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fice at Los Angeles, California, under
the Act of March 3, 1879."
No. 31.
Saturday, April 1, 1911.

Bernardo Reyes as a successor to
Diaz? Well, if anyone could be im-
agined who could out-Diaz Diaz in a
genius for human butchery, that per-
son is General Bernardo Reyes.

The Coming Nation has announced
a story of Mexican revolutionists en-
titled "Osorio, Bandit," by John Ken-
neth Turner, to be published in this
week's number.

In looking over the map of Mexico
we cannot find a single state or ter-
ritory in which there has not been
some kind of uprising of armed bands
against the government within the
past six months.

We wonder how much Melville
E. Stone got from the Mexican Gov-
ernment for ordering the Associated
Press to print all this stuff about the
insurrectos seeking to bring about ne-
gotiations for peace.

Ramon Corral is going to Europe
on April 1 for his health. Doubtless
to rest his poor nerves, which have
been on the jump ever since the peo-
ple of Mexico rose up to shake the
sword of vengeance in the face of
governmental brigands such as he.

Dr. A. R. Schultz of Redondo,
who recently made a trip throughout
Imperial valley, estimates that fully
90 per cent of the residents there are
in favor of the revolutionists.

La Follette will, when Congress
meets, offer a resolution demanding
an explanation of the army and navy
mobilization on the border. As a re-
sult Taft is scared to death. He
can't explain, and he knows it.

The recent torture of a Cocopah
Indian boy by Mexican federals in
Lower California is a thing to put
the dark ages to shame. And yet
the U. S. army is at the border to
preserve the government which has
fed itself on such brutality as this for
thirty-four years!

An Associated Press dispatch of
March 23 says that General Bliss
has maps and all information at
hand for an expedition to Ensenada,
in case he should be ordered to
march with his 1500 men. Do mili-
tary maneuvers in the United States
include the study of the topography
of Mexico?

Everyone is talking about the
Mexican revolution, but not every-
one is well informed as to the causes
which precipitated it. Read Barba-
rous Mexico and find out. You can
get it for a limited time for \$1.00,
or as a premium with a six months'
subscription to Regeneracion for
\$1.50 for both, or as a premium with
a year's subscription to Regeneracion
for \$2.00 for both. Order at once, as
this offer will be closed by the first of
May.

**GOMPERS
AND MAGON**

A short time ago Ricardo Flores
Magon, head of the Mexican Liberal
Junta, sent a letter to Samuel Gom-
pers, president of the American Fed-
eration of Labor, asking the aid of
the federation for the insurrecto
movement.

Mr. Magon has just received the
following letter from Mr. Gompers in
reply:

American Federation of Labor.
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1911.
Mr. R. Flores Magon, Headquar-
ters of the Junta of the Mexican
Liberal Party, 519 1/2 E. Fourth st.,
Los Angeles, Cal.:

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 11th
instant to hand and contents noted.
It is impossible to attempt to convey
to you the intense interest I feel in
the military movements now being
conducted under direction of the
president of the United States. It is
difficult, and may be simply a mat-
ter of surmise of the ultimate pur-
pose of these "maneuvers." Think-

ing, earnest Americans, who love our
republic and the principles upon
which it is founded, can only enter-
tain the hope that your apprehen-
sions may be unfounded. I say this
not simply for the preservation of the
rights of the people of Mexico to
the government of their own af-
fairs, but also for the integrity of
the United States and the liberty of
our people.

After receiving your letter with
its request to me to enter protest, my
first impulse was to refer the matter
to the executive council of the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor for deci-
sion, but before so doing I should
say to you that I have not seen con-
cretely stated the principles and pur-
poses for which the revolutionary
movement in Mexico was begun. I
do not refer to the negative side, but
to the affirmative. I think the Amer-
ican people should be told by the
authorized spokesman of the revolu-
tionary movement of Mexico, what it
aims to accomplish as a constructive
power, if entrusted with the powers
of government of Mexico. If the
present regime is to be supplanted
by another, without fundamentally
changing the conditions which shall
make for the improvement of the
workers' opportunities, and a great-
er regard for their rights and their
interests, then the American labor
movement can look upon such a
change with entire indifference.

If you will communicate to me the
information which I seek, I shall in
turn communicate it to my colleagues
of the executive council of the A. F.
of L. for their instructions in the
premises. I assume that you are
aware that it would be impossible
for me to take any definite action
upon so momentous a matter as the
one under consideration without the
approval of my colleagues.

I repeat, however, that it is my
sincere hope that the military move-
ments of the troops of the United
States may have no further purpose
than at first stated by President Taft,
"maneuver and mobilization of the
forces for educational purposes."

Hoping for an early reply, I am,
Yours very truly,
SAMUEL GOMPERS.

President American Federation of
Labor.

In answer to Mr. Gompers' reply,
Mr. Magon sent the following letter,
Wednesday:
Offices of the "Junta" of the Mexican
Liberal Party, 519 1/2 E. Fourth St.,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 29, 1911.
Mr. Saml. Gompers, President Amer-
ican Federation of Labor, 801 G
St., N.W., Washington, D. C.:
Dear Sir—For the courtesy of
your prompt reply to my appeal on
behalf of the Mexican Liberal party,
I beg to thank you most sincerely.
We felt that we should not appeal
in vain.

Certainly you, your organization
and the American public, should be
told exactly why Mexico is in revolt.
It is because, as stated in our ap-
peal, the Mexicans have been driven
by the millions from their lands.
Through corrupt political chicanery,
infinitely more potent than, and
fully as cruel, as any conquest by
the sword, the money power has
seized those lands. Thus, having
rendered the people helpless, it has
instituted a system of chattel and
wage slavery, probably unparalleled
for its atrocity. Against this we are
in revolt.

You say that if we are fighting
merely to supplant the present re-
gime by another, "without funda-
mentally changing the conditions
which shall make for the improve-
ment of the workers' opportunities,
and a greater regard for their rights
and their interests, then the Amer-
ican labor movement can look upon
such a change with entire indiffer-
ence. Indeed, sir, you have expres-
sed most concisely the exact position
of our party.

From the first we have understood
clearly that this is an economic war;
one that goes directly to the heart
of the labor question and proposes
to give the worker the full product
of his toil. We have understood
from the very first that the labor
movement of the world would, and
should, remain entirely indifferent to
any change of presidents or cabinets;
that the substance and not the mere
shadow is wanted.

Accordingly our party adopted at
the outset "Land and Liberty" as its
motto, and our brief declaration of
principles states that we are strug-
gling for "possession of the land, re-
duction of the hours of labor and in-
creased wages."

If our people can win for them-
selves industrial liberty they will
work out their own salvation. But
if American labor stands idly by and
permits them to be crushed by mili-
tarism, at the behest of the money
power, they will drag with them, to
the lowest depths, their immediate
neighbors—the American working-
men.

Our cause is your cause, and you
cannot be unaware that the brutality
with which most righteous strikes
have been suppressed in Mexico have
encouraged incalculably the strike-
breakers in the United States.

In "Barbarous Mexico" John Ken-
neth Turner ends his chapter en-
titled "Four Mexican Strikes," with
the statement that the American cap-
italists "are looking to Mexican cap-
italists to help them break the back
of organized labor in the United
States, both by transferring part of
their capital to Mexico and by im-
porting a part of Mexico's laborers
into this country." Those words are
literally true. All along the south-
ern border the pitiful wages Mexican
exiles are forced to accept are low-
ering the standard of American labor.
Again we say, "Our cause is yours."

We ourselves cannot doubt for a
moment that American troops have
been despatched to our borders by
the tens of thousands solely because
monopoly has felt itself in danger.
We could cite instances by the score
in which they have proved inval-
uable allies to the corrupt despotism
against which we are in revolt.

Apart from humanitarian consid-
erations it is to the direct personal
interest of organized labor to stand
shoulder to shoulder with us in this
struggle, aiding us not merely with
its sympathy, but as monopolists
support monopolists, with substan-
tial aid. The money power is solidly
arrayed against us, and, although we
are doing wonders with pitifully
slender resources, without the sinews
of war we cannot bring this essen-
tially labor struggle to a successful
issue.

Again thanking you for your cour-
teous and prompt reply, we reiterate
our conviction that ours is a struggle
in which you cannot, and will not
wish, to stand neutral. Accordingly
we look with confidence to early ac-
tion by your council, at your sym-
pathetic initiative.

Yours most sincerely,
RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

**Revolt Flames
From Border
to Yucatan**

There are nearly four thousand
federals in Lower California, and it
is safe to predict that there will be
some fierce fighting in the first half
of April. The rebels, who have so
far been cautious on account of
shortage of ammunition, have now
received a large supply and will pro-
ceed with aggressiveness and deter-
mination.

On March 27, in a sharp attack on
the town of Alamo, about eighty
miles from Ensenada, in which it
is reported that the rush of insurgents
was so fierce that it scared all the
fight out of the federals, the rebels
under Simon Berthold took that
town. The capture was bloodless,
except that Berthold received a
wound in the leg. Berthold is re-
ported by the United Press to have
conducted himself very bravely, tak-
ing the lead of his men at every step.

It is said that Ensenada is not well
enough defended now to warrant
sending men to the relief of Alamo.
Salinas has taken the place of
Leyva as chief of the insurgents of
Lower California. He is a man
much feared by the federals because
of his reputation as a fighter in the
Yaqui wars. The Mexican govern-
ment has placed a price of \$400 on
his head, dead or alive. Salinas
was formerly captain of the crack
eighth federal regiment in Lower
California.

Captain Stanley is ready to pro-
ceed on an aggressive campaign. He
has 75 men, all well armed and
equipped.

The United Press of March 29 re-
ports that the Mexican federals have
been ordered to evacuate Tecate and
to march at once on Mexicali.

IN SONORA.

It is reported that a fierce battle is
raging at Ures, Sonora, in which a
thousand men have already been
killed.

Near Cananea, Sonora, close to the
Chispa mine, a battle took place not
long ago in which the rebels were
victorious and in which thirty-one
federals and only two rebels were
killed. At La Colorado, Sonora, on
March 23, insurrectos won a decisive
victory over the federals. They en-
trenched themselves on a hill and
when the federals attempted to climb
it the former wrought fearful exe-
cution. A dispatch of March says
that mail advices from Alamos, So-
nora, state that revolutionists led by
Leyva took the town of Guazapas, and
all the federal officials were killed.

In Sonora, Florencio Jamarillo, a
Liberal, has taken five towns, though

he has been in the field less than a
month. He started in the Yaqui
Valley and proceeded northward.
Many of his recruits are Yaquis.
Yaquis in several places in guerrilla
bands are attacking hacendados. They
are said to be well armed.

CHIHUAHUA AND
ADJACENT STATES.

In Chihuahua, several important
towns, among them San Buenaven-
tura, Galeana, Pearson and Moqui
have recently been taken by the re-
volutionists.

The entire state of Coahuila is re-
ported to be in incipient rebellion,
according to an Associated Press dis-
patch of March. There is news of
much guerrilla warfare about Tor-
reon and throughout Durango, with
details too numerous to mention.

An Associated Press dispatch from
Laredo, Texas, says that bands of in-
surrectos are reported to be in the
vicinity of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

An Associated Press dispatch of
March 25 says that Chilapa, in the
state of Guerrero, a town of 20,000,
is in the hands of the rebels.

Revolt is breaking out around
Mexico City, the stronghold of Diaz.
At Tacubaya, a suburb, twenty-six
rebels and two soldiers were arrest-
ed. They had been betrayed as they
attempted to carry out a plan to get
a battalion of soldiers to desert to
their cause.

IN THE SOUTH.

From Iguala, Guerrero, comes a
dispatch that a band of 100 rebels
entered the town of Buenavista de
Cuella, and searched it for arms
and ammunition.

At Puebla the people, armed with
nothing more than stones, attacked
a detachment of police. The sol-
diers charged and four were killed.

At Tetela, state of Puebla, open re-
volt is reported.

How much is going on in Yucatan
it is impossible to say, as news of re-
volt there is extremely hard to ob-
tain. A Mexican paper, however, re-
cently classed Chihuahua and Yuca-
tan as the two places in which the
revolt had grown greatest.

Recently the slaves in a certain
place in Yucatan arose and killed
two millionaire hacendados.

In Chitapas, Campeche, Jalisco, San
Luis Potosi and Aguascalientes re-
cent uprisings are reported.

The Associated Press correspond-
ent at Nogales, Arizona, says in an
apparently serious vein that in the
battle of La Colorado the fighters
were so far away from each other
that both sides amused themselves
by catching the spent balls with
their hands. This is quite in keep-
ing with the other absurdities that
he Associated Press sends out day
after day about Mexico. One of the
latest is that twenty men under com-
mand of Leyva were killed in a fight
at Tecate, while as a matter of fact
Leyva's command was not there at
all.

**DENOUNCES
WAR MOVE**

The Coming Nation of March 25
gives all its editorial comment over
denouncing the action of the United
States in sending troops to the border
to crush the Mexican revolt. We
should like to print all that Charles
Edward Russell and A. M. Simons
have to say on this all-important sub-
ject, but as that is impossible we
have clipped what seems to us the
most effective part.

Charles Edward Russell, in his well
known virile style writes in part as
follows:

No man can call himself an Amer-
ican or profess the slightest sympathy
with the cause of human liberty who
does not protest in every possible
way against the monumental out-
rage now being committed by the ad-
ministration in its war move.

No man can call himself a Social-
ist who fails to lift his voice vigor-
ously and insistently against the
most damnable and insolent aggres-
sion of international capitalism upon
the spirit of democracy since the
Boer war.

No man of any political cast can
continue to acquiesce in the republi-
can form of government under which
we live without demanding instantly
that this brutal, bare faced attempt
to use the American Republic as the
tool of tyranny and oppression shall
stop.

This is the product of our subser-
vience to capitalism; this is the re-
ward for tolerating a pack of greedy
wolves as our industrial and political
masters; this is the logical outcome
of conditions by which we permit
popular government in our country to
be made a sham and a mockery and
allow cormorants, dictators and po-
litical harlots to rule us; this is the
sure result of our fatal substitution
of money power for man power, of
plutocracy for democracy.

The United States is to suppress
the effort of the Mexican people to
overthrow a ferocious and bloody
handed exarism. American bayo-
nets are to bolster the tottering
throne of a crime-rotten despot. The
American nation, which itself wrested
independence from a tyrant and set
a new mark in the progress of the
race at the expense of so many lives,
of so much suffering, is to take a
wonder nation by the throat and
thrust it back into the dark ages.

Why? By all that is good and
holy—Why?

Because a few men have invested
a pile of dirty dollars on Mexican
soil.

Dirty dollars are at stake. And we
must rescue them.

Is it so, my brethren?

Are we so abject, so helpless, so
cowardly, so servile? Are we so
completely lost to national dignity
and pride? Are we so wholly de-
prived of every sense of justice, of
humanity, of fundamental right?

Now is the time to say: No.

Now is the time to shout from the
house tops: No.

Now is the time to cram down the
throat of capitalism: No!

Such things do not come about by
chance or impulse. Who demanded
it? Who ordered it?

Three known elements, that be-
tween them direct the chess board of
world politics with absolute assur-
ance and certainty.

J. P. Morgan & Co.
The Rothschilds.
The Deutsche Bank.

The powers enumerated have abso-
lute control of the sources of news,
the news associations and practically
the entire capitalistic press. They
have usually done us the compliment
of exercising this control in advance
and working us into the mood where
we would stand for their purpose,
whatever it happened to be.

But we apparently have fallen in
their estimation. Our long serfdom,
our crawling legislators, our lackey
presidents, our humble submission to
the yoke of capitalism have sunk us
to the level where they feel free to
hustle us about as arrogantly as one
of their own pet monarchies. They
evidently believe that all vestige of
democracy in this country is quite
dead and that no concession need be
made to the convictions or the in-
clinations of the people.

But a few years ago they would
never have dared to proceed so ruth-
lessly. A few years ago they would
not have dared to trust to shoddy ex-
cuses and transparent lies after they
had thrust us into their combination.

A few years ago we were still to be
counted upon for a degree of self re-
spect, of independence, of national
dignity.

That time has passed.

To repeat. This is our logical re-
ward.

WHAT SIMONS SAYS

Simons, who also writes a strong
editorial in this same issue, ends with
this appeal:

The only thing that masters of the
American government fear today is
a threat at their own power. The
only thing that will recall the troops
from Mexico is a threatened political
and economic uprising against cap-
italism on this side of the Rio Grande.

It is for the Socialist party to lead
in such an uprising. Let every So-
cialist local, and every union, pass
resolutions and forward them to Con-
gressman Victor L. Berger to be pre-
sented at the extra session of Con-
gress, which will take place in an-
other week.

Let every Socialist circulate a pe-
tition demanding the recall of these
watch dogs for Diaz and send it to
the same address.

If this is done, and the first So-
cialist Congressman to enter the
American Congress, can step upon
that floor as the attested mouthpiece
of a half million workers demanding
that American troops shall not be
used to round up the liberty-loving
workers of another country for mas-
sacre, then these troops will be with-
drawn the day that Congress meets.

**Barbarous
\$1 Mexico \$1
Explaining the
Cause of the
Mexican
Revolution**

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Los Angeles, Calif., U. S. A.

WITHDRAW THE TROOPS!

The National Executive Committee
of the Socialist party of the United
States has joined with labor unions
and Socialist locals in demanding that
the United States troops be with-
drawn from the Mexican border.

The proclamation of the National
Executive Committee reads in part as
follows:

"NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, SO-
CIALIST PARTY,
"CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

"PROCLAMATION
"WITHDRAW THE TROOPS!"

"On the 7th day of March the start-
ling news was flashed from one end
of the country to the other that
President Taft had ordered twenty
thousand troops, one-fourth of the
regular army of the country, to be
mobilized and hurried to the Mexican
border. At the same time several
American warships were ordered to
proceed at full speed to ports on both
coasts of Mexico.

CONGRESS HAD ADJOURNED

"The order was issued immedi-
ately after the adjournment of Congress.
It was sudden and unexpected, and
caused deep apprehension among the
masses of the American people.

"What is the object of this formi-
dable military display? What is the
meaning of this hurried movement of
troops toward a friendly neighboring
country?

"The earlier explanation that the
extraordinary measure was intended
as a mere war game was so clumsy
and palpably insincere that it was
speedily abandoned and the semi-of-
ficial explanation now vouchsafed to
the people is that our army and navy
are to prevent the smuggling of arms
to the Mexican insurrectionists and, in
case of emergency, to protect the en-
dangered American interests. The
explanation is such as to cause every
peace and liberty loving American to
hang his head with shame.

"The mission of the American army
at the Mexican border and the Amer-
ican warships at the Mexican coasts,
is to save the reign of Diaz and to
quell the rising of the Mexican peo-
ple.

"Against this unspeakable outrage

the Socialist party of the United
States, representing over six hundred
thousand American citizens and
voters, lodges its public and emphatic
protest.

"In the name of America's revo-
lutionary past and her best traditions
of the present, we protest against the
attempt to degrade our country by
reducing it to the position of a cos-
sack of a foreign tyrant.

"PLEAD FOR LIBERTY

"In the name of liberty and pro-
gress, we protest against the use of
the army of our republic to suppress
and enslave the people of a sister re-
public fighting for their freedom and
manhood.

"In the name of the workers of the
United States we protest against the
use of the men and money of this
country for the protection of the so-
called 'American' interests in Mexico.
We assert that neither the govern-
ment nor the people of the United
States have any property interests in
Mexico; that the speculative Mexican
ventures of a ring of American indus-
trial free-booters gives us no warrant
to interfere with the political desti-
nies of the country, which they have
invaded upon their individual respon-
sibility.

"And we call upon all local orga-
nizations of the Socialist party and all
labor unions and other bodies of pro-
gressive citizens to hold public meet-
ings and demonstrations of protest
against the latest executive crime.
Let the voice of the people resound
from one end of the country to the
other in loud and unmistakable tone:
"Withdraw the troops from the Mex-
ican border!"

"NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-
TEE, SOCIALIST PARTY OF
AMERICA.

"VICTOR L. BERGER,
"JAMES F. CAREY,
"GEO. H. GOEBEL,
"MORRIS HILLQUIT,
"ROBERT HUNTER,
"LENA MORROW LEWIS,
"JOHN SPARGO,
"J. MAHON BARNES,
"National Secretary."

This "Peace" Talk

There has been much absurd talk in
the newspapers lately about negotia-
tions for peace, the rebels being quoted
as aggressors in the effort to secure an
understanding with the Mexican gov-
ernment. Again and again have the
Madero brothers and other representa-
tives of the Maderist party been indi-
cated in newspaper columns as "pulling
wires" to bring about a speedy end to
the revolution. Because of the subdi-
vized state of both the American and
the Mexican press, it is difficult to de-
termine how much of this is true and
how much is made out of whole cloth,
but it seems quite certain that the Ma-
derist leaders are acting in a way
which is calculated to win for them
sooner or later the contempt of the
rank and file. The people have nothing
to expect from Limantour, from Ahu-
mada, from de la Barra, from the new
cabinet, or from any other henchmen
of Diaz.

One trouble with the Maderist lead-
ers and with Francisco Madero himself
is that neither he nor they seem to
realize the vast import of this revolu-
tion, that it is not their work, but that
they have been merely incidentals in
its development, that the revolution
would have come if Francisco Madero
had never been heard of, that no mat-
ter what stand he may take, the rev-
olution will go on till the people wrest
their rights from the hands of their op-
pressors.

This revolution has been coming on
for years and years. One might even
trace its beginnings back to the early
days of Diaz's reign, when the order
"Matalos en caliente" brought about
the massacre of Vera Cruz. This was
the first big political murder in Diaz's
long reign of bloodshed, and it brought
the inevitable result of planting hatred
and fierce rebellion in many a Mexican
heart. That hatred and that rebellion
have sought expression in many ways
since, to be met by the merciless iron
hand. For years the subtle struggle
went on, bursting out at times into the
open, to be crushed as swiftly and
suddenly as ever a despot crushed a
movement for freedom. It remained
for the Liberal party to launch the
first really formidable movement
against the despot.

The Liberal party of Mexico has
been in existence for about twelve
years. Against odds almost inconceiv-
able to Americans it managed to keep
itself alive, and to rise again each time
that the mailed fist crushed it to earth.
Its members have suffered imprison-
ment, torture, hundreds of them death.
Finally, so savage became the persecu-
tion that it was found necessary to es-

tablish its headquarters in the United
States. There in the "land of the free"
and with the aid of the American gov-
ernment the persecutions continued.
The leaders were hounded, their pa-
pers wrecked, themselves thrown into
prison. Yet all the time the work of
the Liberal party in behalf of the peo-
ple of Mexico was growing. It spread
its propaganda throughout all Mexico.
It was the bright light in those terri-
ble hours of darkness, when the peo-
ple waited, waited for the revolution
that would free them from so mon-
strous a tyranny. Twice the Liberal
party launched a revolution, to be
twice betrayed and crushed at the
start.

The revolution broke out last year
nominally under Madero, but it was
not the revolution of Madero, as the
Maderists are apt to say, nor of any
other one man. It was this movement
which has been growing for years out
of the unspeakable suffering of the peo-
ple, the revolution of the people. It was
the outcome of the work which for
years the Liberal party has been
doing. When the revolution came, Lib-
erals everywhere rose in arms, they
serried the ranks of Madero as well as
elsewhere, spreading the "idea," teach-
ing the people that it was their rev-
olution, a revolution for freedom, not
as some Maderists say, a revolution
because of the falsified election returns
in favor of Diaz in the last campaign.
It was a thousand times more, than
that—it was all the suffering and bit-
terness of thirty-four years turning
against the tyrant.

No one man can control this revolu-
tion. No one man can say what shall
be the terms of peace. It is a revolu-
tion of the people, a people who are de-
termined to fight, though the war be
long and the suffering intense, till the
land is theirs and they shall be free.
ETHEL D. TURNER.

From "The Public"

Commenting on the appeal sent to
Samuel Gompers, president of the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor, by Ricardo
Flores Magon, the editor of "The Pub-
lic," Louis F. Post, writes in his paper:
"As an address to American work-
men, however—and, for the matter of
that, to the American people,—this ad-
dress in behalf of the Liberals of Mex-
ico should command the widest and
deepest sympathy."
"The Public" has a large circulation
among the most thoughtful and liberal-
minded people in the country.