

Regeneracion.

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What Wall Street Means to Mexico

To grasp the true significance of the Mexican Revolution you can do no better than procure "Life's" recent Wall Street number. Treat it with the consideration it deserves, giving your eye leisure to study the cartoon in which our national slaughter house—with prosperity gloating over its prey and the spire of old Trinity towering above the execution chamber—is held up to public execration. Turn then to the companion picture, entitled "The Winner and the Losers," showing a Napoleon of the stock-exchange ticker confronted by his victims. They point merely a finger of reproach, but in the sternness of their attitude the artist has suggested a not distant future of measures far more efficacious than reproach. We are entering an era wherein physical force will be appealed to as adjuster, since logic and argument have proved entirely impotent. All signs point that way and indicate that the Mexican cyclone is but the forerunner of a world-wide tempest.

Speculation in human flesh and blood is the cause of all the trouble in Mexico; as it is in Los Angeles, in the United States, in Europe and in that most ancient of all conservatives, China. Everywhere it is the same. Everywhere the speculator flaunts his nature to her face; everywhere he ignores the fundamental fact that we are here to live, and that to "tie up the earth in a tether and to buy out God with a fee" is to fetch the powder, lay the train and light the match that will rend the present social fabric into a thousand fragments. Far from having left behind us the age of violence we are just entering upon it, for moss-covered institutions that are strangling the breath out of the masses have refused to yield to gentle suasion.

The issues are profoundly fundamental; they touch the very springs of life. It is not a question of establishing municipal urinals in Milwaukee or doling out public pay to labor's worn-out soldiers. It is not a question of improving car service—ultimately for the sole benefit of the real estate speculator—or of decking out our cities with trim boulevards and gaudy for the delight of those whose circumstances enable them to cultivate the artistic taste. These, at best, are but an excuse for rounding up the disinherited and launching a discussion that takes an infinitely wider and more threatening range. The actual stake is life itself; life which is panting and struggling for relief, and, therefore, will speak not with the mincing lisp of a Good Government reformer but with the straight-to-the-point virility of a fighter, ready to back up his words with deeds.

It is enormously to the credit of the Mexicans that they are fighting, and fighting furiously, for the possession of their lands. It is only a profoundly degenerate, peace-at-any-price castled public opinion that can censure them. No dog who will not show fight when threatened with the robbery of his dinner is considered worth his salt. No people that has been plundered as the Mexicans have been plundered, and does not resist with all the force at its command, is deemed by nature worth preserving. Capacity to struggle is life's elemental factor, and the case of a nation that has lost the fighting instinct is as hopeless as is that of the chronic hobo who has accepted poverty as his portion, foreworn women and trained himself to the semi-starvation of the free lunch-counter. With such material nothing can be done. It is to insistence on getting

all there is in life that we must look for the energy that will abolish slavery.

Not how stupid but how appallingly slavish is that majority opinion ballot box worshippers insist on defying! Consider the case of this man Carnegie, of whose so-called benefactions in the founding of book-asylums, where-in the unfortunate may forget their troubles, the papers have again so much to say. They figure that he has spent \$215,000,000, and they invite us to applaud. To applaud our skinner! To clap hands when the proof of how he has robbed us is stuck beneath our noses, since none but a congenial idiot supposes for one moment that any human being ever earned \$215,000,000 honestly! Even the most superficial analysis reveals Carnegie as a thief; exceptionally dangerous because, in concert with his fellow monopolists, he has captured the government and legalized his looting. He has pursued the method all founders of great fortunes follow, devoting his intellect not to the task of aiding his fellowmen but to that of tracing out their most pressing wants and cornering the means of satisfying them.

It is murder, wholesale murder, in which these gentry are engaged; and it is literally true that their one occupation is the planning and carrying to a successful issue campaigns against the poor. To anticipate the influx of population to a given point and to seize the land whereon the workers must erect their homes. To corner the food supply without which life cannot be sustained; the ice in the gruelling summer and the coal in the cruel winter; to clinch the masses to the utmost, in a word, at every opportunity; this is the career our modern bourgeoisie sees fit to dignify. It views the earth as a money ball; life, with all its infinite possibilities, as a stock exchange; the glorious human mind as a mechanism for multiplying dollars; industry as born into this world to stuff its moneybags. Never yet have I met an intelligent workman who was not in revolt against this pawnbroker's philosophy and, as for the hundreds of literary men and women I have known, their loathing passes words. It is passion that is beginning to talk, and, let the philosophes say what they will, passion is the profoundest, truest and most powerful phase of thought. The injustice that eats away the heart is always a most actual injustice.

"Regeneracion" abounds in facts and argument, but they are not advanced for the production of chamber philosophers or parlor revolutionists. They are adduced, solely and exclusively, with the object of creating agitation, of fomenting boiling discontent, of forging a hatred of murder and robbery, monopoly and slavery, that shall lead, at the earliest possible moment, to their summary extermination, root and branch. It has no patience with those who make peace with the enemy; no use for that pusillanimous pseudo-science that has adopted "Don't Worry" as its motto and, with ice-water creeping through its veins, bids the poor and the out-cast trust to time as the solver of all problems. While language is, of necessity, its tool of trade, it regards language as but a shovel, to be used for digging up those facts which are far more eloquent than words. It is life that must be disinterred; life throbbing with passion and determined on becoming free.

Do you complain that these are generalities? We answer that generalities are the most important things in life. What is wanted is a general survey of the forest in which humanity has lost itself; what is not wanted is the blindness which cannot see by reason of the trees. But we can be, and invariably are, practical to the very ultimate of practicality in our insistence on the main factors in the case. We say that this is an economic struggle, but we do not forget that mental influences play a leading part, inasmuch as they themselves often deprive men and women of all capacity to struggle. It never will be possible, for example, to compute the aid Christianity has lent the slaveholders by its assiduous teaching of the doctrine of submission. But, although we do not lose sight of that, so prejudicial to the spirit of revolt—without which, developed to a high degree, no movement for human emancipation has a shadow of success—we recognize the problem as essentially economic. We have to deal with slavery, and the tap root of slavery is economic dependence. Economic dependence is due primarily to land monopoly, since man is a land animal and without land he cannot live, save at the monopolist's sufferance. To no people on earth is this primary truth clearer than it is to the Mexicans, who are the original protagonists of all for which Henry George basically stood, though his alleged followers today repudiate them

that they follow the will of the wisest of politics. Here we stand on ground that is unshakable; are practically itself.

Furthermore, we know—not by wading through Carnegie libraries but by our daily experience with "Jefe politics" and the countless political parasites who have fed on us remorselessly—that "laws are always useful to those who own and injurious to those who do not." We know full well that without such a strong government as it is Madero's aim to form it will not be possible for Wall Street to live on the sweat of the henequen toiler in Yucatan, the tobacco slave in the Valle Nacional, the mine workers who give their lives that alien gamblers may corrode society with their ill-gotten wealth. These things we know, and we know that in opposing a second Diaz we are defending life itself. Wherein are we impractical?

WM. C. OWEN.

ACTION VS. PRATTLE

While we are roaring about "the great strike on the Southern Pacific and the great victory for Socialism at Los Angeles," the "illiterate" Mexican across the line is engaged in the first battles of the world-wide revolution which will sweep capitalism from its base and establish industrial and political freedom. The crack of Freedom's guns is drowned in the noise of our petty middle class reforms.

"I have no patience for the party that will prate of being 'revolutionary' and repudiate the Revolution, calling it a Banditry. I repudiate such a party and denounce it as an impostor on the Revolutionary Movement; an arrant fake that perverts the use of the magnetic word, Revolution, in order to retain the sympathy of the Revolutionists."

"All hail to you, my gallant Mexican fellow workers! I bow before your superiority. You know, you do; I merely talk."

(Jay Fox, in "The Agitator.")

Over Whom Even Death Cannot Prevail

Chicago Anarchists Have not Fallen in Vain

Despite heavy rain a good-sized and most enthusiastic audience filled Burbank Hall, Friday evening, November 10, to commemorate the judicial murder of the Chicago Anarchists, November 11, 1887.

The speaking was exclusively by members of "Regeneracion's" staff; not because the paper so desired but because no one else volunteered and because—as must be understood in all such cases—this office is far too busy to spend time hunting up orators. Addresses were made by Messrs. R. R. Palacios, L. Caminita, Wm. C. Owen and Ricardo Flores Magon. Señora Angela Romero, recited a poem, "La Patria," with much spirit and effect. All the speeches were applauded tumultuously, but that of Ricardo Magon, in particular, created a profound impression. We give the following extracts, as voicing truths of universal interest:

"What step forward, what progress, what advance in political and social relations has ever taken place save to the cry of furious indignation on the part of the oppressed and anger on that of the oppressors; save to the generous spilling of blood; save to an incendiarism that reduced to ashes things and institutions; save to catastrophe that buried beneath their own rubbish chains, and scorpions and altars?"

"What is the issue? Is it not the destruction and annihilation of a system at open war with nature? Is it not the founding of a society of freemen, of brothers, of equals? Well then, the system cannot be destroyed by folding your arms. Rather than beg a favor of our enemy let us crush him. The bourgeoisie never gives. If a movement against it assumes such proportions as to constitute a menace—however peaceful that movement may be; however tranquil and serene may be the conduct of the agitation—when it threatens to reach a point at which, even by the mere folding of the arms, a few dollars are likely to fall into the pockets of the proletariat or a few minutes to be taken from the day's toil—the bourgeoisie, acting in concert with the government, will fabricate a prosecution and the heads of our worst brothers will fall beneath the executioner's ax. That is what happened in Chicago, November 11, 1887."

Torreon Once More Scene of Tumultuous Conflict

American Residents Send Out Alarming Reports of Situation

Rebel Valor at Juchitan no Match For Federal Artillery

As foretold in our last week's issue, there has been exceedingly heavy fighting at Juchitan, Oaxaca, which is said to have been reduced to ashes. The inhabitants of Salina Cruz reported that they could see the reflection of the flames. For six consecutive days the rebels, reported as numbering 5000, attempted to capture the city, and they are said to have been repulsed finally with heavy loss, placed at 500 dead and 1000 wounded. The garrison was able to bring machine guns to bear on the attackers with terrific effect, and it must be noted that only some 500 of the latter were armed with rifles, the remainder of the force struggling desperately to come to a hand-to-hand combat. The garrison had been reinforced by the Fifteenth Battalion, specially dispatched from Geronimo, numbering 500, and bringing with it rapid-fire machine guns.

According to our latest advices, the following towns in the State of Oaxaca are now in open revolt: Petapa, Ixtaltepec, Chihuatlan, Cerrito and Santo Domingo del Mar. Practically without exception the demand is for the restoration of the land to the people.

"El Imparcial" reports uprisings at Puruandiro, Michoacan, and at Teoloyucan and Tlalapa, in the immediate neighborhood of Mexico City. The same paper reports a new guerrilla force as active in Durango, and uprisings in the infamously notorious Valle Nacional and in Yucatan.

Torreon in Arms.

By far the most suggestive news, however, comes from Torreon, just as we are about to go to press, and we draw extensively on the exclusive dispatches sent to the "Los Angeles Times" from El Paso, Texas. They may be read in connection with Voltaire de Cleyre's reflections on the approaching probability of attempted intervention, and begin as follows:

Americans in Torreon, Mex., believe they are in grave danger from the striking Mexican laborers, who have been rioting through the streets there for two days. Telegrams were received by El Paso from prominent American members of the Torreon colony imploring them to notify Washington of the grave danger in which they have been placed by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from Torreon and the turning over of the city to the strikers and their agitators.

The acuteness of the situation is intensified by the fact that the leaders of the striking rioters are proclaiming a Mexico for the Mexicans regime and are shouting, "Down with the American officials" of the big corporations.

One dispatch from Torreon was received by Dr. R. D. Robinson, who formerly lived in Torreon. The message was from an American business man, and he urged the United States government to take some action which would prevent any demonstration against the foreigners and especially the Americans. Another massacre, similar to the Chinese slaughter, in which 300 orientals were killed, is feared, as the same gang of so-called Maderistas are in control in Torreon who murdered the Chinese residents in cold blood.

With the removal of troops from that district the rioters have taken possession of the town and surrounding factory district and are parading the streets and threatening all Americans with death if they do not leave the district.

For Native Labor.

The strikers are urged to action because of the promises which the agitators claim were made to them that the high-priced American officials of the different companies would be replaced with natives and the Americans forced to leave the country.

An even more serious aspect was put upon the situation in Torreon, when a message was received by the First National Bank here. The message was from one of the leading banks of Torreon and urged the El

Paso bank to get into communication with the officials in Washington and notify them of the "critical condition of affairs in Torreon and the Laguna district surrounding it. Americans here have been notified not to leave for Torreon until the trouble was over, and Dr. Jamison, who had planned to send his wife to Torreon to visit her parents, was notified to delay her departure indefinitely, as it was considered unsafe for Americans, and especially American women, in Torreon."

No Faith in Madero.

Col. Emilio Kosterlitzky, commander-in-chief of the Mexican rurales forces in the State of Sonora, arrived here this morning from Mexico City, where he had been in conference with President Madero regarding the situation in Northwestern Mexico. Col. Kosterlitzky is returning to his station at Magdalena, Sonora, where he will resume command of the rurales and will prevent any spread of trouble which is reported in that section.

Col. Kosterlitzky is a Polish nobleman, who came to Mexico many years ago and joined the Mexican army. He was promoted for his conduct in the Cananea riots in 1906 and is considered one of the ablest officers in the Mexican army.

Col. Kosterlitzky, loyal to Madero, says he is going to give every ounce of his effort to pacifying the State of Sonora. He is not optimistic regarding the future of Mexico. He says the republic has been set back fifty years by the revolution and doubts if Madero will be able to handle the situation. He says the strike at Torreon is serious, as the Mexicans cannot be allowed to strike for fear of their starting a revolutionary movement.

General Strike Declared.

A general strike has been declared here. The bakers have joined and a bread famine is threatened. Five thousand workmen are idle, including a thousand smelter employees. The market place has been closed and the street cars no longer are being operated. A thousand Federal soldiers are on their way from Monterey.

From the same issue we clip the following, being part of nearly two columns devoted exclusively to Mexican uprisings:

Laredo, Tex., Nov. 15.—Regarding the reported movement of Mexican troops between Monterey and Laredo to forestall alleged insurrectionary activity, it was definitely ascertained today that fifty rurales have gone from Monterey to Lampazos. Rurales have been transferred from Lampazos to La Jarita, twenty miles south of Laredo. The Nuevo Laredo garrison has been augmented by seventy men.

Mexico City, Nov. 15.—Three Americans have been killed in Sonora as a result of an uprising of the Yaqui Indians, according to a letter received by El Imparcial, from Hermosillo. The Department of War yesterday shipped a large consignment of rifles and ammunition to the military authorities at Saltillo. A battery of machine guns was sent to Monterey. The government denies there is any special significance.

"For while, on the one hand, the United States government has violated the basic principles of neutrality by permitting the Maderist faction of Mexico to send troops across United States territory en route to attack the Lower California contingent of the Mexican Liberal Party—a concession calculated to highly inflame and exacerbate internecine strife in Mexico—this same government has, on the other hand, caused the arrest on its own soil, in Los Angeles, of Ricardo Flores Magon and others prominent in the Mexican Liberal movement, on the ground that within the limits of United States territory they were publishing a newspaper friendly to the Mexican Liberal cause and suspected of giving aid and comfort to that cause. ("Freedom," London.)

Will this Struggle be Drowned in Blood?

Passion of Mexicans for Liberty has been Unquenchable

So far as the Mexican government is concerned, (we Anarchists knew it in advance, and the revolutionists are learning it by experience), the present one, which rode into power at the behest of the great financiers of this country and, on the crest of a wave of temporary popular infatuation is no more the friend of the revolting people than was the Diaz regime. Why in the name of common sense should any one suppose that Madero, who is one of the greatest landholders of Mexico, and whose own haciendas are cultivated by the same exploited labor as that employed on other great estates, would favor the restoration of the land to the people? On the contrary, he has announced himself in favor of defending all rights of property, and has appealed to the industrial population not to strike and embarrass its employers at the present critical period.

However, neither the industrial population nor the rural one is heeding his appeal. Despite the silence of newspapers in the eastern and central sections of this country, the revolution—the economic revolution—is in full swing, and heading straight for free land. No amount of hushing up will put a stop to it; nor can any power at present in sight in Mexico crush it.

Three outcomes of this immense movement are possible:

1. A military organizer of the Diaz type may arise, and unite military forces so as to subdue the people for a time. But at present no such man has appeared.
2. When the vacillators, now endeavoring to solve the governmental problems shall have proved themselves incompetent to keep the Mexican revolters from violating "property rights" of American citizens, the U. S. government may be compelled to drop its mask, and openly intervene. Which means a possible protectorate or ultimate annexation—a consummation devoutly to be avoided.
3. The Mexican people triumphant, and an immense, an irrecoverable blow given to property in land the world over.

Intervention Feared.

The present condition, that of sporadic fighting, and general insubordination—may go on for a year, or two or three. It cannot go on indefinitely. The great property owners will ask more drastic measures; these not forthcoming, some governmental change must follow.

Of the three possibilities, the worst will be the second. It should therefore be the business of us, in the United States, to keep the purpose of the revolution before the working people of this country, as well as its development from week to week, that they may appreciate the situation of the Mexican workers and its relation to their own struggle. Then, when agitation for interference by the U. S. begins, they may oppose such interference intelligently, and with might and main.

Now, the best means of keeping informed is to read "Regeneracion," published at 914 Boston St., Los Angeles, California. Three-fourths of the paper is in Spanish, but the fourth page is in English. I would suggest that every reader of these lines who is able to read English, send 50 cents for a three months' subscription to the above given address; and read every line of it, from week to week.

The Spanish editors and publishers of the paper are now under indictment for having violated the neutrality laws and need financial aid for their defense; but more than all the paper should be sustained, since it is really the voice of the heart of the great revolt. Many thousands of copies are smuggled in to Mexico, and read aloud to those who are themselves unable to read, and thus the strength and encouragement of the revolution grow and spread.

While the paper refuses to label itself with any "ism," its war cry is "land and liberty," its teachings anarchistic. It is intensely alive, having little space for theory but much for facts supporting those theories which are dear to all of us.

To sum up: Our Mexican brothers have appealed to us in a really heart-rending manifesto not to remain ignorant of their struggle; not to believe it is a political one but an economic one, coming down to the primal needs of man; not to ignore the fact that their battle is our battle; and that we sustain them in this immense struggle which must go on a long time yet. We owe it to them to respond. Sustain and circulate "Regeneracion"; raise money for the defense; hold meetings where these things may be made known. Any money sent for them to me, or to "Volne Listy," 217 E. 66th St., New York, will be forwarded to Los Angeles.

VOLTAIRINE DE CLEYRE, 2038 Potomac Ave., Chicago. Treasurer Mexican Liberal Defense Conference.

EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS

PROFOUNDLY AMAZED

Take the Mexican question as an example. In that regard we should have expected to see a certain definite sympathy with oppressed humanity manfully trying to make its way to better economic conditions in face of the most overpowering odds, fighting one of the noblest and most desperate fights in modern history. This language may perhaps seem exaggerated but it will not, be considered so when we take into account that "nobody, the revolutionist least of all, had any idea of the essential rottenness of the Diaz forces."

"But what does one see? The Socialist party in the United States, to the undisguised scandal and dismay of even the official Socialists in Europe, took the side of a political adventurer, with no higher ideas of progress than a bastardized liberalism, even if his professions in that respect were sincere, an hypothesis which is, to say the least, open to the gravest kind of doubt. At all events there is no question that the adventurer is at present receiving, the plaudits of that part of the United States press which is ever bitterly opposed to the proletariat."

"We know of course that the steps taken were in pursuit of the policy of subservience to the trade union leaders which has been the pivotal point of official policy. The assumption is that the support of the trade union leaders is essential to political success. San Francisco is only one indication that this fundamental idea of official political action rests upon an entirely false basis. The industrialists could be flouted; the poor and unskilled are contemptible politically; therefore they are contemptible every way. Such is the reasoning."

"But to be false to the basic proletarianism of the Socialist movement is to destroy the faith of working men, even of those who have votes, in the integrity of the party." (Austin Lewis, in "Revolt"—Socialist organ.)

HELP THIS PROPAGANDA

Comrades! The International revolutionary group in Los Angeles has published 10,000 copies of Voltaire de Cleyre's leaflet, "The Mexican Revolt," with the intention of giving the widest possible publicity to the fact that the Mexican revolution did not culminate with the mere change of rulers, but is proceeding on its onward march to liberate the worker.

To attain this end we want your assistance. Since we are boycotted by the political Socialist press, we resort to these means of publicity. Our particular aim is to keep the working class of this country informed on the real state of affairs in the Latin Republic, and for that purpose we shall try to distribute the "Mexican Revolt" in every local of organized labor.

Are you willing to co-operate with us? If so, tell us how many leaflets you can distribute in your local, inclose some money to help us pay the printer's bill and postage, and we will send you the amount asked for. If you have no money, ask for the leaflets just the same, as we shall be only too glad to hear from fellow-workers who, at least, are trying to assist us somehow in our work. Remember that when the first lot is distributed another one will be coming. Get in line.

Send communications to:
JOS. KUCERA,
914 Boston St.,
Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A.
I. W. W. and other radical papers please copy or comment.

Mexico's Message

Salesmen, you will lose your job! Clerk, you will lose your job! Workmen, you will lose your job! Debtor, the banks will close down on you and you will lose your home and business! What do all these fulminations, issued daily from the "Good Government" headquarters, mean except that we are economically slaves,