

Regeneracion.

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No. 87.

Saturday, April 27, 1912.

Icebergs Be Damned!
Full Steam Ahead!

The wreck of the Titanic, it is to be hoped, will drive home certain facts, the first and most obvious being that despite all the boasted intelligence of the twentieth century, we are scrambling through existence, slaves instead of masters of our time, and sacrificing everything to pace. This is the particular lunacy inflicted on the world by commercialism, with its dogma that time is money and money getting the one end of life. Every one now recognizes that in Trans-Atlantic travel precaution is thrown to the winds for the sake of capturing the record and catering to the restless, who calculate minutes in dollars and cents, as far as possible, in two places at once. Since the "Arcton" then record-holder—collided with an iceberg, more than twenty years ago, every captain has taken the shorter Northern route against his better judgment, being forced to do so by greedy ship-owners who pander to the craze for speed. The real root of all the trouble is our commercial philosophy of life.

The wreck of the Titanic may serve also to jolt our idolatrous worship of the big, a slavery of industrial armies and catastrophes on a continually larger scale. The most sensible criticism, to my thinking, comes from the man who, but for his recent retirement, would have commanded the Titanic. Answering the charge that more lifeboats should have been carried he points out that it would have required 320 sailors to man the full complement, and that to take 2000 persons from a vessel whose deck towers fifty or sixty feet above the water, even in the calm weather which most fortunately prevailed, is a physical impossibility. As he puts it: "Any officer who has had to get a lot of panic-stricken passengers safely into boats from a sinking ship, as I have done, will tell you that there is a limit to the size of ships, and consequently to the crews and passengers." Capt. E. Pryce Mitchell of Santa Barbara seems to be talking sense.

Men of great wealth and high social position have bravely to their death with the Titanic. So, assuredly did hundreds whose names will remain unknown. One does not suppose that, face to face with death, the former imagined themselves more heroic than the latter, or that Astor indulged in the reflections as to the glorious life he was abandoning to which reporters devoted their vocabulary. In the past society has never thought it necessary to emphasize the fact that leaders did not show the white feather, and, whatever else may be said against them, our aristocracies would have been indignant at the very insinuation. The French nobility marched to the guillotine with smiling face, and our press has vulgarized inexpressibly the tragedy by its enobish insistence on the fortitude with which a few celebrities faced their doom. On the other hand, it has more than suggested that the natural inferiority of the steerage passengers exhibited itself in panic.

It is possible that there was temporary panic in the steerage, and it would have been little short of the miraculous if there had not been. Nowhere in the world is there sharper contrast than in the conditions that surround the first-class and the steerage passenger on an Atlantic liner. Travel first-class and your individuality is respected; your separate cabin in the solitude at your command, the deference that greets you, all make for self-respect and self-control. In the steerage, on the other hand, you are one of a mob, and always it takes little to throw a mob into a panic. I make these reflections because I am incensed at the covert suggestion that our upper is more courageous than what is called our lower class. I am convinced that, as a whole, that is not true. I do not believe for a minute that the average office man or society dabbler could be hired to face the risks our workers face habitually, and without a tremor. I believe most of them would turn sick with fear if called on to tread the heights a structural iron worker walks, go down the shafts miners descend, or perform the risky duties that fall to the railroad man. It may be answered that fear vanishes by daily contact, but in the little-tried tragedies of daily life we have constant and ample proof of the physical courage of the masses. Let fire break out in a mine and there is never lack of volunteers. The lifeboat service is manned exclusively from the working class, and its record is one of undaunted courage without prospect of fame or adequate reward.

It is just and proper that the press should give much space to such a tragedy as that of the Titanic, if only because our race learns chiefly through the news. It is eminently through that all deeds of heroism should be recorded, from whatever source they spring, since example is infectious and the heroic is what we need above all else. Nevertheless, to millions of minds will have come the thought that if the Titanic had been an emigrant boat we should have heard far less about her fate, just as

men are slaughtered, hundreds at a time, in mines, only to obtain a brief notice in the press. I have spoken of the difference of treatment accorded to the first-class and steerage passengers. That difference runs through everything in our money-mad civilization, and it seems to me that the wreck of the Titanic, and the way it has been handled by the press, will serve another useful purpose if it welds to our consciousness the enormous money class-distinctions that dominate this so-called land of social equality.

To re-establish social equality; to make it a living reality instead of a preposterous hypocrisy, should be the one aim of all who call themselves radicals or revolutionists. To put life far and away above property; to emphasize that human life comes direct from nature's laboratory and is, therefore, incomparably superior to the little scraps of matter we pile and unpile—this surely is the labor movement's aim, however wide of the mark may seem from time to time the shooting. The press does well to set before us the heroic features of the Titanic catastrophe, because thereby it aids us to measure the heights to which man is capable of climbing. In over-playing, as it has overplayed, the rank and money features, it should have done, at least, some useful work, by revealing the social system which commercialism has dragged to which commercialism has dragged those who work for and those who work against the labor movement is unquestionably that the former attach the greatest importance to human life and the latter to the dollar. In reporting the wreck of the Titanic our press has mirrored clearly this distinction.

This tragedy took the ordinary man entirely by surprise, the almost universal opinion being that the Titanic was unsinkable. It is to me typical of the blindness that besets our well-to-do, who seek to control and do control public opinion. As such they are perpetually assuring us that the still greater Titanic of our existing commercial system breathes the seas of life immune to danger, and that the icebergs to which some of us venture to call attention can be run through safely without any checking of the vessel's speed. I do not believe that. I believe the long winter is breaking up and the ice coming down in quantities that threaten colossal wreck. I believe life will not permit itself to be thrust aside permanently by a weak upstart as the dollar, and I know the usurper exacts a daily toll that makes the fifteen hundred lost on the Titanic scarcely worth the counting. From every standpoint Mammon is an enslaver, and always slavery spells death.

WM. C. OWEN.

Our Inquisition

They are trying to deport as Anarchists two Russian political refugees, Fitel Kegan and Vasily Lachatchoff, who were refused admission at Tacoma, Wash., on the ground that they would become public charges. W. J. Ghent, representing Congressman Berger, has appeared before the Department of Commerce and Labor and submitted proof that the refugees are Social Democrats and not Anarchists. We quote from the National Socialist Press dispatch, which emphasizes that point. For our part we should welcome any one who had wriggled out of the Czar's claws, and we should not constitute ourselves inquisitors to enquire into his private beliefs.

Our immigration, anti-Anarchist laws are merely a revival of the Spanish Inquisition, and no amount of fine talk can make them anything else. The public functionary enquires into the prisoner's beliefs, and condemns or acquits at his discretion, just as the "Holy Office" did. Nevertheless the politicians of free America are not satisfied, and Congressman Smith, of Bakersfield, Cal., has introduced a measure to improve the machinery. The daily papers speak of it as short, to the point and admirably drawn. Here are the distinguished statesman's enlightened views, as expressed in his bill:

Section one: "From and after the passage of this act, no person believing in the doctrine of anarchy, as that term is generally understood, shall be admitted to the United States."

Section two: "No person believing in the doctrine of anarchy, as that term is generally understood, shall hereafter be eligible to citizenship of the United States."

Section three: "This act shall take effect immediately."

JUNTA TRIAL POSTPONED.
The members of the Mexican Liberal Party Junta, accused of having violated the neutrality laws, appeared again for trial, April 25, but the case was postponed to June 4.

If there is a country that prides itself on free speech that country is England. Yet to suppress the Syndicalists they have revived a mutiny act that had not been put into operation for more than a century. Under that they have convicted workers for urging soldiers not to shoot them. What is a constitution worth when the force is against you?

EMMA GOLDMAN'S LECTURES.
Emma Goldman is about to visit Los Angeles again, on her annual propaganda tour, the first of her lectures being billed for Sunday, May 5, at Mammoth Hall, 517 S. Broadway, and the subject being "Anarchism, the moving spirit in the labor struggle." She will deliver seven lectures, and Saturday, May 11, there will be a social and dance at Burbank Hall, on behalf of the San Diego free speech fight. Other of the lectures to be given are: "The failure of Christianity," "Art and Revolution," "Woman's inhumanity to man," "Sex, the great element of creative work," "Communism, the most practical basis for society," and "Socialism caught in the political trap."

Violence Begets Violence.

One of our valued correspondents has lost heart; he writes leading "Regeneration" with compliments but declares that in his opinion the Mexicans are scoundrels, since "instead of killing every Cientifico, like Terrazas, Creel, Corral, etc., they fight for this class of cattle now. Traitors—all!" His letter ends with these words: "I hope God may take the poor peons under his care and give them what they want and need—a patch of land for a home."

The writer is in earnest; he recognizes that what the peon needs is access to land and a home; nevertheless, in our opinion, he does not understand. Why? The answer doubtless is to be found in his closing sentence, which reveals him as a sentimentalist; as one who hopes and prays that, somehow or other, God, or fate or whatever he elects to call it, will come to the peon's aid. He does not work out that way in this world, where God is always on the side of the strong and courageous; as always, as Carlyle tells us in his "French Revolution," with the heaviest of all revolutions are alike—the peon must bring God to his side by getting the heaviest of all revolutions. Otherwise he will have to go on forever merely dreaming of a patch of land and home.

Why, then, does the Mexican peasant get a piece of land—God knows there is enough of it—without all this bloody fighting? Simply because ARMED GOVERNMENT chases him off and KILLS him if he attempts to take possession. ARMED GOVERNMENT, and nothing else, is responsible for all this fighting. If the Mexican peon were permitted to take the little land he needs for the support of himself and family, all fighting would stop, instantaneously and automatically, since neither Madero nor any other leader could gather together a corporal's guard if the fighting material, the peons, were given access to the land.

We are not dealing with dreams or prayers or aspirations, but with hard, uncompromising facts. ARMED GOVERNMENT, standing between the Mexicans and their natural rights, is a fact; one of those facts that make you face them. Another and still more terrifying fact is that all the well-to-do, when you corner them, prefer property to human life. Put the case right up to them and they will say: "To hell with human life! Property must be defended at ALL costs or our entire civilization goes to smash." Let our correspondent try the experiment with some of his wealthy friends and he will find us right; not only in Mexico but in the United States. Why, at this very moment our GOVERNMENT, with the approval of the wealthy, is preparing an army of 350,000 for a five-years campaign! The exact figures are not vouched for, since one quotes from the conversation at a recent military dinner:

"Does our GOVERNMENT, do those who are supporting its action, suppose that such a force will operate without shedding blood in torrents? Of course it does not. Of course its position is that of property institutions, that is, that law is a greater and more sacred thing than human right."

This is the position the Mexican has to face, as the proletarian has to face it everywhere. He KNOWS that, only by superior force can he get and hold his rights. All else is dream; all else illusion; all else moral cowardice that dare not face the truth. Unless you can persuade yourself that the land monopolists of Mexico will yield to moral question you have or acquit at his discretion, just as the "Holy Office" did. Nevertheless the politicians of free America are not satisfied, and Congressman Smith, of Bakersfield, Cal., has introduced a measure to improve the machinery.

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Talk Peace While Sharpening the Sword.

When American and other plutocrats bought Mexican land by the hundreds of square miles did they ask what right the vendors had to sell it? Did they ask how it was that a few were able to dispose of principles? Of course they did not. They took their alleged titles knowing them to be absolutely rotten. They knowingly made themselves partners in one of the most gigantic crimes on record. By every principle of justice they should be punished. Most certainly they should not be upheld by American bayonets.

In case of receipt of orders for a mobilization for war, the national guard of California is a phrase in "General Order No. 9," issued April 23 from the office of the adjutant general at Sacramento. This, together with instructions that all companies must be recruited to their full strength, that officers must see to securing mounts, and so forth and so on, is causing general stir and adding to the intervention talk. Three days previous orders had been received in California from the War Department to the effect that vigorous recruiting campaign should be set on foot, and all members of the militia in Southern California had been instructed to prepare for an indefinite absence. It has been announced officially that California is prepared to put 5000 men in the field, and that they can march at forty-eight hours notice. Rush orders for colliers have been sent out from Washington, and eight are reported as now hurrying round Cape Horn. In short, the air is thick with war's alarms.

Cabinet meetings and long conferences between President Taft and Secretary of State Knox are reported. It is pointed out that, notwithstanding the peremptory note delivered to him, April 20, through U. S. Consul Letcher, Orozco still refuses to release two Americans imprisoned in Chihuahua, and the press makes much of the appointment of Sr. Caldero to succeed Martinez Crespo as ambassador to the United States. Caldero sent the reply to President Taft's recent message, and was telegraphed to Orozco that they will join him April 28, and that they are well armed. Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa, has been captured by the rebels, and the Federal troops subsequently abandoned the State, sailing for Mexico City from Mazatlan.

Notes of Warning.
On the other hand, while the Pacific Coast dailies, at least, are treating intervention as a foregone conclusion, notes of warning are being sounded in influential quarters. Despatches of April 23 informed us that Gen. Anson Mills, who is one of the Mexican boundary commissioners, had told the officers of the general army staff that intervention would be a serious mistake, and he was quoted as saying: "If the army should enter Mexican soil it would be fifty years before it would come out. It would mean 250,000 men in the field, and even then it would be a useless process to subdue the country. We might take Mexico City with 10,000 troops, but what good would that do? Madero has Mexico City, but there is still fighting in Mexico."

"Current literature" for May will carry a long article in which, after stating that De la Barra returned to Mexico with something very like an ultimatum from the European Powers, it refers to the London "Times" as regarding intervention as "extremely hazardous and Taft as of that opinion. The article adds:

"Apart from the fact that so large a proportion of the Mexicans are today excellently armed and trained to the use of their weapons, is the circumstance that recent events have aroused a martial spirit. The natives are inclined to that guerrilla warfare to which the physical geography of the country lends itself so completely. There are reasons for supposing that intervention by any power whatever would bring the inhabitants of the land together in a united effort to repel the invader. British military authorities, referred to in one periodical, have declared the task of pacifying Mexico far more difficult than the subjugation of the Transvaal, to which Britain sent nearly half a million soldiers. German organs have become less prone, too, within the past few weeks, to discuss the possibility of a German intervention in behalf of the vested interests of the Fatherland. The circumstances, behind the somewhat sudden change of opinion everywhere indicate a contemplation of the Mexican revolution from the revolutionist's point of view. That view does not seem to have been presented in Europe, except in a very meager way."

America's True Friend.
These remarks are succeeded by an admirable exposition of the economic causes of the upheaval which is giving plutocracy so much concern. As we have said before, "Regeneration" runs an English section in its desire to enlighten the public as to what intervention actually will mean, and readers will find "Current Literature" summary on all four with what we ourselves have preached from week to week. The United States government is prosecuting our Spanish editors as enemies, but we have been this nation's staunchest friends, for we have left no stone unturned to warn it against the most colossal and tragic mistake it possibly could make. We are doing our utmost to prevent what, in our judgment, will be the bloodiest of wars.

Los Angeles, we have found somewhat unexpected support from the "Los Angeles Tribune," which has supported our views in more than one excellent editorial. In that of April 23 it said: "The most dangerous enemies of Americans in Mexico are the jingoes in America who are screaming for intervention. For reasons irreconcilable with either sense of sentiment, interest or honor, they are clamoring for the adoption of a policy that would sacrifice their countrymen in Mexico to the assassin's machete, and American-owned property to the incendiary's torch. In some cases this clamor is inspired by greed. In others by sensational impulse or unbalanced judgment. Ignorance of true conditions plays its part and the spirit of jingoism excites to intemperate and bombastic speech." It is pitiable to be obliged to report that although intervention is on behalf of Wall Street and the Big Interests, all recruiting stations report a tremendous rush of applicants, and Young America, of the class that joins the National Guard, appears enthusiastic to forfeit its life for the money-bags of monopoly.

One Seething Volcano.
American refugees have reached Galveston with reports that the State of Vera Cruz is a seething volcano of revolution. If possible the refugees from that State even worse conditions are prevailing there. The "Los Angeles Times" special correspondent brands Madero's boast that he has tranquillized Morelos and Guerrero as preposterous, for "revolutionary fires are burning on almost every mountain top." He points out that the despatch of 4000 Federal troops from the neighborhood of Mexico City for service against Orozco in Chihuahua has intensified Zapatista activity, and the "Los Angeles Evening Herald" of April 23 described rebels as in force on four sides of Mexico City. "It is believed that they are waiting for the arrival of the army under Gen. Orozco, which is fighting its way south from Chihuahua."

According to the "Times" correspondent, Orozco has a force in Chihuahua of about 8000 and the government one of some 7000, but he adds that the former has been waiting until the crops are harvested, when, as he claims, he will get 10,000 volunteers in tribute to lack of ammunition, a defect said to be in rapid process of rectification. He is reported as having sent 1000 men to attack Ojinaga, the only stronghold left to Madero in Chihuahua, and one of great importance to him since through it come all his military supplies. The two armies are close to one another in the neighborhood of Escalon and another decisive battle is expected there almost any day.

Two thousand Yaquis are reported as having telegraphed to Orozco that they will join him April 28, and that they are well armed. Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa, has been captured by the rebels, and the Federal troops subsequently abandoned the State, sailing for Mexico City from Mazatlan.

Despatches dated April 23 described the Territory of Tepic as over-run by rebels, who were marching 2000 strong against the capital. The State of Chiapas, hitherto claimed as free from revolution, is now admitted as being no longer so; and the past week shows practically no gain for the Federal arms but the revolutionary movement strengthened greatly.

PLUTOCRATS KNOW IT.
The voices of the indignant citizens do not count. The expressed vote of the citizenship does not count. The pledges of elected officials do not count. Nothing has any power but dollars, and dollars are all powerful. Dollars can influence legislators, dollars can influence courts, dollars can hire lawyers to invent plans to break the law and elude the law, dollars can manufacture forged evidence, dollars can send men to jail for crimes they did not commit, dollars can escape the penalty of their misdeeds.

Dollars can influence newspapers or things that are called newspapers. Dollars can influence editors or things that call themselves editors. Greeley and Raymond and Jones and Pulitzer are dead, and the journalism that represented the people is dying with them.

The modern editor is a business manager, or, better still, an advertising solicitor. He starts with a view to slapping common sense in the face, yet in the position many Socialists assume, the answer is to offer them a piece of productive land and note the readiness with which they will accept. In arguing with such men one feels that they are either naturally idiots, that they have muddled their brains with metaphysics, or that party fanaticism, and the desire to shine as speakers and writers for the party, have made them blind to facts and deaf to reason.

There is no sense in abusing Socialists, just as there is no sense in abusing capitalists or anybody else. But, just as it is necessary to point out the human sacrifice demanded by maintenance of the decaying capitalist system, so it is necessary to point out the colossal errors by which Socialism has been led from the straight and fruitful path on which it originally started.

The Mexican Revolution has been and is a test question, as all great events are. It has shown, and will continue to show, "Who is Who" and why they are what they are. In some instances it has shown unmistakably that agitators were talking revolution for the sake of talk, which is, of course, contemptible. But I do not believe that is answerable for the blindness shown by the great mass of Socialists to the importance of the fact that a great neighboring nation is striking hard for economic freedom, and that plutocracy is proposing to suppress the heroic effort at the cost of rivers of blood.

Experience has taught me that when people catch the lime-light there is no truth they will not sacrifice for the sake of holding audiences, and for that reason I myself always look on orators with deep distrust. Still more is that the case with those who fancy their political

fortunes are in the balance, or with those who have been seized with the fanatical delusion that the future depends on their party's success. This last unquestionably, and most unfortunately, applies to many Socialists, and it is by far the most serious obstacle with which we have to deal. But as regards Socialists in the mass, I believe them to be the victims of an absurd and absolutely untenable fatalistic doctrine, which teaches that, by some magic hocus-pocus, the road to economic freedom leads through the gate of factory slavery.

It would be to laugh if the matter were not so serious. W. C. O.

Can Mexico Win Freedom Only By Slavery?

"I cannot believe that we can have any lasting advance toward Socialism without organization, and I do not think we can have organization without modern industries. It seems to me the reason why they have no Socialism in India and countries like that is because modern industry has not yet developed much there, but I may be wrong on this point; and we surely want to have our readers read something on Mexico." So writes the editor of one of the most widely-circulated Socialist papers in existence; a paper, moreover, that professed to know much about and be deeply interested in Mexico two years ago, at which time it continually advertised and lauded Turner's "Barbarous Mexico."

From the editor of "Wohlfahrt für Alle," published near Vienna, Austria, we receive a letter in which he says: "The great Social-Democratic press and its central organs in Germany and Austria, have had nothing to say on the Mexican Revolution except that the Berlin 'Vorwaerts' published an article of vituperation against the 'ideologists and bandits' who believe that Mexico is 'ripe' for the social revolution." To which he adds: "What a pest of a stronghold of reaction Marxism is!"

Last week we criticized the editor of the "California Social-Democrat" for maintaining that effective organization was possible only among the city wage-workers, and last week we had a long conversation with a Socialist who is probably better known throughout the world than any one connected with that paper. Having convinced him finally that the Mexican Revolution is a genuine agrarian struggle, he asked this naive question: "If the Mexican peons get back their land what will they do with it? They will have no markets. The man in question is highly intelligent and it made one feel more strongly than ever—'What a pest of a stronghold of reaction Marxism is!'"

Although every well-informed Socialist knows today that Karl Marx made a colossal mistake in his doctrine of the concentration of capital, the policy of the entire Socialist political movement, both in this country and in Europe, is still based on the supposition that what has been proved to have been beyond dispute, to have been an error. The man Marx believed that the middle class would disappear, and that there would be left to fight the battle out only a small handful of employers on the one hand and the vast mass of humanity, organized as wage-workers, on the other. To Marx it was only a question of time. Give the capitalist system time and this result would work itself out in his own words, with the fatality that governs the metamorphoses of nature.

Marx's Fatalistic Dream.
It was a fatalistic doctrine, and the fatalism was based on a guess that proved erroneous. The middle class instead of disappearing has increased by leaps and bounds; the number of both small and large capitalists has grown; the proletariat has not fallen naturally into the organization of the shop, inasmuch as an ever larger proportion of the proletariat has had no shops to work in. Instead of the capitalist system dying, its own grave has been making its fortress stronger with every year.

The foregoing is today a well-established truth, which no one with a reputation as an economist would venture to deny. But the Socialists, as a political organization, still deny it, and still protest that such a nation as Mexico has only to pass through the capitalist evolution we have suffered in order to work out automatically its own salvation. It goes even farther, declaring that Mexico MUST pass through a long period of capitalist evolution, and it will not tolerate the idea that a people is capable of reading the lurid attacks its editors make on capitalism and saying—"We ourselves want none of that." Was there ever a greater absurdity?

To say that the Mexicans would not know what to do with their land since they would have no markets is to slap common sense in the face, yet in the position many Socialists assume, the answer is to offer them a piece of productive land and note the readiness with which they will accept. In arguing with such men one feels that they are either naturally idiots, that they have muddled their brains with metaphysics, or that party fanaticism, and the desire to shine as speakers and writers for the party, have made them blind to facts and deaf to reason.

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SYNDICALISM

Socialism and Syndicalism are enemies—deadly enemies. But the Socialist and Syndicalist do and will find themselves inevitably allies in the present transformation stage of society.

Look at the position. Both the New and the Old Worlds are being swayed by two live things—Socialism and Syndicalism. On the Continent of Europe the live men—the workers—find themselves divided more clearly—ever more clearly—into either the Syndicalist or the Socialist camp. Germany and Britain sway towards Socialism and political action—Italy, France and the rarer countries of the International—like Spain—sway towards Direct Action—by means of the General Strike and, to a certain extent, towards Syndicalism proper. What is Syndicalism?

Syndicalism aims at the destruction of "The State" in any form by the use of the weapon of the General Strike, through which the mines are to be taken over and administered by the miners; the railways by the railwaymen, and so on, throughout all industries. It is absolutely opposed to all political action, which it regards as palliative and useless; it is against all administrative machinery of government, it aims at decentralization, and complete autonomy not only for each industry, but even in the case of those Syndicalists who are pure Anarchists—which is true of a large proportion—of even the fractions composing those industries.

In effect, it says, to paraphrase a famous dictum, "L'etat—c'est l'ennemi!" Socialism aims at the administration of the means of life, of the railways, the mines, etc., not necessarily by the workers at present engaged in those industries, but by the nation as a whole, and at the creation of the necessary machinery of Government—"The State"—(not "The State" in the Socialist sense, which is the people as a whole and which is, therefore, already in existence)—through officials to be elected by the nation, for the administration of those means of life.

Oil and water do not mix. Syndicalism and Socialism are antagonistic. The Socialist is the Syndicalist policeman. Just freeze on to it.

The foregoing is from the article, "Socialism vs. Syndicalism," by Shaw Desmond, published in "The Coming Nation" of April 20. The editorship of that paper, which is supplementary to the "Appeal to Reason," specially commends the article. We confess we do not understand the words in parenthesis in the last paragraph but one, but this much is clear—outside of Great Britain and Germany there is throughout Europe a vast hostility to government, dread of officialdom and fear of centralization, as involving bureaucratic machinery, which the workers must have as slaves.

Throughout the article it is admitted that Syndicalism is a tremendous factor in the labor movement, and that Syndicalism and Anarchism are virtually identical. If this is so, what becomes of the eternal sneer at Anarchism as the lunacy of a few dreamers and the favorite topic of parlor lecturers? Yet that is the sort of stuff the Socialist press has been palming off on its readers for a generation or so. However, at last, we have in Mr. Desmond's article a straight statement well worth reading, and we wish stuff as good could be found in "The Coming Nation's" partner.

"Regeneration" is practically a Syndicalist (or Anarchist) paper, and is supporting what it considers the great Syndicalist (or Anarchist) revolutionary movement in Mexico, wherein the Mexican workers are doing the thing the Syndicalists (or Anarchists) persistently advocate. That is to say, they are themselves taking possession of the land and other means of production, and they are NOT trusting to the government of Madero, Gomez or any one else to pass laws giving them access to the land, etc.

That is what "Regeneration" understands the Mexican Revolution to be; that is why it supports the revolution; toward the attainment of those aims it works untiringly. That is also precisely why Socialism in the United States has boycotted the real Mexican Revolution, although it hailed enthusiastically the sham political revolution headed by Madero.

We reproduce a portion of Mr. Desmond's article for the benefit of our readers. For us his statement that "Syndicalism and Communism are antagonistic" and that "the Socialist is the Syndicalist policeman" were not needed. We have had our experience and have been given, though happily we did not suffer by it, a taste of the policeman's club.

Open thine eyes to see, Slave, and thy feet are free. Thy bonds and thy beliefs are one in kind, And of thy fears thine iron wraith Hang round thee about thee fashioned out of thine own thought. (Swinnburne.)

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