

Regeneracion.

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Saturday, March 18, 1911.

We hear that on account of continued revolutionary activity "constitutional guarantees have been suspended in Mexico." As if they had not already been suspended for thirty-four years!

Collier's Weekly of March 4 has an interesting story of the revolution by Arthur Ruhl under the title, "With the Insurrectos in Juarez."

Why were ball cartridges issued to every enlisted man if the present move of U. S. troops was military play, and not serious business?

Why, also, are the U. S. soldiers in the vicinity of San Diego compelled to be inoculated for protection against the mosquito, when there are practically no mosquitoes there? Is not this to be taken as an indication that invasion is planned to regions farther south where the mosquito does practice its deadly warfare?

Ambassador de la Barra says: "The conditions in Mexico are normal, with the exception of a small section of the State of Chihuahua, where a little body of seditionists men is carrying on guerrilla warfare." Even Enrique Creel, to whom we have hitherto awarded the laurel as the world's prize prevaricator, would find it hard to beat that.

Yes, the prize lars of the world are the Mexican government officials, of whom Diaz, Creel, Corral and de la Barra are especially shining examples. But the second prize is most certainly to be awarded to the newspaper correspondents of Calexico.

Jack London says that though the United States may be able to partially crush the Insurrectos, it cannot crush the revolutionary spirit in Mexico. He is right. The spirit of liberty has flamed now in the hearts of the Mexican people, and there will it continue to burn.

Lower California, according to a United Press dispatch of March 10, is regarded by the administration at Washington as the "danger spot." It is even said that the great mobilization of troops was for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion there. The strong revolutionary ideas of the Liberal leaders and the talk of establishing a co-operative commonwealth down there has caused shivers to run up the backs of capitalist brigands, lest the success of such a movement should react with telling effect upon the United States.

Well, Japan's no fool. The little yellow man smiles a lot and professes eternal friendship, but he is watching for his chance. And the United States government is preparing to give him his chance. While Uncle Sam is making trouble for himself in Mexico, the little yellow man with the eternal smile will strike, and he'll strike without warning at a vital point. That's the way he precipitated the Russo-Japanese war, and everyone knows the outcome. Aside from all other considerations, there is certainly a streak of madness in the belligerent attitude of the United States toward Mexico at this time.

Is this a government of the people, by the people and for the people? Let us not laugh. What hand have the American people had in sending troops to the border? How many of you knew beforehand that the move was to be made? Why, even the army officers themselves are dumbfounded, and are asking each other "why?" How many men, even of the army, desire to see the Mexican revolution crushed? You do not want this movement for progress and democracy annihilated, but the responsibility will rest on you in so far as you are submissive to the unbridled rapacity of the master capitalists of Wall-street who are making the Mexican and the American people their prey.

Federals Fire on Rebels
From American Soil

Have you noticed the news that federal officers were allowed to go over American soil from Calexico to Andrade, and that they fired from the American side of the line upon Insurrectos at Algodones, on the Mexican side? Have you grasped the significance of that act, that it is a direct and unmistakable violation of the neutrality laws and that the perpetrators have not been arrested?

On March 15, shortly after Stanley and his men departed for Algodones, the Mexican customs officials who had been driven out of Mexicali by the Insurrectos when that town was taken, armed themselves, banded together, and departed from Calexico to march upon Andrade, which is just opposite the Mexican border-town of Algodones where Captain Stanley and his men were installed.

CONGRESSMEN
REMONSTRATE

The action of the United States government in sending troops to the border to crush the Mexican revolution is so boldly and flagrantly opposed to all principles that America is supposed to stand for, that many congressmen in Washington were at once aroused and determined to act against it, especially since Taft has practically thrown off the mask and admitted the real reason for which the troops are being sent. Members of congress who are preparing to act in this affair, according to Gilson Gardner of the Scripps new service, have summed up the situation as follows:

- (1) The military movement supplemented with the statement constitute a declaration of war against the friendly republic of Mexico.
- (2) The use of the army and navy of the United States to suppress the revolt in Mexico is an unwarranted usurpation on the part of the executive branch of the government.
- (3) The use of American troops against a neighboring people fighting to depose a dictator and set up a constitutional government is a shock to American patriotism and is against the traditions of the republic.
- (4) Official denials by England, France and Germany make it certain that foreign invasion was not threatened or even contemplated.
- (5) There has been no serious menace as yet to American life or property in Mexico.
- (6) The Monroe doctrine does not justify interference by the United States in the domestic affairs of neighboring countries. The Monroe doctrine was framed to encourage the establishment of the American continent of constitutional republics, such as the present Insurrectos in Mexico are fighting to establish.
- (7) The people of the United States have no interest in sustaining the constitutional and notoriously cruel rule of the Diaz dictatorship.
- (8) The only explanation for this misuse of the American army would appear to be found in the desire of America to serve certain large financial interests that are beneficiaries of Mexican concessions, which would lapse with the Diaz government. The Standard Oil Co. and the Morgan banking house, which has acted as the fiscal agent of the Diaz government and has placed its credit behind the Diaz bonds, lead with their interests.
- (9) A war in behalf of Wall street speculators in Mexican securities has no standing in the public conscience. Resolutions embodying the above views and acts have been formulated and will be introduced at the opening of the extra session of congress. Whether they can be made the basis for impeaching Sec. Knox or be merely the text for debate remains to be seen.

Baja California

Lest there should be any misunderstanding about the Lower California situation among American readers, due to persistent and wholesale lying on the part of news correspondents, we wish to state that there are several groups in the field, working harmoniously with each other. The differences between Captain Stanley and Leyva have been adjusted, and Stanley has returned to the campaign as a general in command of about forty-five men. He has gone to Algodones, where the recent skirmish occurred.

Another band under Cordosa is now supposed to be in the vicinity of the Colorado dam.

Federals are said to be coming from Ensenada to engage the boys of Mexicali in battle. Leyva and Bert-

There they fired from the American side of the line upon the Insurrectos. Several volleys were exchanged without casualties.

The act was so flagrantly in violation of the very laws that U. S. troops at the border have loudly proclaimed they are there to enforce, that even Captain Babcock, who has shown himself inimical to the cause of the Insurrectos, felt himself obliged to take action, and asked General Bliss for authority to arrest the Mexican customs officials for violation of the neutrality laws.

General Bliss ordered him to take no action whatever.

In view of the action Bliss has taken against Insurrectos in the past with no ground for any charges whatever against them, the above statement of this despot-loving general is eloquent.

hold left their stronghold Wednesday morning with a considerable force to go and meet this advancing federal column. They marched in the direction of Pichachos Pass. They left Macdonald with a band of fifteen men in Mexicali.

The band under Rodriguez and Salinas, which recently departed from El Cajon, near San Diego, and crossed the line into Mexico, has divided up under the two leaders for convenience in operating. Rodriguez and his force holds the town of Tecarte, while Salinas is reconnoitering among the ranches in the vicinity. The latest news says that a battle has occurred at Tecarte between federals from Ensenada and Insurrectos under Rodriguez.

The Liberal Party

The Liberal Party, the proletarian party of the Mexican revolution, and the veteran in the field, is extending the influence of its propaganda far and wide. "Regeneracion" is read with great eagerness in the military camps throughout Chihuahua, Sonora, Baja California and other parts of Mexico. For years the Liberal party has fanned the flame of revolution, and the mountains of Chihuahua have been one of its strongholds. Its adherents are spreading its principles throughout revolutionary ranks everywhere. The Liberal Party stands for the division of the great estates of Mexico, and for parceling them out among the poor from whom they have been stolen in years past.

FAILS IN
HIS DUTY

AMERICAN OFFICER LETS ASSAULTING MEXICAN FEDERAL GO BACK ACROSS THE LINE. OFFICER LEGALLY GUILTY OF "COMPOUNDING FELONY."

After the battle of Agua Prieta on March 12 a Mexican federal officer, Captain Gallegos, crossed the line into Douglas, Arizona, to get pay for his troops. While he was in a cafe an American shouted "Viva Madero." The federal captain whipped his revolver from his belt and pulled the trigger. Captain Johnson, who happened to be present, leaped forward, seized the revolver, and his thumb was caught by the descending trigger, preventing discharge.

Instead of arresting him for assault to commit murder, the American officer then disarmed the Mexican and escorted him across the line. The American officer was there to help enforce the laws. The law was violated before his own eyes. By not arresting that Mexican federal Captain Johnson was guilty of "compounding a felony," and should have been arrested himself on that charge.

John Kenneth Turner was refused the privilege of leaving the United States yesterday by the soldiers. Now what do you know about that for observance of legal points? By what earthly right have the soldiers to prohibit a man from going peaceably and unarmed across the border?—Calexico Daily Chronicle of March 9.

ARAUJO IS FREE

Antonio P. Araujo, who has suffered imprisonment for two and half years in the penitentiary at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for "violation of the neutrality laws," has just recently been released on the expiration of his term, and is now a member of the "Regeneracion" staff. We shall print an article about this young Liberal and the incidents connected with his persecution in the United States in next week's issue.

SOCIALISTS WILL PROTEST.

Denver, March 16.—Mass meetings simultaneously all over the country to protest against the military activities of the United States on the Mexican border will be held in the near future by the Socialists of the country, according to announcement made by John Spargo, a Socialist author and lecturer.

Law and Order

To illustrate the "influence for law and order," of the U. S. troops at the border, let us simply cite the instance of Galveston, Tex., where on March 13, a mob of drunken American soldiers went on a rampage through the Mexican and negro quarters of the town, demolishing furniture, driving out the occupants, burning two houses and engaging in street fights. It took fifty picked men under a Colonel Bailey to quell the riot.

REVOLT GROWS
EVERYWHERE

CITY OF CHIHUAHUA FEELS ACUTELY ITS STATE OF SIEGE. REBELS ARE VICTORIOUS IN TWO SONORA BATTLES. YUCATAN AND OTHER PARTS OF MEXICO IN REVOLT.

That the city of Chihuahua is in a state of siege and that its 25,000 inhabitants expect its fall to be imminent has repeatedly been reported during the past few days. The Insurrectos have encircled the city and when the federal troops attempt to forage 12 miles beyond it they are driven back by bands of rebels. The supplies are very low. No food-stuffs have been received for over two weeks. The operator at Chihuahua wired to the operator at Parral that Governor Ahumada is powerless. A dispatch from Albuquerque, N. M., on March 10, says that in four days from that time the city of Chihuahua would be without water, as the rebels have cut the water system within four miles of the beleaguered city.

There has been no passenger traffic between Chihuahua and Ciudad Juarez since the departure of the north bound train on the night of Jan. 29. The train service is demoralized as far south as Zacatecas. A dispatch from Washington dated March 5, says that the Mexican revolutionists have control of railroads north, south and west of Chihuahua.

BAND NEAR JUAREZ.

Captain Oscar Creighton, an American and Harvard graduate, with a band of Insurrectos, is camped about fifteen miles south of Juarez. He blew up a railroad bridge within ten miles of the city on March 10. He arrived at his camping place in the vicinity of Juarez after a march of over 100 miles, during which he did not meet a single federal. He burned bridges and tore up tracks as he advanced.

The latest dispatches say that Creighton has been deposed by his men.

A severe defeat to the Insurrecto forces under Madero occurred last week at Casas Grandes.

BLANCO VICTOR IN FIGHT.

Blanco, who is operating in Sonora with marked success had an engagement with federals at Agua Prieta on March 12, in which he came out ahead. A Douglas doctor, who attended some of the wounded, said that the federal loss was 21 men killed and 15 wounded, and that the Insurrectos lost two killed and three wounded.

Nine American-born Mexican boys and two Americans, according to a United Press dispatch of March 13, who crossed the line to witness the battle, were captured by the federals. The Mexican boys were immediately lined up and shot. The Americans are still in jail. These victims were unarmed.

Blanco is still in the vicinity of Agua Prieta, and an attack is expected any time by the trembling federals in the town, who are said to number about 600. Blanco had 550 men, but his force was just lately augmented by 200 from the United States. On March 13, he held up the Nacozari train 15 miles from Agua Prieta. After the coaches were searched, the Insurrectos blew up 100 feet of track. Before this was done two Mexican women and their families were gallantly escorted by the Insurrectos out of the danger zone.

ANOTHER SONORA VICTORY.

The Los Angeles Express prints the following account of a rebel triumph in Sonora:

"EL PASO, Tex., March 13.—A special dispatch to the Herald this morning from Vanajo, Sonora, states there was a spirited engagement at that place Saturday between 150 Insurrectos and 50 federals. The Insurrectos succeeded in capturing the town with a loss of one killed and two wounded. The federals rallied

near the town and are waiting reinforcements.

"It is said, however, the rebels had burned the railroad bridge to prevent the arrival of more federals."

IN YUCATAN.

Yucatan, in spite of tremendous odds against the movement for freedom, is struggling with increasing vigor to throw off the yoke. Uprisings have occurred lately in several places, and in most instances the rebels have gained the upper hand. Tamax, Yaxcaba, Peto and Dzidzantun are some of the towns captured.

An Associated Press dispatch sent out from El Paso on March 14 says that Galeana, in the state of Nuevo Leon, is in rebellion now over certain acts of its officials.

Morelos is alive with small bands of actively operating rebels.

One group collected 250 from the hacienda de la Pala, near Chihuahua. Wires have been cut between Cuatla and Guernavaca. Horses have been seized at Tlatizapan by a group of men who it is reported intend to join those operating in Guerrero.

Activity of the same sort is also reported to have occurred at Tojutla.

The revolutionists in the vicinity of Torreón are still proceeding with vigor in their guerrilla campaign. The forces under Lopez Ortiz have recently gathered considerable money and horses, besides participating in an engagement at Cuernavaca.

Murderous
Military
Despotism

March 1, 1911.

To the Editor of Regeneracion:

I have received several copies of your valuable paper, and thank you very kindly for sending it to me. While I can read Spanish only "with hammer and tongs," yet sufficiently to keep in touch with the situation.

I spent the early part of the year 1907 in Mexico, and got over a considerable portion of the country. I observed then the great unrest, now crystallizing into a full-fledged rebellion, sure to end in revolution; because the policy of Diaz, in dealing even with simple political opposition, has been so murderous, that, when armed resistance is once offered, leath had better come in war gloriously, though defeated, than surrender, and die ignominiously, as the only condition of any surrender Diaz has ever granted.

Had I dropped down on Mars, I could not have been as greatly surprised at conditions there as I was on my trip through Mexico. I had thought, as I had no opportunity to know differently, that Mexico was a Republic. On my return home, I wrote a book, "Mexico with Comparisons and Conclusions," in which I summed up my conclusion of the kind of government in Mexico, thus: "Mexico is a military despotism the most absolute."

In the same work, I, as I do still, look with dread to the establishment of a new regime by reason of the horrors always accompanying war, and especially a civil war, the worst of all. Like the amputation of a gangrened limb, however, the surgeon must finally be called, or the patient will die. That, seems to me, the situation in Mexico. The time has come when the knife, the sword, must be used, or liberty will die.

My sympathies are with the people of Mexico, struggling for liberty, and no one who knows the situation there, can feel or act differently, and still claim to be human.

Vive la Republique! but may it be the regenerated Republic you seek, and not the present Republic—a republic in name, but a murderous military despotism in reality.

Very sincerely,

A. A. GRAHAM.

In El Paso Roosevelt straddled the Mexican issue as he straddles all other issues of importance, like the cheap politician that he is, till he is quite sure which is the winning side.

Demand Belligerence
For
Mexican Revolutionists!

The night came on. The Gilded Mob, in interminable defile throughout the length of the avenue Plateros, under a thousand arc lights, displayed from its carriages and on the sidewalks the product of its robbery sanctioned by the Law.

How much wealth, and how very much light! The precious stones dazzled the eye. The silken garments caressed the ears with gentle froufrou, and the subtle perfumes which emanated from the garments of the bourgeois women, made one think of mysterious sleeping rooms, warm and agreeable, which would never be, alas, for the unhappy working

Tyranny and Slavery to Be
Upheld in Liberty's Name

Under the above title the San Francisco Bulletin of March 13 prints an editorial that goes straight to the mark, and that should make President Taft, if he has any capacity for shame in him, squirm most painfully under the barbed directness of its aim. The editorial runs:

"By using his power as commander of the army and navy to order a military demonstration designed to end the revolution in Mexico the President of the United States declares in effect that a land dedicated, if not devoted, to the cause of human liberty approves of the present government of Mexico. Therefore it is only fair that the ninety millions of Americans in whose name President Taft issues orders to the American army should want to know the truth about the government which they are called upon to preserve."

The editorial goes on to say that in the dearth of official information we must go to private sources. From these "we learn that Mexico is less of a republic than any monarchy in Europe." It continues:

"Mexico's Constitution provides for popular government, yet the people of Mexico have no more to say about the election of their President than they have in the election of the President of the United States. Porfirio Diaz has retained his seat for twenty-seven years by the simple expedient of using the army to suppress political opposition. There have been six national elections in those twenty-seven years, and every one of them has been a farce. In all other matters Porfirio Diaz has shown the same disregard for the rights which a republic is supposed to guarantee its people. There has been neither free speech nor free

press. Free speech has sent many a Mexican to prison or into exile, and as for a free press, Russian editors have far more liberty of expression than those of Mexico. All news concerning the government is subject to a strict censorship. When the revolutionists were menacing Juarez, the northern gateway of Mexico, not a newspaper in the whole republic dared even to hint at what was going on. The man on Chapultepec had raised a warning finger and the press was silent.

"In Mexico, under Diaz, the poor are not even physically free. Through an infamous contract labor system thousands of peons are sold every year into slavery, and these contract laborers are flogged, just as the negroes of this country were once flogged by brutal masters.

"Such is the government that Dictator Diaz has given to Mexico. No popular elections, no free speech, no free press, not even physical freedom for the poor. And it is to preserve such a government that President Taft, in the name of ninety million Americans, is forming a military wall along the Mexican border."

After commenting on the recent edict of martial law sent out by Diaz, and pointing out its significance, the editorial concludes:

"An amazing republic is the Mexico of Diaz. No popular elections, no free speech, no free press, not even physical freedom for the poor, and now patriots fighting for liberty are to be summarily shot as robbers and murderers. And it is to preserve such a government that President Taft, in the name of ninety million Americans, is forming a military wall along the Mexican border."

BREAD

By ENRIQUE FLORES MAGON

"Don't cry, dear little one. A nice man is coming soon to bring you some bread."

The child ceased weeping. Perhaps in his childish brain there was reflected the beautiful image of a great piece of bread, as enormous as his hunger, and placidly he settled himself to sleep upon a poor, miserable bed without mattress or sheets.

A young woman, with cheeks pallid and quivering with starvation, with eyes brilliant with the fever of debilitation, traversed in vain the streets of Mexico City in search of work.

No one wanted to employ her. Or what use could so weak a woman be? Her feeble arms could not produce, for the master who should hire her, anything which might be worth the trouble of exploiting her.

And worn out with fatigue, almost dragging herself along, she came back to her wretched den more pallid than before.

"Don't cry, my beloved. It won't be very long now before the good man will bring you some bread."

But now the illusion of a promise was not enough for the child. His little stomach, empty for more than twenty-four hours, suffered intensely from the pangs of hunger.

"I want bread," he moaned, between great sobs, while his little body shrank pitifully with the anguish of starvation.

The night came on.

The Gilded Mob, in interminable defile throughout the length of the avenue Plateros, under a thousand arc lights, displayed from its carriages and on the sidewalks the product of its robbery sanctioned by the Law.

How much wealth, and how very much light! The precious stones dazzled the eye. The silken garments caressed the ears with gentle froufrou, and the subtle perfumes which emanated from the garments of the bourgeois women, made one think of mysterious sleeping rooms, warm and agreeable, which would never be, alas, for the unhappy working

woman, who, although worn out by fatigue from walking in search of work, had dared, impelled by hunger, to mix her rags of wretched plebeianism with the costly garments which her very own hands had helped to make to cover the moral mangle of the useless aristocracy.

How much light! How much wealth!

From among the rags of the unhappy plebeian was extended a hand maimed and wasted, from which the haughty marionettes, vain of their costly dresses, drew back, and at which the distinguished robbers in frock coats and silk hats looked in loathing.

The coarse brute hand of a ruffian entitled "Agent of the Public Order," shook the poor, ragged creature roughly, like a bulldog shakes anyone who comes near his master, and dragged her out of that center of light, where the Gilded Mob exhibited without scruple its immense wealth amassed by the eternal tears and the misery and hunger of so many ragged creatures who swarm throughout Mexico.

It grew very late.

The deserted streets were crossed from time to time by people, who, urged on by the cold, struck the sidewalk resoundingly with their heels as they walked, hurrying to get to their homes as quickly as possible. A drunkard, stumbling against his shadow projected on the wall, leered at her obscenely. A stray dog passed by, sniffing at walls and doors. The guardians of bourgeois security, not of the people, snored on their corners, standing, against their posts.

The night had long since come to an end, and the unhappy working woman, shivering with cold, fainting with hunger, with her feet raw with the incessant march and her heart bruised by the egoism of the bourgeoisie, journeyed at hazard, seeking still for the hungry child a piece of bread.

PROTEST
AGAINST AMERICAN
INTERVENTION
IN MEXICOTHE
PEOPLES
PAPER

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