

Regeneracion.

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If not ballots, then bullets, Porfirio.

Have you a gun that isn't working? Well, you know where it would do the most good.

We note that the revolutionists are gaining victories right along, even if the revolution is over.

Do you read the Pacific Monthly? You will learn much about the real Diaz and the true state of affairs into which he has plunged Mexico in the February issue.

The concession granted by Mexico in December, 1907, for the use of Magdalena Bay by the United States for coaling purposes and target practice has expired, and all naval vessels of the United States have been withdrawn. It remains to be seen whether this unusual favor will again be offered by Diaz, and if so, whether it will be reaccepted by the United States.

In a previous issue of Regeneracion we made the statement that the price of the "Poestas," by Juan Sarabia was twenty-five cents. This was a mistake on our part. The price is fifty cents, not twenty-five. But let us assure you that the book is well worth the fifty cents. The proceeds of each sale are given to the aged mother of the author.

The Mexican papers state that a strike of American and Mexican engineers and firemen is tying up one thousand miles of the Southern Pacific lines in Mexico. Well, now, how can that be, since the honorable and illustrious Othman Stevens, hiring of the still more honorable and illustrious Hearst, says that a strike is unknown in Mexico?

Are you interested in the Mexican revolution? Then don't fail to send in your subscription to Regeneracion, the only place where you can get an adequate idea of what the revolutionists are doing each week. We are making a special offer just now of a four months subscription for fifty cents; or of a six months subscription, with the book, "Barbarous Mexico" for \$1.50; or of a year's subscription with the book, "Barbarous Mexico," for \$2.00.

It is time for the United States government as a matter of justice to recognize the Mexican revolutionists as belligerents. Since the early part of November they have been in the field. The revolutionists are stronger now than ever, and the movement is becoming daily more widespread. The United States recognized the revolutionists of Nicaragua as belligerents when their insurrection was but a few weeks old, and when they had captured nothing more than one town or Bluefields. Can this government refuse to recognize the far more powerful movement of the Mexican revolutionists?

The cat's tail has been stepped on in Northern Sonora, and an awful howl has been the result. Learning that a thousand insurgents were advancing northward toward their territory, American mine owners have petitioned the Mexican war department to increase the federal forces there, as the revolutionists might be so inconsiderate as to take possession of the railroad and thus cut off the shipment of ore, which amounts to about \$500,000 a month. When it is, a question of peonage or slavery the beast which presides over profits is as hard as nails, but, disturb it for a moment in the matter of grinding out those profits, and see how quickly it will bound into the air, spitting and scratching and hissing, and offending the heavens with its uproar.

MORGAN NOT BACKING IT

MISGUIDED WRITER HAS STORY IN SOCIALIST WEEKLY SAYING THAT MORGAN IS FINANCING MEXICAN REVOLUTION. ARGUMENTS PRESENTED SHOWING APPEAL'S MISTAKE.

The Appeal to Reason under date of January 21, reprints a story designed to convey the impression that the Mexican revolution is not a spontaneous uprising of an oppressed people against unbearable conditions, but a money-grabbing move on the part of J. Pierpont Morgan, who is financing the revolution with the understanding, supposedly, that Mexico is to be turned over to him when the fighting is over.

While The Appeal to Reason does not quite say so, it puts forth the story if it might be worthy of credence. We cannot believe that this article went in with the knowledge and consent of Fred Warren, or the knowledge and consent of Eugene V. Debs. The comments accompanying it reveal so much of ignorance of the situation—ignorance even of facts repeatedly set forth in The Appeal itself—that we feel sure that the article was written by a subordinate and was rushed through without the editors knowing anything about it. Falsehoods About Liberals in the Past

For years the Diaz papers have been accusing the Liberal Junta of being in the pay of American capitalists—with the single purpose of preventing Mexicans from listening to their propaganda. And now this old story is being re-hashed and re-fitted, it gets into some American papers, and The Appeal, which we have always looked upon as a mighty friend, and whom we still believe to be a mighty friend, prints it as true!

Permit us, American reader, to propound a few questions. U. S. Government Unfriendly to Revolutionists

If Morgan was financing the Mexican revolution, would he permit his government, his own Taft-Wickerson-Knox-admiration government, to hold the political refugee, Azcona, without evidence, beyond the time limit allowed by the treaty?

If Morgan were behind the Mexican revolution, would his government remain silent in face of the gross violation of the postal treaty by Diaz, who is indiscriminately confiscating money being sent across the line by Mexicans living in this country, as well as money being sent from Mexico to friends of the revolution here—to Regeneracion, for example?

Would American troops be patrolling the border of Texas and Arizona with the direct purpose of intimidating patriotic Mexicans and illegally preventing them from returning home to fight for the deliverance of their country?

Would the police of every city and town within a hundred miles of the border be making a regular practice of holding up Mexicans on the streets, searching them and throwing them in jail and confiscating their arms in case such were found upon them?

Would agents of Diaz be permitted to buy arms and ammunition in border towns and carry them across into Mexico, and representatives of the revolution be arrested doing the same thing?

Would the Associated Press, and the American Press generally—in a vast majority of instances—be consistently minimizing the importance of the revolution and falsifying the situation to help Diaz?

Would Morgan Have More Men Than Guns?

If Morgan was financing the Mexican revolution, do you suppose there would be more men than guns?

This Mexican revolution is not a revolution of or for any individual; that fact has been revealed many times already. Haven't The Appeal editors read of the wonderful stories of victories against tremendous odds which the revolutionists have won again and again, the facts of which Regeneracion has gleaned principally from Mexican papers? Haven't they seen how prominent fighters have denied allegiance to Madero, and have admitted allegiance to the people only? Do they not know that today there are at least three bodies of revolutionists operating in Northern Mexico which are composed entirely of members of the Liberal Party?

We trust that The Appeal will do something to set this matter right with its readers.

In a little country like Sweden the papers are printing the news about the Mexican revolution under big headlines. And here in Los Angeles you can find comparatively little about it. What can this strange phenomenon mean? Can it be true that the farther away you get from a thing the more important it becomes?

REBELS WIN MANY BATTLES

Kill 180 Federal Troops at Galeana and 100 in Battle near Ojinaga—Army Colonel Turns Patriot and Leads Command Into Fight, forming Nucleus in Sonora

Two big, revolutionist victories have been won during the past week. At Galeana, Chihuahua, six hundred Liberals defeated the forces of Colonel Robago after a fierce and bloody battle. One hundred and eighty federal soldiers were killed. These Liberals are the same men who were under the leadership of Praxedis Guerrero, reinforced by others who have since joined them.

Near Ojinaga, in a three days battle with federal troops, the revolutionists won a complete victory, killing one hundred soldiers.

January 20, after sixty hours of fighting the insurgents won one of the biggest battles fought since the beginning of the revolution. This battle took place south of Galeana, in Northern Chihuahua. One hundred and eighty federal soldiers met death, and forty were wounded. The fighting began on the morning of the 18th and did not end until the evening of the 20th. The participants were six hundred Liberals—the same, with many additional recruits who have joined them since, who fought at Janos under the leadership of Praxedis Guerrero—and over four hundred federal soldiers under the command of Colonel Robago.

Colonel Robago in Desperate Straits Since the battle Colonel Robago has been frantically calling for help. On the 20th he attempted to march to Casas Grandes, but was driven back by the rebels.

A dispatch from Casas Grandes, dated January 22, in the El Paso Times, says that "the soldiers of Robago's command are reported as getting short of ammunition and they have been without the simplest provisions for the past two days."

During the combat Robago lost one of his two rapid fire guns. It was taken from him by insurgents in a skirmish on the San Buena Ventura road, near Galeana.

Rebels Remember Non-Combatants On the morning after, the outbreak of the battle, according to an interview with an eye-witness, published in the El Paso Times of Jan. 25, the insurgents took measures to protect the women and children of Galeana from injury. The Times says:

"About 7 o'clock Thursday morning two insurgents rode to the outskirts of the town of Galeana and told a citizen to notify Colonel Robago that the insurgents intended to capture the town but that they did not want to kill non-combatants. They, on behalf of their commander, invited the troops to come out and fight them where there would be no danger to women and children. They then rode away in a southwesterly direction towards the Santa Maria river."

Begs Help of Mormons By Thursday night the federal forces

were in such bad straits that Colonel Robago sent word to the Mormons in the vicinity, begging for help. The El Paso Times says in this connection:

"It is reported a hurried message was sent by Colonel Robago to the Mormon colonies in the vicinity on Thursday night asking the bishop of the Mormon church to send 200 fighting men to the rescue of the soldiers. A reply from him is said to have been received stating that they had no fighting men and that their citizens were peaceful."

The victory of the insurgents at Ojinaga is scarcely less momentous than that of Galeana. The El Paso Herald of January 23 tells the story as follows:

One Hundred Soldiers Killed "PRESIDIO, Tex. Jan. 22, via Marfa, Texas, Jan. 23.—One hundred soldiers were killed in a three-day battle between the Mexican federal troops and insurgents in the mountains between Cuchillo Parrado and Ojinaga.

The government troops were caught in a trap and mowed down by the bullets which swept their ranks from three directions. The insurgents occupied the cliffs and the soldiers were in the road, with only one way of escaping and that blocked.

Of the 200 men who went into the pass, only forty escaped, so far as known. They joined the column under Col. Dorantes. The revolutionists' loss was but five men killed, according to their reports.

Dorantes is Defeated

The fighting started January 16, when a small band of insurgents was routed at Coyame. A column of 200 soldiers pursued the fleeing insurgents and ran into the trap. It is believed about 200 insurgents were engaged. A detachment of rebels was seen after the fight with thirty-two captured Mauser rifles.

The battle lasted all day January 17. On January 18, Col. Dorantes advanced from Ojinaga with reinforcements. He circled about, avoiding the pass, and entered the mountains from the west. He discovered the insurgents, and a continuous fight of two days followed. Dorantes then retired into the foothills, and is now awaiting reinforcements."

Government Suppresses Extent of Losses

The Los Angeles Express of January 26 says that fighting is still going on in Ojinaga. Following is the story sent out from El Paso:

"EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 26.—The Herald correspondent at Shafter, Presidio county, close to Ojinaga, Mexico, writes that on Wednesday fighting was still going on south of there, having been in progress for nearly a week. He declares that federal loss

has been heavy, though no one in Ojinaga is allowed to discuss it.

The correspondent declared that Pedro Gonzales, head of the rurales, who was wounded by the rebels, has joined them and is being treated now in Indio, Presidio county, Texas, and will soon appear as a leader against the government. He says 150 cavalrymen are surrounded in the mountains south of Ojinaga by rebels.

Federal Vent Fury on Poor Widow

Federal officers are doing more to promote revolution than anybody else by their acts against natives, according to the correspondent. He says federal soldiers wrecked the home and ranch of Antilana Vabegas, a widow, even throwing her religious images into a hog pen because they suspected one of her sons, absent from home, was a revolutionist. She complained to the jefe of the district but got no satisfaction.

This jefe, the correspondent says, imprisoned Martin Juarez merely because Juarez has two sons in the revolutionary ranks, and shot the man's horse out of revenge. Amarillas, the jefe, has boasted that when the revolution ends he will execute every rebel in the region."

Army Colonel Joins Patriots

Sahuaripa, Sonora was captured by rebels without resistance. The men who took the town belonged to the band of Severiano Talamantes, the Mexican army colonel of Sonora who recently joined the revolutionists.

A report has been current during the past week that one thousand rebels are massing at Yaxaca, Sonora, for a march northward. The mayor of Moctezuma has asked for additional troops to protect the town.

A band of Mexicans with ten mules loaded with rifles crossed the line into Mexico at a point east of Douglas on January 18.

Federal Losses in Chihuahua Fifty Per Cent.

Abraham Gonzales, provisional Maderist governor of the state of Chihuahua, stated to a correspondent of the El Paso Herald on January 21, that since the outbreak of the revolution 7800 troops have been sent into the state of Chihuahua, and with the 2000 already there, the government has had 9800 armed men in the field, but only half of them are still in the ranks, many having been killed, some having deserted, and others being in the hospitals. In the city of Chihuahua there are 1000 wounded.

The government forces comprise 5400 infantry, 3600 cavalry, 500 rurales and 300 artillerymen.

Gonzales says that the revolutionists of Chihuahua number 3000. He makes the statement that when warm weather comes the insurgents expect to be in the City of Mexico, or very close thereto.

active partner.... Diaz is the Mexican Government. Is a nation modern which maintains slavery? Can any ruler who deals in slaves properly be termed a statesman?

"In Mexico there are at least five or six millions of peons—one third of the population. These peons are only slightly removed from chattel slavery. They are bound to their employers by debt, and under such terms that there is no hope of their ever, paying their debt. Hundreds of thousands of them never owned a piece of money in their lives. Where wages are paid, they range from nine to twenty-five cents a day in our money, without board, clothing or provisions. The peons live and die in rags and seldom taste any food except corn and beans, the prices of which are usually higher than the same article costs in the United States. The peons have absolutely no opportunities to learn to read or to advance in any way. If they run away from their employers they are hunted down and brought back by the duly appointed constabulary of the State. The system of peonage has expanded during the regime of Diaz and the conditions of the peons have become very much worse. Can a nation which supports a system of personal service for debt be called modern? Can a ruler who has never attempted to abolish or mitigate such a system properly be called a statesman?"

Industrial Growth Not Due to Diaz

The author finally puts the question, "Is Mexico modern in any way?" And he answers it, "Yes, in one way—in just one: Mexico has advanced industrially." He states that railroads, harbors and factories have been built, mines have been developed, smelters made. But how

much of this industrial advancement is due to Diaz?

"Consider the United States thirty-four years ago and then today; and then consider Mexico. Consider that the world has been built over, industrially, in the past thirty-four years. Disregard the United States and European countries and compare the progress of Mexico with that of other Latin-American countries. Among persons who have traveled extensively in Argentina, Chili, Brazil, even Cuba, and Mexico, there is a pretty fair agreement that Mexico is the most backward of the five—in the matter of government, in the matter of public health and education, even industrially. Who made Argentina? Who made Chili? Who made Brazil? Why don't we find a 'maker' of these countries? Who made the United States? Who made the world?"

"Whatever modernization Mexico has had during the past thirty-four years must be attributed to evolution, not to Diaz—unless it can be shown that Mexico has advanced in that period faster than other countries. The truth is that nearly all other countries of Mexico's size or larger have advanced much more rapidly than has Mexico. The logical conclusion is that Diaz, instead of having been a propelling force, has been a retarding force."

How is Diaz Great? What then, is there great about Diaz? The author says: "To my mind, the one remarkable thing that Porfirio Diaz has done has been to keep his grip on the reins of power for thirty-four years." And he proceeds to show what barbaric methods he had to employ to do so.

But this review can give only a bare idea of what the article contains. You must read it yourself. The Pacific Monthly has a striking Mexican cover this time, the picture of rurales, the Mexican Cossacks, riding down a typical street. Last month, too, The Pacific Monthly had a Mexican cover. This magazine has been playing up Mexico very well during the past few months. It is doing a splendid work in educating its readers in regard to the real Mexico. In some respects, the three Mexican articles which they have published have been more illuminating than the slavery articles in The American Magazine.

Mexico is a question of live interest to the reading public today. There are big things doing in Mexico, and there will be bigger things in the future. We look to see more about Mexico in coming numbers of The Pacific Monthly.

TO AVENGE GUERRERO

TWO HUNDRED LIBERALS ARE MARCHING SOUTHWARD FROM JUAREZ TO TAKE PART IN THE FIGHT, LED BY ALANIS AND CARRASCO. THE COLUMN HAS REACHED THE TOWN OF GUADALUPE—CARRASCO GOES ON TO SAN YGNACIO.

Two hundred Liberals have departed from Juarez, marching to the fight, going forth with the stated purpose of avenging the death of Praxedis Guerrero, and of carrying onward the torch of liberty. These revolutionists are led by Lazaro Alanis and Antonio Carrasco. Alanis is a man of proven valor, high ideals, of lofty and noble sentiments. When the Liberals brought about the revolution of 1903, he was one of those who took part in the fight. In the heroic attack made on Las Vacas by that fearless group of forty men none fought more valiantly than he. His courage is testified to in the stirring account of the battle of Las Vacas, written by Praxedis Guerrero and published some time ago in Regeneracion. The part which refers to Alanis follows:

"A young man, blond as a Scandinavian, ran from one place of peril to another, with his clothes torn and bloody. One bullet struck him in the shoulder, another hit his leg below the knee, another lodged in the thigh, and a fourth struck him in the cartridge belt. The shock knocked him down, but the liberty destroying bullets met in their path the steel of the bullets of liberty, and they leapt back leaving intact the life of the brave fighter, who, getting to his feet once more, continued to take part in the combat."

The El Paso Herald of January 23 says that the group of two hundred revolutionists, under the command of Alanis and Carrasco, camped the night before at Guadalupe, a little Mexican town about thirty miles east of Juarez. The El Paso Times of January 25, has the further information that Carrasco is now camping with 500 insurgents at San Ygnacio. It says that Alanis is reconnoitering in the vicinity of Guadalupe, and that

he has reported that there are 150 soldiers in that town.

Good luck to you, compañeros! May the death of Praxedis be soon avenged!

In a letter we have received from Alanis, written on January 19, on the eve of undertaking the march, and republished in the Spanish section of Regeneracion, we quote the following:

"Comrades, in the arena of combat has been split the blood of the martyr in the cause of liberty, Praxedis G. Guerrero, sacrificed on the altars of those who hunger for bread and for justice. But for the same cause of the dispossessed, upon the newly made grave of the apostle arise the mighty flames of the Revolution. From the powerful trunk of the fallen tree will spring leafy branches which shall proclaim the greatness of his work."

U. S. TROOPS SERVE TYRANT

ARREST MEXICAN SMUGGLING ARMS ACROSS THE BORDER, THOUGH THEY HAVE NO RIGHT TO DO SO. AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DISCRIMINATES UNFAIRLY AGAINST REVOLUTIONISTS. POSTAL TREATY VIOLATED.

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.

As we made plain in an article last week, it is not only not a violation of the neutrality laws, but it is not a violation of any other law to take arms from the American side across to the Mexican side. Among other things we quoted the Mexican Herald, a paper subsidized by Diaz, and for that reason inclined to be decidedly unfavorable to the revolutionists.

"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."

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 this connection we should like to say a word about what has happened to money orders sent from Mexico to Regeneracion. A few days ago this office received a letter from the Los Angeles postoffice department saying that several duplicates of money orders had been received in the post-office and that the originals had never been presented for the money to be collected. This simply means that the Mexican postoffice department has been making a practice of confiscating letters containing money orders addressed to Regeneracion.

It must be remembered that these notices are not sent out by the post-office until quite a while after the duplicates are received. A good deal of money may have been sent to this office during the past two months, and the money orders confiscated in the same way by the Mexican authorities.

Now it is decidedly against the international agreement between the two nations for one government to confiscate letters addressed to parties in the other country. If the United States does not want to be accused of unfair discrimination against the revolutionists, it should enter a protest against this outrageous breach of the postal treaty.

More Official Interference

The El Paso Times of Jan. 25, says:

Company F, 23rd United States Infantry, consisting of 45 men, left Fort Bliss yesterday morning for Polvo, Texas, 42 miles east of El Paso. Polvo is an American village about opposite the Mexican town of San Lgnacio, where it is reported a large insurgent command is threatening the Mexican town and spending the nights on the American side of the river. The soldiers were sent on special telegraphic orders received from Washington by Col. Sharpe at Fort Bliss, whose instructions are to act in conjunction with the department of justice, and to arrest and disarm all armed persons who may attempt to enter or depart from Mexico, opposite San Ygnacio.

The company, under command of Captain Hildan Olin and Lieutenants F. W. Brabson and R. H. Coles, left yesterday morning on the G. H. & S. A. passenger train at 10:30 and reached Polvo, opposite San Ygnacio, soon after midday, where they were encamped last night, with sentinels posted at various points up and down the river.

No fighting was reported at San Ygnacio up to 5 o'clock yesterday evening. With the company of infantry went H. R. Hillebrand, deputy United States marshal for the Western District of Texas; Peyton J. Edwards, sheriff of El Paso county, and George B. Oliver, United States commissioner for this district.

Diaz, Statesman or Criminal?

ARTICLE BY TURNER IN THE PACIFIC MONTHLY PROVES MEXICO'S RULER TO HAVE BEEN A GREAT RETARDING FORCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIS COUNTRY.

"Diaz, Statesman?" by John Kenneth Turner, holds the place as leading article in The Pacific Monthly for February. His theme, presented in the form of a question, the author sets out to answer that question by a series of clinching and incontrovertible arguments, carrying the reader along the inevitable conclusion, that Diaz is not a statesman, but a "soldier who lived three centuries too late."

The author quotes from prominent Americans to show in what measure Diaz has been sanctified and glorified in the past, how he has been called the greatest of living statesmen, the hero of the Americans, the maker of modern Mexico. Then by a series of terrible indictments against him, showing him responsible for the awful condition of poverty and enslavement of his people, Mr. Turner proceeds bit by bit to analyze Diaz and the work he has done in his thirty-four years reign over Mexico.

Is Mexico Modern?

"Is Mexico modern?" asks the author. "What sort of a place for a human being is Mexico, anyhow?"

"In Mexico there are chattel slaves, at least three quarters of a million of them—five per cent of the population.... The lives of these slaves are frightful beyond description.... In this slavery the Government is an