

Regeneracion.

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Saturday, February 11, 1911.

Even the Mexican Herald, subsidized Diaz paper as it is, has been forced to cry out against wholesale lying by Mexican government officials in regard to the revolutionary disturbances in Mexico.

If newspapermen hadn't been looking on at that little bloodless skirmish between Rabago and Orozco just outside of Juarez, Rabago would doubtless have reported a great victory, with 170 rebels killed.

Joaquin Casasus, special wire-puller for Diaz in Washington, D. C., recently gave a banquet in honor of Philander Knox, Secretary of State. A little later Casasus held a secret conference with Taft, and almost immediately afterwards several additional troops of U. S. cavalry were "rushed to the border."

After the battle with Orozco when Rabago's forces alighted from the train en route to Juarez, the latter on his arrival in the border city printed bulletins saying that the federalists lost but one man killed and one wounded, and this in the face of the fact that there are twenty-six of his federalists in the Juarez hospital, and that the federalists were seen to be hastily burying their dead.

The Mexico Society of New York, recently organized for the purpose of "the furtherance of better relations between the two countries," in other words, of a stronger alliance between American capital and Diaz despotism, boasts as one of its members, Melville P. Stone, head of the Associated Press. Can you wonder that the dispatches in your daily paper are so distorted and patched up in favor of the federalists and against the Mexican revolutionists?

Porfirio Diaz, desperately impressing men into the army as fast as the authorities can lay hands on them, has been after the Mormon colonists, trying to force them to join the federal forces and fight. The Mormons assert most strenuously that they are American citizens and that they will not fight. These same Mormons at the time of the uprising of 1908, caught revolutionists escaping from Casas Grandes after the movement had been betrayed, and delivered them into the hands of the government. When the revolution is weak, the Mormons are Mexican citizens; when it is strong they are American citizens.

In a mass meeting of Mexicans in El Paso on January 29, one of the speakers said, "The hand of Diaz, dictator and murderer, has made more widows and orphans in the last thirty years than all other causes in our country." The audience did not listen to that statement and stare in stupid placidity at the speaker. They raised a mighty shout of "Down with Diaz," and they meant it. Too excitable, too passionate, were they? Well, the individual who can listen to such a statement unmoved, and knowing it to be true, might just as well be chewing cud in a green pasture, with his hoofs sunk deep in the mud.

Agents of the Mexican government have been going around among the Socialists of Los Angeles, saying that the revolution in Mexico is an uprising against Diaz because he is a Mason. It seems a pity to have to give space to a denial of this absurd statement, but it is necessary, because some Socialists seem to have been so gullible as to be deceived by it. Diaz is a member of the Masonic order, but to show what sort of a Mason he is it is only necessary to state that he is a secret Catholic and has the support of the Catholic church, and everyone knows the attitude of Masonry toward Catholicism. The men who were martyred by Diaz "Matalos en caliente" were Masons and died making the Masonic signs. Corona and Martinez, killed by order of Diaz, were Masons. Juarez, the enemy of Diaz, was a Mason. And so on.

MORE STATES
ARE IN ARMS

REVOLT SPREADS THROUGH NEW TERRITORY; EVERYWHERE REBELS ARE GAINING. INSURRECTOS STRONG IN LOWER CALIFORNIA. ALANIS ARRIVES TO JOIN OROZCO.

The fighting in Lower California has begun and the situation looks good for the revolutionists. A part of Governor Vega's troops encountered a small band of the rebels near Joopa, on Feb. 8, and a fight occurred, the outcome of which is uncertain. The main body of the insurrectos, who are now said to number five hundred, was not engaged. A newspaper correspondent telephoned from Campo to San Diego the information that the rebels are strongly entrenched at Picacho, and without an overwhelmingly superior force it would be difficult to dislodge them. He says, "The country is rough and wild, and assaults of the Picacho stronghold will be under fire long before they can effectually strike a blow at the rebels on the heights." He states that they outnumber any force Vega can send against them.

On Feb. 6, a correspondent states that 14 Mexican soldiers at Campo were seen deserting to the rebels.

JUAREZ ATTACK DELAYED.

Dispatches from El Paso on Feb. 8, say that Alanis had arrived and that he and his men are now virtually joined to Orozco's forces. Alanis' detachment is estimated at 300 mounted infantry.

At this writing Orozco is entrenched in the hills near Juarez, in a position from which it would be madness for the federalists to attempt to dislodge him. Orozco appears to be enthusiastic over the number of recruits coming to him. It is reported that more than 200 Mexicans and Americans have already crossed the border and united with his force. The attack on Juarez has been delayed, supposedly because the insurgent leader is waiting for the forces under Blanco, which were to join him at this point, and also because he is figuring on a possible attack from Navarro on the south and is preparing to meet it. The whereabouts of either Navarro or Blanco are not at present known. It is supposed that Blanco is lying in ambush waiting for Navarro.

After the battle between Orozco and Rabago on Feb. 5, following which Rabago escaped to Juarez, American eye-witnesses say that the federalists deserted fast to the side of the rebels.

The Los Angeles Herald of Feb. 9 has the following dispatch of a victory in Chihuahua:
"MULATO, Mexico, Feb. 8, via Marfa and Presidio, Tex.—Mexican soldiers made a desperate attack on Mulato today. The federalists were repulsed by the insurgents. Troop H of the Third cavalry viewed the fight from the American banks."

TRAINLOAD OF FEDERALISTS CAPTURED

The Federal forces in Sonora are too busy with troubles of their own to send aid to the worried troops of Juarez. The government suffered a disastrous blow near Onavas on Feb. 1, where a special train carrying 250 troops was held up by rebels, and the whole federal body taken prisoners. Most of the men were impressed into the rebel army, which is said to number nearly 1000 men.

A portion of the Federal army is hemmed in by rebels in the smelter city of Telde on the Yaqui river, southwest of Sahuaripa.

The banks of Nogales, Sonora, have become frightened and have placed their funds in the banks of Nogales, Arizona.

A dispatch from Culiacan says that a band of revolutionists at Tamazula, near Sinaloa, secured eight hundred dollars from the merchants of that place. Eighty insurrectos were reported to be heading for Culiacan. A dispatch from Mazatlan, the seaport, says that the authorities are afraid of a rebel attack, and preparations for resistance are being made.

SLAVES ARE RISING.

Oaxaca is alive with the spirit of revolt. Three towns have been captured, Jalpa, Ojitlan and Tuxtepec, the latter at the very mouth of Valle Nacional. It is said that a number of enganchados of Valle Nacional have been armed and have joined the rebels.

The authorities have ordered the passage of contract slaves into the valley stopped till the revolutionary disturbances are over. The leader of this movement is Sebastian Ortiz, who has been a member of the Liberal Party for years.

In Vera Cruz at the little town of Dehesa, near San Juan Evangelista the rebels were victors in a battle. They control the surrounding region. The Jefe Politico of Minatitlan is making a frantic plea for more soldiers and better defense for his town.

There was a battle near Matamoros, in Coahuila, the result of which the government is carefully concealing. In the Laguna district numerous small bands are operating.

In the district of Nieves, state of Zacatecas, there has been an uprising of revolutionists.

In a cotton factory in San Agustin, Puebla, the workers rose and killed five rurales.

Near Matamoros, the sea port of Tamaulipas a strong band of insurrectos well supplied and armed with Winchester has been seen.

Be sure to read elsewhere on this page, "Let Us Poor Devils Gain Our Freedom." Can you read that and remain cold to the cause for which they fight? It is signed, "Club Regeneracion," which club is but one of many recently formed in this country to aid this paper in its work. Each club takes the name of "Regeneracion," and then another special name, such as in this case, "Praxedis G. Guerrero." This week five new clubs were formed.

Whitaker,
Slanderer

There was a person once, Alfred Henry Lewis by name, who, when asked to write a hurry-up story for the Cosmopolitan, to counteract the effect of the terrible slave articles appearing in the American magazine, modestly began, "Personally I know as much of Mexico and Mexicans as any," then proceeded to air that knowledge by saying that Standard Oil had been "kicked out" of Mexico, and that there were no trusts in Mexico, besides making a dozen other wild and ridiculous flings in the face of fact.

But his achievement in literary invention pales quite beside that of Herman Whitaker in the February number of Sunset Magazine. Like Lewis, he would first have you know that he is a "man who knows conditions in Mexico today," "a man who knows his Mexico." And then we are treated to a series of astounding declarations, such as "the day of revolutions in Mexico is past," the "disorders" in Chihuahua were the result (note the past tense, please) of the lynching of Rodriguez in Texas, that except perhaps in the City of Mexico, "want and starvation seldom obtain" in that country, that the ragged peons along the railways each have chickens, a cow, a pig and a patch of corn and beans, which all "furnish him a comfortable livelihood," and so on till your head swims and you wonder if you were not crazy when you imagined you saw on your trip through Mexico faces gaunt and haggard with starvation, bodies clothed in rags worse than you thought rags could be—everywhere misery and squalor and despair. For Whitaker assures you it is quite otherwise, and he is a "man who knows his Mexico."

Of course it would be a horrid thing to do to remind the reader at this point that the Sunset Magazine is a Southern Pacific organ, and that the S. P. holds vast concessions from Diaz, but we are moved to do it, and to be more horrid still by calling up the fact that this man Whitaker has long since proved himself an adept at serpentine journalism. Before the slave articles in the American Magazine came out, he happened to learn of them and hastened to prepare for the same publication a story of the awful slave conditions on the rubber plantations of Mexico, leaving, however, a little loophole at the end through which he might later wriggle into Diaz' favor. He slipped through this loophole not long afterwards to crawl in slimy praise of the Butcher of Mexico over the pages of the Sunset Magazine. And now that the revolution has scared his patron Diaz nearly to death, Whitaker (to the tune of how much, Herman?) rushes to the rescue, calls the Mexican people a lot of lazy, ignorant natural helots and praises Diaz to the skies for saving them from evolutionary effacement.

To Whitaker, king worshipper and despot lover, no slander of a people is too great, no abuse too far-reaching, if by use of them he may fawn at the feet of a monarch stained with a nation's blood. And yet this is the same Whitaker who looked with his own eyes upon the slavery of Mexico and admitted its horrors, a slavery hideous beyond the power of the mind to depict, a slavery encouraged and perpetuated by that very monarch himself! Whitaker, "a man who knows his Mexico!" A man! God save the mark!

ETHEL D. TURNER.

Thousands Join
In Big Protest

The meeting held last Sunday night in the Labor Temple Auditorium for the purpose of protesting against the unfair discrimination of U. S. officials and troops in regard to Mexican revolutionists, and of demanding rights of belligerence for the insurgents, drew such a big crowd that it overflowed into the aisles and upon the platform and all about the walls, even then many were turned away at the door.

Resolutions of protest and belligerence were adopted unanimously, and a telegram to Governor Johnson urging him to act in preventing unlawful abuse of power by officers under his control was read, and unanimously voted upon to be sent. A collection of over one hundred dollars was taken up for "Regeneracion."

The speakers were Stanley Wilson, A. R. Holston, Antonio I. Villarreal, Mrs. Bertha Starkweather, John Kenneth Turner and Job Harriman. A letter from Jack London, who was named as a "real American revolutionist" was read and received with approving laughter and hearty applause. The letter follows:
"To the Dear, Brave Comrades of the Mexican Revolution:
"We socialists, anarchists, hoboes, chicken-thieves, outlaws and undesirable citizens of the United States are with you heart and soul in your effort to overthrow slavery and autocracy in Mexico. You will notice that we are not respectable. Neither are you. No revolutionist can possibly be respectable in these days of the reign of property. All the names you are being called, we have been called. And when Graft and Greed get up and begin to call names, honest men, brave men, patriotic men and martyrs can expect nothing else than to be called chicken-thieves and outlaws."

"So be it. But I for one wish that there were more chicken-thieves and outlaws of the sort that formed the gallant band that took Mexicali, of the sort that is heroically enduring in the prison holes of Diaz, of the sort that is fighting and dying and sacrificing in Mexico today."

"I subscribe myself a chicken-thief and a revolutionist."

"JACK LONDON."
Wilson introduced the subject and treated it in a general way. Holston analyzed belligerence. Villarreal, speaking in Spanish, made some striking comparisons between the attitude of the United States toward other Latin-American uprisings, and toward the Mexican revolution, showing that what was freely allowed in other cases was considered a violation of the neutrality laws if done by Mexican revolutionists.

Mrs. Bertha Starkweather, to whose energetic labors in getting it up the success of the meeting was not a little due, made a strong and stirring address about the heroic women of Mexico. John Kenneth Turner gave instances of the brave deeds of Mexican patriots during their fight of the past three months, showing how fearlessly they have fought again and again against many times their own number. Job Harriman made an appeal for funds for "Regeneracion" for the purpose of helping it carry ahead its propaganda for the cause of the oppressed.

LET US POOR DEVILS
GAIN OUR FREEDOM

To the American people who are watching this struggle against this despotic and barbarous Diaz; to those that sympathize in our movement to overthrow this cruel ruler who for years has proven himself a most black specimen of human being; to all who love peace, progress and the welfare of the common people in general,—we appeal to you, to your manhood, honor and decency to at least let us gain our freedom like men.

TO ALL MEN
Who are now feeling and suffering the crushing hand of power, the power bound in silver dollars, you slaves of today who toil for a bare existence, we men of your same class ask you for all the assistance that you may be capable of giving us. You know our fight is the same fight that you will sooner or later be forced to put up yourselves. We had to choose between WAR OR STARVATION.

HOW YOU CAN HELP US.
The capitalists, our masters, are alarmed. They are now devising schemes and means of adding MORE DOLLARS to their immense fortunes. Watch them closely. The reason of orders for more \$13-a-month slaves, tools of the money power, is to protect the masters and their dollars invested in Mexican soil, not for neutrality laws.

A CHANCE FOR FREEDOM

Is all we ask. Let us fight and win our freedom like MEN. Why allow permission for transportation of federal troops on American territory and decline the same privilege to us? Sit up and take notice. This is something for us slaves to digest. In conclusion, we again ask you to aid us in our cause. FOR OUR FIGHT IS YOUR FIGHT.

CLUB "REGENERACION, PRAXEDIS G. GUERRERO."
Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 4, 1911.

FEDERALS FIRE ON

RED CROSS FLAG
The Red Cross flag, that banner of mercy, which is held in almost sacred respect by all civilized nations, was fired upon four times by the federal soldiers in Chihuahua on Feb. 5, notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Bush, who carried it, had the permission of the Federal commander at Juarez to operate on the battlefield. Two women camp followers were killed. A news agent, Evelyn George Ash, who runs from Los Angeles to El Paso, says he was an eye witness of the affair. The Red Cross Society but recently entered the field. Diaz is opposed to the order and has incited enmity to it among his army officers because he knows that if the Red Cross were allowed to enter Mexico freely his soldiers would have to act more in accord with civilized methods than he would have them do. That the Red Cross was allowed to enter Mexico at all was due to strenuous pressure brought to bear at the border. Henry Lane Wilson, ambassador to Mexico, has been ordered by the state department at Washington to investigate the matter.

Diaz has become frightened at the protest and has promised to have the soldiers take more care in the future.

DEMAND BELLIGERENCE

The following letter is being sent out by the Socialists of Los Angeles to all the Socialist and Labor papers in the country, and to locals throughout the country, the names of the various Senators and Congressmen being of necessity changed for the different states.

"Declaration for Mexican Revolutionists.

Rights of Belligerence demanded.
The great mass meeting held at Labor Temple auditorium on Sunday evening, February 5, to create sentiment in favor of having the U. S. Government declare the Revolutionists of Mexico as belligerents was a great success.

About twenty-five hundred people crowded the Auditorium and hundreds were turned away.

Not until the United States Government declares the revolutionists as bona fide belligerents can the United States Army on the border become truly neutral. Under the laws of belligerency the revolutionists would be accorded the same rights which the soldiers of Diaz now enjoy.

All citizens of the United States who desire to help the cause of the Mexican patriots, (as France helped us at the time of our war for independence in 1776) can do so by writing personal letters to their Congressmen and Senators in Washington.

Ask these representatives to urge on Governor Johnson and President Taft the justice of declaring the Mexican patriots as bona fide belligerents, fighting for their constitutional rights against Diaz the autocrat and the destroyer of the Mexican Constitution and Republic.

By writing personal letters public opinion is being expressed more and more and in this way, the people are exercising law-making powers, which is their right under a representative form of Government.

The following are the Senators from California: Frank Flint, Geo. C. Perkins; address Washington, D. C.

Representatives: Duncan McKinnlay, S. C. Smith, Julius Kahn, James McLaughlin, Wm. S. Engburgh, E. A. Hays, J. R. Nowland, James P. Needham.

Dick Ferris, theatrical manager, promoter, politician and the like, has wired President Diaz asking him to sell Lower California and thus get "out of a bad hole." "If he wants to sell, fine," says Dick. "If he don't, we'll raise an army and take the province." Don't be foolish, Dick. Diaz is in a bad hole and is going to stay in the hole. And say, in regard to that filibustering expedition, did you never hear of the neutrality laws that the United States has become so anxious, oh, so very anxious, rigidly to enforce?

The Warrior and the Beast.

Guerrero's dead! with radiant face he strode
Into the seething maelstrom of your hate,
And thronging thousands follow on the road
To feed or crush the Beast insatiate.
For warriors die and glory in their fate
And laugh at Death, at Death the desolate.

Guerrero's dead; his soul is dazzling light!
For heroes slain are never heroes dead,
They live to guide their brothers in the fight,
And tyrants fear when armies thus are led.
So take the ghastly laurels from your head,
But see! Your hands are dripping, dripping red.

Guerrero lives! This man you cannot kill,
His deathless life illuminates the east,
His thousands die for your fastness on the hill,
Live on! Live on! nor stop the blood stained feast!
A little longer live to learn at least
That Mexico wants MEN, and not the beast.

—"El Picador"

Chicago, Ill.,
Jan. 22nd, 1911

William Yellow Kid Hearst is just now posing as the benefactor of California in having—according to himself—secured the Panama-Pacific exposition for San Francisco. This fellow Hearst is the worst newspaper faker and all-around mountebank in America—most probably in the world, and he hires the most unprincipled fakers to operate his papers. The Hearst News Service, as a news gathering organization, is a swindle through and through. In San Francisco Hearst's Examiner is a "friend" of unionism and unions; in Los Angeles it is an enemy of unionism and unions. For the United States in general Hearst poses as a friend of democracy; for Mexico he defends and advocates political oppression and slavery. Hearst is in many ways a more despicable enemy of decency than Harrison Gray Otis himself. Otis is, at least, not a hypocrite about it.

THE IRON HAND HAS FAILED.
Mexico, it must be admitted, is falling in the program of ruling with the iron hand. When a band of fifty armed men can come into a town and frighten the inhabitants so that they desert their posts, their stores, businesses and flee without a sign of a struggle, it denotes one of two things—the race is cowardly or else the ruling classes have lost confidence in the Diaz government and know that there is no use to combat the inevitable.

We do not believe that the Mexicans are cowards. Their glorious record of bravery exhibited when it was worth while to love their country and fight for it forestalls any such conclusion. Then the fact remains that the stalwart, law-abiding, quiet-loving Mexican citizens have lost confidence in the ability of the Diaz government to further protect them.

It is not only in this part of the country. The revolutionists have stopped the great Mexican Central railroad by blowing up the bridges south of Juarez; they have even succeeded in getting a whole trainload of arms into the heart of the City of Mexico; their cause is being made strong by their courteous treatment of women and children; they give receipts for all property taken and promise to make them good when in power. It looks to an outsider that Diaz, 80 years old, has failed to build on a solid foundation the great republic of Mexico. Nearly a million chattel slaves are worked in the republic; six million peons are kept in debt to their employers for their whole lives; the government that is built upon an abhorrence of the masses of common people cannot hope to stand. It is the wrong basis.—Calexico people rapidly evolving a splendid Chronicle.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT MASS MEETING

"Whereas, Porfirio Diaz has maintained himself in the office of the presidency of the Mexican republic for more than a quarter of a century by military power; and whereas, by his military power he has denied the right of free speech and free press and assembly to the people of Mexico, and by force and fraud has made all elections a farce; and

"Whereas, by his military power he has conspired with foreign capitalists to despoil the people of their property and reduce them to a condition of abject poverty and slavery; and

"Whereas, the people of Mexico are now in open rebellion against the tyrannical rule of the despot, Diaz;

"Now therefore, we the Socialists and other liberty lovers of Los Angeles in mass meeting assembled, do hereby express our heartfelt sympathy with the struggling patriots of Mexico and wish them prosperity in peace and victory in war.

"We call upon our government at Washington to immediately recognize the Mexican insurrectos as belligerents and to maintain a strict neutrality between the Mexican government and the insurrectos, showing no favor to the Mexican government that is not shown to the insurrectos on equal terms."

"BARBAROUS MEXICO"
FREE

With one year's subscription to Regeneracion.

The English page of this paper is to be made much more interesting than ever before. Regeneracion is the only paper that tells in English the true story of the progress of the Mexican revolution. "Barbarous Mexico" is the only book that tells the truth about Mexican slavery and the political partnership between American capital and Diaz which has made it possible.

Send \$2 today and get the book with a year's subscription to the paper. Or send \$1.50 and get the book with six months' subscription to the paper.

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