupon they unanimously declare that the revolution is a failure and Diaz is not only the greatest man that ever lived, but certain to rule forever.

And still there are some persons in this country that question whether we have a free press. How strange!

Yet let us be perfectly accurate in all our statements. The American press is not free in the sense that you can get it for nothing, but you can buy it any time for a good big ad. In that sense it is free as the air. You bet.—Charles Edward Russell in The Coming Nation.

REBEL FORCES

STILL GAINING

REPORT THAT GOVERNOR TERRAZAS OF CHIHUAHUA WILL BE DEPOSED. REVOLUTIONISTS COMPLETELY ROUT FEDERALISTS NEAR RAMOS. INSURRECTO FORCES OF SONORA RAPIDLY INCREASING.

The Mexican government has at last practically admitted its inability to cope, so far, with the revolution in Chihuahua. In spite of all the furious and frantic statements that have of late heated the wires saying that the revolution has been crushed, is about to be crushed, or will be crushed tomorrow, now the government is forced to admit the truth, that the insurrectos have made appalling gains, and that the powers now in control have failed to check the revolt. A dispatch has been sent out saying that the state will be placed under martial law and that Terrazas, rich, powerful, for many years a veritable monarch in Chihuahua, will be retired from his position as governor of that state.

The dispatch is from the Los Angeles Record of January 18. "EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 18.—Dispatches received here Wednesday from Chihuahua, Mex., which are declared to be authentic, state that, alarmed by the progress of the Madero revolution in that state the government has decided to retire Gov. Terrazas and to place the state under martial law.

Col. Cueller of the personal staff of President Diaz will have command."

The jefes politicos in many of the districts of the state of Chihuahua are being retired by the government in the hope of appeasing the people. Hardly anything could show the fear of the government or the power of the revolutionists more strongly than the deposing of these staunch and loyal props of despotism, the jefes politicos and Governor Terrazas.

Rebel Victory at Ramos

Though the big engagement which has been expected on account of the concentrating of the government and the revolutionist forces in the southern part of Chihuahua, has not yet materialized, yet there is considerable activity and every now and then encounters are reported.

Near Ramos, Chihuahua the rebels recently won a decisive victory. According to El Paso del Norte, a force of two hundred soldiers and twenty-five rurales under Colonel Cervantes, en route from Janos, were surprised and completely routed by a party of insurrectos near the town of Ramos. Sixteen soldiers were killed and many more wounded. Eighteen were taken prisoners and forty more deserted to the side of the insurrectos.

Federal Capture of Guerrero No Triumph.

The great glee with which the subsidized press of Mexico and the United States greeted the taking of C. Guerrero by the federals is a thing to provoke the revolutionists to mirth. As a matter of fact the "capture" of Guerrero required neither strategy nor bravery, as the town had been abandoned not only by the rebel forces, who decided that it was not worth holding, as it could be shelled from all sides by mountain batteries, but it had been deserted by the very population itself! The people, sympathetic with the cause of the revolution, feared lest the rage of the army officers find vent against them, and as the troops approached, departed from their homes till the crisis should be over. The federals now in the city find that the environs are held by rebels, who have an encampment a few kilometers from the city, and who control almost all the small towns in the vicinity.

The insurrectos are in possession of San Isidro, Basuchil, Matanzas, Caleras, Santo Tomas, Bachiniva, and of all the mountain country near Parral. The railroads from San Isidro to Madera, and from Minaca to Sanchez and Creel are controlled by the rebels. They have concentrated a considerable force near Minaca. Four hundred revolutionists, mounted, well supplied and armed with modern guns, are travelling under the command of Jose de la Luz Soto toward Jimenez and Comargo. Three hundred insurrectos have been seen near Casas Grandes.

Yaquis in the Field

The Mexican government ordered Chief Bule with a force of two hundred Yaquis to take the field against the revolutionists. Bule obeyed, and was on his way to fight the rebels when he chanced to stop in the town of Chinipas, Chihuahua, where there are quite a few Yaquis. The Yaquis of Chinipas told Bule not to fight against the revolutionists but to fight for them. Our latest advices are that Bule will probably take up arms in the rebel cause.

Many Revolutionists in Sonora. Sonora is rapidly preparing herself for activity similar to that in the state of Chihuahua. Already there has been more or less guerrilla warfare in Sonora, which on account of mountainous nature of the state can be readily carried on.

In Navojun, district of Altamora, Severiano Talamantes, who less than two weeks ago had only two hundred revolutionists with him, is now reported to have fifteen hundred.

In Pinar de Torres and in Nacozari, both in the district of Arizpe, and in Culpas and Montezuma, district of Montezuma, there are well armed and mounted bands carrying on guerrilla warfare.

Other Parts of Mexico

In Vera Cruz Rafael Tapia is still holding sway over an important region. Revolutionists are actively operating in that state, and in Tabasco. Twelve states of Mexico are now supposed to be astir with revolt.

At Jimulco, state of Coahuila, the rebels captured a large rancho, and took away eighty fine horses.

Rebels have recommenced activities in C. Porfirio Diaz, the point at which the revolution started.

COURT ORDERS
AZCONA HELD

REVOLUTIONIST WRITER MUST STAY IN JAIL TWENTY DAYS MORE WAITING PROOF OF CHARGES AGAINST HIM. WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT WRITES OF AZCONA AND OF RELATIONS OF MEXICO WITH JAPAN.

Juan Sanchez Azcona, who was arrested on Dec. 4 in Washington, D. C., will probably have to stay in jail twenty days more before he knows what evidence the Mexican government is holding against him. The forty-day detention period for which a prisoner may legally be held without proof of guilt in a case involving extradition to Mexico, was up on January 15, but the Supreme Court on January 14 ordered this period extended for twenty days longer. It is claimed that the extension was made in order to give United States District Attorney Wilson time to examine the papers in the case filed with the state department on January 14 by the Mexican ambassador.

The charge against Azcona is for obtaining money under false pretenses, but Azcona claims, and the evidence all points that way, that he was arrested because of his recent revolutionary activities. This playing for time on the part of the Mexican government looks very much like they were trying to frame up a false case against him, as has been done so often in the past against Mexican political refugees in the United States.

The following letter has been received from John Murray, who now resides in Washington, D. C., and who has been watching the case of Azcona:

Juan Sanchez Azcona, at one time a Mexican congressman and editor of Mexico Nuevo, was arrested in the city of Washington, December 6, 1910, upon a demand of the Mexican government for his extradition. He is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, a charge having no more foundation than numberless other groundless accusations made by the Diaz government but accusations, nevertheless, which have served to hold many Mexican political refugees in United States jails.

The treaty between this country and Mexico so reads that a man can be held for forty days upon the mere demand of either government, without proof as to his guilt, but at the end of this time proof of the charges must be shown before he can be extradited. In all probability Azcona will be promptly freed on January 15, for there is now a decided coolness between the diplomats of this country and Mexico, growing out of the relations between Diaz and Japan. It is charged that a secret treaty is being made between Mexico and Japan, and that land grants to colonies of Japanese are being given in localities most favorable to the landing of troops from Japanese cruisers. One grant is said to have been given, under the name of an Englishman, on the California peninsula. A coaling station is also alleged to have been pledged to the Japanese in the Bay of All Saints, or Bahia de Todos Santos.

The revolutionary committee in Washington, headed by Gustavo Madero, brother of the anti-revolutionist candidate for President, is evidently of the mind that Secretary Knox and the forces under him are at present neutral. It is certain that Azcona has been treated as an exceptional prisoner and given everything that he desires but his freedom. But a few days more and the exact attitude of the United States government will be known. If there is an attempt to hold him for a second forty days on like flimsy charges, and the United

States government agrees to his request, then the matter will certainly be heard of on the floors of the House and the Senate.

That the treaty should be so amended as to stop these attempts of Diaz to obtain the extradition of his enemies, no fair-minded person will deny, but whether it will be done before there is a Socialist group sitting in Congress is scarcely probable.

JOHN MURRAY.

IS NO CRIME
TO GIVE GUNS

FRIENDS OF MEXICAN LIBERTY MAY DONATE MUNITIONS OF WAR OR THE MEANS TO PURCHASE THEM WITHOUT VIOLATING THE NEUTRALITY LAWS OR ANY OTHER STATUTES OF THIS COUNTRY.

Let no one be deceived by crooked, tyrant-serving American officials into believing that it is a violation of the neutrality laws to contribute arms to aid the Mexican revolution, or to ship those arms into Mexico after they are contributed. The exact text of the neutrality laws follows:

"Every person who, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begins, or sets on foot, or provides or prepares the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$3000, and imprisoned not more than three years."

In interpreting this law U. S. Judge Maxey of Texas was recently quoted as follows:

"If Jose M. Rangel, the defendant, merely went across the river and joined in the fight, he had every right to do so, and I will so tell the jury in my charge. This indictment is not for fighting in a foreign country, but for beginning and setting on foot an expedition in Val Verde county."

Now comes the Mexican Herald, the subsidized American defendant of Diaz in the Mexican capital, admitting that it is not an offense against the laws of the United States to smuggle arms from this country into Mexico. January 5, 1911, the Mexican Herald printed the following editorial:

Admits It Is Not a Crime.

Our colleague, El Pais, published in its issue of yesterday, a New York special dispatch in which the opinion is expressed that the Chihuahua uprising will soon come to an end, if the United States, as is expected, takes measures to prevent arms and ammunition from being smuggled across the border for the revolutionists.

That the American government will endeavor in every way, to enforce the neutrality laws of the United States is unquestioned.

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, 5291-5291 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

For the rest, and referring to the neutrality of the border in general, let it not be forgotten that the boundary line is very extensive, and what is more, is as extensive on the Mexican side, as on the American side, so that it is just as hard for the American authorities to prevent hostile parties attempting to cross as it is for the Mexican authorities to catch them when they do cross. Warning to Lawlor and Wickersham. Nevertheless, the threat has constantly been held over Mexicans that if they were caught with arms near the border they would be thrown in jail for violating the neutrality laws. In past years they have been actually arrested and held in jail, charged with violating the neutrality laws, when there was absolutely no evidence against them of any sort, except that they were in the possession of arms and ammunition on this side of the line, and that sycophants of Diaz, decided to imagine that they were planning to cross.

We hope and believe that that day is past. When the American people knew nothing of the struggle for liberty in Mexico, when they knew nothing of the character of the men who have been persecuted in this country, they did not care. But now they know and they care. We call upon our friends to carry all the guns into Mexico that they wish to carry. And we give warning to such persons as Oscar Lawlor and Attorney General Wickersham that if

they go to arresting Mexicans for this thing, something will drop. We predict that the Dallinger scandal will be mild compared to the Wickersham scandal if any such campaign against Mexicans is again launched in this country.

Expose Men
Who Serve Diaz

AMERICAN EDITORS SHOW UP WICKERSHAM, KNOX, WILSON AND OTHER GOVERNMENT SERVANTS OF THE DIAZ-WALL STREET SLAVE PARTNERSHIP.

During the past few weeks we have printed items from a number of newspapers which have broken through the mesh of lies exalting the Diaz government and have begun to see the true state of affairs.

And now comes the Philadelphia Times, which goes even farther and rebukes the guilty United States government officials for their illegal connivance in using their departments of administration for the upholding of the Diaz regime. Here is the opening paragraph of a news item which recently appeared in that well known daily:

"Unless Secretary Knox and Attorney-General Wickersham soon quit allowing their departments to be used as adjuncts of the Diaz administration, there will be a demand for a showing of the records that will put those cabinet officers on the defensive in a serious way."

Diaz Superstition Losing Its Influence

The Times goes on to state editorially:

"The Diaz superstition, we are glad to observe, is losing its influence among all sane Americans. In our news columns a star correspondent calls attention to the fact that congress is becoming suspicious."

The people are beginning to understand that the much-vaunted prosperity of Mexico is a sham of the first magnitude. A great many American adventurers have grown rich, some of them by unloading worthless securities upon their fellow citizens at home, and the Diaz oligarchy is, of course, rolling in wealth. But the people are no better off than they were thirty years ago.

Our Ambassador a Partisan of Tyrant

The Oakland Tribune, too, has "smelt a rat," and begins to suspect that news of the revolution coming over the wire from Mexico is not the pure and unalloyed article the innocent might suppose it to be. It says in its editorial columns:

"It turns out that the report first coming from insurgent sources that General Navarro had been defeated was true. It was officially denied by the Diaz government, which sent out a statement, through its diplomatic and consular representatives, to the effect that the insurgents had been routed and broken into fugitive bands. It now appears that the official statement was absolutely false, and was known to be false when it was sent out. The incident serves to show how unreliable official statements coming from Mexico are. It also proves that the insurrection in Northern Mexico is much more formidable than has been supposed, certainly more formidable than the Mexican government has been willing to admit. Our Ambassador to Mexico appears to have become such a partisan of Diaz that he continually sends to Washington false reports supplied him by the Mexican government officials."

ALL READY FOR

DEMOCRACY BUT DIAZ

"Mexico's latest census, now nearly completed, will, it is said, show that the country has a population of nearly fourteen millions. Of whom probably about thirteen million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine are ready for a real republican form of government."—Woman's National Daily.

Daily the editors of this paper are receiving letters from Mexicans protesting against the recent execution of our Japanese comrades by the Mikado. Americans, too, should not be backward in condemning this outrage of Ferrer.

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Awake, Proletarian!

By Ricardo Flores Magon.
(Translated from Spanish edition.)
Up, class conscious working man; up, brother. At this moment many proletarians are in arms; but they do not know what they are doing, or better, they do not know for whom they struggle, as the common adage says. You who understand the interests of your class; you who know what the poor need, go and say to them: "Comrades, in order to obtain liberty and happiness something more is needed besides a brave heart and a weapon in the hand; you need an idea in the brain."

A ship without a compass in the immensity of the ocean,—that is the revolutionist who possesses nothing more than his arms and his valor. The ship can battle against the waves, it can sustain itself against the winds, but how can it find its bearings in order to reach port if it lacks a compass?

In the same way, the revolutionist can sustain himself in rebellion, he can sow the seed of death; but if he lacks a guiding idea for his actions, he will be nothing more than a ship without a compass. The revolutionist in that case, does not know why he kills, as the axe does not know why it cuts down the tree.

Up, class conscious proletarian; up. You must fly to the side of your ignorant brothers and say to them: "Comrades, until today you have had an arm and chisel, now you need to have a brain, arm and chisel."

Think For Yourself

Proletarian, don't allow others to plan your actions for you. The chisel, at the expense of its cutting edge, hews off lumps from the marble without knowing what will result from its actions. The revolutionist, at the expense of his blood, attacks the bulwarks of despotism without knowing what the form of the edifice will be which will rise upon the smoking debris.

If another thinks for you, don't be surprised to see rise, as if the sinister edifice which was crushed should rise again, another, more sinister, more insufferable, from whence there will arise more earnest defenders, and among those flaming defenders of the future despotism you will recognize those who today advise you to take a gun and rebel; but they fail to make you understand your own interests as a poor man, so that you may give your life for them and not for your own interests.

Open your eyes, eternal pariah, bleeding food for cannon, inmate of the barracks and garrisons! Understand what your interests are; carry in your head an idea, and in this fact, and from the chaos of the Revolution you will know how to work out the blessed formula of your redemption, with the same sureness with which the sculptor awakens in the stone from the quarry the figure, the attitude, the gesture of the work of art that without him would have slept for millions of years beneath the bosom of the earth; and then, if you fall mortally wounded in battle, you can say with pride that which that poet said, who as he went to his execution, raised his hand to his forehead and exclaimed before the executioner and before the people: "Here are some brains."

Don't enter the fight as a member of a herd, only as a fighting unit which is added to other similar units, class conscious and rebellious, that you may open up the sepulchre for political tyranny and capitalistic exploitation.

Destroy, but take care to remove the debris, to uproot the foundation. Crush by action the so-called right of property, but not that you shall possess yourselves individually with that which your masters now have, since then you will convert yourself into a master, you will oppress your

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brothers and you will be as much a robber and as evil as those who exploit you now. Your liberation ought to be a part of the liberation of all human beings. The land which is to be taken away from the bourgeois, ought not to be for you alone, nor for a few, but for all without distinction of sex.

Heroes Fight Not For Money

Also your perspiring forehead, look straight at your masters, who tremble as you show your wrath; control your wrath and put reason in its place. Wrath blinds, reason sheds light. Thus you may better see your way amid the shadows of the tremendous fight, thus you can understand that among those who wish to direct you, there are many wolves in sheep's clothing, there are many who will appease your hunger for a moment by giving you some money in order that you may give it to your family before throwing yourself into the fight. A little money for you to go and give your blood in order that some one shall mount upon your shoulders! Is that proper? Are you a soldier of liberty or a mercenary hired by an ambitious man?

No, comrade; refuse money. It is not right for a man to seek money in order to win liberty and comfort. If you should do that, how shall you distinguish yourself from the hired official who shoots down his brother for the pay that he has received?

The gun of the mercenary forges chains because it is borne by an egoistic heart; the gun of the man who fights for liberty forges liberty because it is borne by a self-denying heart. He who rises in arms for pay carries the idea of personal profit, and does not care for others; he who rises in arms for the love of liberty carries the idea of the well-being of all.

Christ Did Not Demand Gold

Did Hidalgo, Popila, the man Curia seek money in order to be heroes? Can you conceive of any man whatever being a hero for pay? Can you imagine the Hero of Nacozari haggling over the price of his liberty? Can you imagine Juarez seeking pay for decreeing the expropriation of clerical property? Can you imagine Christ demanding gold in order to be sacrificed?

Awake, proletarian. Go to the fight with the purpose of fighting for your class. If money is given you in order that you may seize a gun, disregard it, look at it with suspicion, because the one who gives you money does it that you may give your life for him, he wants your sacrifice that he may gain success, he wants your ruin and the disgrace of your family for his personal profit. Go to the fight, proletarian, but not to elevate anyone, only to raise up your class; to dignify it, and when the occasion presents itself and you have a weapon in your hands, take the earth, but not for yourself alone; for you and for everyone else, since it is the natural right of all.

Class conscious proletarian: fly to where your brothers are fighting and tell them that something more is needed besides a brave heart and a gun in the hands. Tell them that an idea is needed in the brain. And that idea, heed well must be economic emancipation. If you don't obtain that liberty you will once more have given your blood that another tyrant may oppress you.

LOST—A PASSENGER TRAIN.

A press dispatch from El Paso on January 17 says that a passenger train on the Mexico Northwestern railway has been lost west of Chihuahua. The train departed Monday for Madera and has not been heard of since. Let us hope it is doing good service for the revolutionists.

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