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Send money payable to
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P. O. Box 1236, Los Angeles, Cal.

Surely Against Invasion All Must Unite.

Zapata was at war with Huerta. In Zapata's eyes Huerta represented the cause of the rich, the cause of the government which was trying to exterminate him, everything that was infernal.

But when it was rumored that the United States troops, already at Vera Cruz, would push on and occupy Mexico City, what did Zapata do? He sent a message immediately to President Huerta, assuring him that he and all his forces, then almost as large as the federal army, were at the service of the Mexican government, for defense against the common enemy. Against the invader, as it seemed to Zapata, all factions and all classes had to unite.

My judgement is that Zapata is a real revolutionist; the most clear-headed, practical and successful leader operating beyond the border. Zapata, unless all the reporters lie, has produced results; big results, of a permanent character. For, whatever happens, it will be virtually impossible to dispossess the thousands of penniless peasants who, thanks, to the Zapata movement, are today cultivating their own lands and reaping its full fruits. All this Zapata has been able to do precisely because he went to the heart of the problem and did not lose himself in the web of dogmatic theorizing in which American revolutionists insist on entangling themselves. Zapata said to himself: "I want the support of this man, and I cannot get it until I help him to get what he so obviously wants. That is a piece of land on which he can support himself, his wife and family; together with such help as he needs until his crop comes in."

If it is the business of a revolutionary writer to clarify ideas and puncture the absurd doctrines with which the revolutionary movement perpetually deludes itself, I feel sure that it is the business of action leaders to get an effective following, as distinguished from one on paper which displays its helplessness by words. Such a following the action leader can get only by sternly discarding non-essentials, and by getting down to what individual man, whose support he desires, actually needs. Zapata has done this in the case of the peon and his need for land. Zapata offered instantly to do this when American invasion threatened to become a fact. I feel very sure that he will pursue the same course once more if the alleged punitive expedition turns out to be a genuine invasion, and I imagine all Mexican revolutionists will drop their differences and do the same.

They will have to if they wish to survive; and I presume that self-preservation will present itself to their minds as the first and most imperative of duties. Nothing is more certain than that, if the United States annexes Mexico, as it annexed Texas, New Mexico, and California, seventy years ago, the Mexican people, as a people, will disappear; for their future will be that of amounting to just what they were last week, free men, (so far as the California, New Mexico or Texas. That, of course, is practically nothing.

Stopping all its rising; stopping all its babble of internationalism, of the rich and the poor nothing in common, and so forth, and so on, every nation has to sink, for the time being, its class struggles and internal feuds, the moment it finds itself facing an armed invader. If it doesn't it not come to town! This perhaps perishes, and that is all there is sounds queer and strange but it

about it. If its people do not stand together as a unit it goes to the wall and becomes just as truly enslaved as if it had been chained to the conqueror's chariot wheels. Thenceforth it will be governed by the victor and will have its life administered as he decrees. Thenceforth, during every moment of their future existence, its inhabitants will be made to feel that they are the vanquished, that they are inferiors, that they have to occupy the back benches and do as their betters bid them.

This isn't vague theory; it is hard fact, written down as such in the universal history of our race. Always and everywhere the people that does not resist invasion, and resist it successfully, suffers the fate described in the last sentence of the foregoing paragraph. If you doubt it you have only to ask yourself what is today the lot of our own once proud and independent Indians. If you doubt it you have only to ask yourself what Korea amounts to under Japanese rule, or what is the world-standing today of the natives of East India under Great Britain's rule, comparatively beneficent though I myself believe that rule to be. Why is it that Alsace-Lorraine are now fighting to the death, except that under German administration their individual life had been extinguished? Why did little Belgium reject with scorn the offers of the Teuton invader? Why will France fight to her last man for the recovery of her Northern provinces?

No amount of theorizing will get away with these hard facts, and the facts prove most of our theorizing false. I should say, for example, that in fifty per cent of life's actual situations the class-struggle theory is false, for over and over again the interests of employer and employed, instead of being opposed, are identical. Invasion by a common enemy is one of those situations, and if you insist obstinately on denying it you are simply building your house on a sand foundation and the first storm that comes along will knock it into smithereens.

By the time a man has reached twenty-one he should have got out of the habit of shouting "Death to the Rich", because that is a mere letting off of steam and obviously settles nothing. By the time movements have reached the age now attained by Socialism and Anarchism they should have got over their childish slavery to dogma, and should have made serious endeavors to place themselves in harmony with the proved and acknowledged facts of life. In the case of Mexico, for example, everybody knows that the Mexicans are an

agricultural people, wedded by habit and tradition to a simple and independent life. Everybody, therefore, in the revolutionary movement should have recognized immediately that to such a people possession of the land, and the independence of such possession gives, are supreme necessities; and every revolutionist should have recognized immediately that to talk about putting such a people through the factory life to which we have become habituated, and to expect them to acquiesce cheerfully, is to talk arrant nonsense and write oneself down a fool.

I have had a good deal of experience with Mexicans, believe they have considered me their friend, and know that they always have listened courteously to such little advice as I have ventured occasionally to give. But most rarely has it been taken, for the Mexican has his own views of life, and those views are not Anglo-Saxon views. Ever one of experience knows this; and every one who has studied the subject at all knows that climate, long historical usage and tradition, language and many other factors have combined to make the Mexicans very different from us. Their nationality and our own, therefore, are the stubbornness of facts, and no amount of vague talk about internationalism can by any possibility blot out that fact. Accordingly I hold that every revolutionist should recognize immediately that this people must be left to govern themselves, and that the attempt to impose on them by force of arms our North American government is a monstrosity which all should combat energetically. That revolutionists should hesitate, sputtering stale revolutionary arguments and voicing a hundred doubts, only proves that our own movement as yet is young and crude; the slay of dogmas it does not really understand; unequal to the task of facing facts.

For the moment we have to wait. But if, as I anticipate, the real invasion of Mexico has begun, I presume there can be no doubt as to the part the various revolutionary factions will find themselves compelled to play. I presume that Zapatistas, Carranzistas, Villistas, Magonistas, and others whose names I do not know, will have to sink their differences and stand together against the common foe. They will have to do, as other invaded nations have had to do for the simple reason that if they do not they will pass out of existence, and their theories and social dreams will come to naught. Fortunately for all of us necessity knows no law.

WM. C. OWEN.

Magon Brothers Sentenced And Released on Bail Pending Appeal.

After over four months of confinement in the County Jail, after persistent and vain efforts by the Defense League to secure their release on bonds and after being convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, our comrades, Ricardo and Enrique Flores Magon walked out of prison last week, free men, (so far as the jail bars are concerned) and instead of being put aboard a train for McNeil Island which yawned for them, as their fate had already been decided, they stepped into the arms of their loved ones who were driven to the little colony where their loved ones awaited them with open arms.

More than four months in prison, the only because Emma Goldman had been driven to the little colony where their loved ones awaited them with open arms.

No power in four months was strong enough to release our comrades, but it remained for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, coming across the continent, and at the most difficult time, when Ricardo and Enrique were almost bound for the pen, to open the jail doors and set them free. From the day they arrived, comrades Goldman and Berkman set themselves the task of releasing our comrades, and they went to work seeking bondsmen with a tenacious persistence that did not cease until their object had been accomplished. The difficulties and barriers they met were many but all were overcome by their zeal and determination.

Ricardo was the first to be re-

leased, he came out June 20. Owing to his condition his bail had been reduced to \$3000.00 on motion by attorney Ryckman at the time when sentence was pronounced. When bail had been secured for Ricardo all the machinery of the Court was set to work in an effort to prevent the release of the prisoner; the District attorney going so far as to intimidate the bondsmen in open court, and even after the bail had been arranged, but all in vain; the security offered being by far higher than required.

Enrique was released one week later, July 1st., and by this time the "law and order" gentry had learned such a wholesome lesson that they not only didn't offer any further opposition but actually appeared "fair". Enrique's bond had remained the same as before, \$5000.00.

As had been announced before, sentence was pronounced on June 22. Ricardo, in "consideration" of his illness received a sentence of one year in McNeil Island Penitentiary and a \$1000.00 fine. Enrique, who was solely responsible for the management of the paper, received a sentence of three years in prison and \$3000.00 fine. It is evident that the intention of the judge was to give each a two year sentence, but unable to ignore the awful condition of Ricardo, he was compelled to appear "liberal" by taking one year off from Ricardo's sentence while at the same time putting it on Enrique.

The prisoners were to be taken immediately after sentence to the penitentiary, but attorney Ryckman moved to have the case appealed to the Supreme Court and this enabled the comrades to remain in jail here pending the next hearing which may not take place for about a year. And this is where Emma Goldman's visit came as a benediction, for the comrades would certainly have remained in jail all that time while their case came before the higher Court.

The course of the trial was accompanied by several unexpected events and surprises. One of these was the brilliant and eloquent final address of attorney Ryckman to the Court before sentence was imposed. It was so bold and powerful that even the anarchists and radicals in the courtroom were very pleasantly surprised. For lack of space we cannot quote from this speech, but soon expect to be at work on a pamphlet that will sum up the case and speeches by the attorneys and the defendants.

Another surprise was the unprecedented action of the Judge in refusing Enrique his unquestioned right of addressing the Court upon being asked to give his reasons why sentence should not be imposed. Not only this, but the solemn magistrate was so fearfully afraid of Enrique's fire that he not even conferred him the grace of asking him to give his reasons why sentence should not be passed, forcing him to risk and demand his right of expression, which was denied with the blunt remark by the Judge that if the defendant wanted to speak he could do it on legal lines, but that he was not going to hear a "political speech". Enrique had a long speech prepared but upon being robbed of this most common right, he had to cool off his heels as best he could and sit down rather than avail himself of his opportunity to speak "legally".

The courtroom was packed to overflowing with sympathizers of all shades who took unusual interest in the proceedings of the case. Long before the release of the comrades Emma Goldman had announced a social and dance in their benefit and in benefit of Caplan and Schmidt. She had signified that both Ricardo and Enrique had to be present at that gathering and most of us realizing the task before her took her optimism and goal as quite "utopian", but much to the surprise of all, it came to

pass that her wishes were realized, for just a few hours before the celebration started the jail doors had closed behind Enrique, who was the last to be released, and he was on his way to join Ricardo, both taking part in the affair which was very well attended and enjoyable.

Enrique addressed the assembled joy seekers in English and his speech was very well received. A collection was called for by comrade Emma Goldman, the result of which, \$30.04, was turned over to the Magons.

Our comrades are now taking a much needed rest and have shown improvement since their release.

R. G. COX.

PROTEST.

The Groups of workers, men and women, who have agitated by means of the spoken word and the press, making strenuous efforts to the end that our brothers of chains show solidarity to the striking stevedores, from San Diego to Alaska, on the Pacific Coast, protest against the treacherous conduct to the interests of the working class, of J. J. Foley, President of the Pacific Division of the International Union of Stevedores in ordering the strikers to immediately resume work at La Playa and supply with the necessary coal the warships detailed with the "holy" mission of going to murder Mexican workers.

During the strike nothing has caused us to go back. We have suffered, with heroic resignation, hunger, misery and all sorts of privations to show our decided support to the striking Stevedores against the exploiting bosses. But the disgraceful action of Foley has altered our conduct of class conscious workers, faithful to our class.

It is public and notorious that the impending war with Mexico is the war of the American capitalists that robbed the peon in the time of Porfirio Diaz; it is the war of Capital against the oppressed peon that has fought for economic, political and social liberty for more than five years; it is the fight of the poor against the rich; the fight of the oppressed against the oppressor.

Those who favor a war with Mexico are the Rockefellers, the Morgans, the O-rises and Hearsts; they are those who support Capital, and the interests of Capital are opposed to the interests of the working class.

Brother Stevedores, do not allow yourselves to serve as instruments to assassinate your own class; do not be deceived, and on with the strike!

Los Angeles, Cal., June 25 1916.
"REGENERACION" GROUP, "CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS RACIONALES," "LOS SIN FUORTUNA" GROUP, "JUVENIL LIGERARIO" GROUP, "ARMONIA Y SOLIDARIDAD" GROUP, "LUZ Y VIDA" GROUP.

"VOLNE LISTY" SUPPRESSED... (NEW YORK CITY.)

"Volne Listy", a revolutionary Bohemian monthly has also been suppressed by the postal authorities. By letter received from the comrades of that paper we are informed that it was not only suppressed but even their mail and the last issue of the paper confiscated. This shows that the Government is still hard at work stamping out any thing that displeases it. It is also very significant that all papers crushed so far have been the ones that champion the Mexican Revolution. Perhaps the continuance of these outrages will arouse just and effective resentment.

Room For More Prosecutions.

Now that the Magons are convicted of inciting to riot the government attorneys should indict four or five hundred of the Hibernian orators who are daily inciting the Irish and the Irish Americans of this country to rise and wipe England off the map. I have attended two meetings of the Irish element here in Los Angeles, and the speeches at each meeting were direct incitements to riot and murder. But the Irish have a BIG VOTING POWER MARSHALLED by Cardinals Gibbons, Farley and O'Connell and poor old Wilson is scared to say a word.

"The Irish have gained every concession from England, by direct action. The land was freed by systematic shooting of the landlords" Five Roman Catholic

clergy loudly applauded Miss O'Brien when she declaimed this "conservative" utterance at an Irish meeting the other day. Bullet, bayonet and assassination are advocated daily by the Irish element here but there are no prosecutions, because the same element is ready to crack the heads of other rebels when the automaton Wilson orders them.

Toward the close of the last patriotic demonstration at the Columbus Auditorium three comrades, two women and a man, were distributing announcements of Margaret Sanger and Emma Goldman's lectures. They passed out about a hundred before one of the Padres "got next." He got two of the cards "Birth Control, Emma Goldman, huh! "good night"! Tear them up, women! Don't read them." So the women, who before seemd to be intelligently perusing them, tore up the cards and virtuously marched away. And the last I saw the comrades were marching down West Sixth St. with a husky hibernian goat with a Roman collar on it. I bet the Anarchists are going to make a collection of them.

JAY O'DEJ.

The Postal Censorship Evil.

Denial of freedom of speech and of the press in belligerent countries is explainable, though not excusable, on account of the war. But in the United States, though it is not at war, the same evil exists and is growing. In the matter of postal censorship it cannot be said that the present administration is an improvement over its predecessors, if, indeed, it is not worse. The suppression of "Regeneracion" the Los Angeles organ of Mexican radicals, is one of these inexcusable outrages. Another more recent is debarring from the mails, on very strained construction of the postal laws, of the San Francisco paper, The Blast. The question is not relevant whether the offending articles in these papers were right or wrong. Any despot will unhesitatingly concede the right to spread generally accepted ideas. But Freedom depends on the right to spread ideas not generally accepted, ideas which may seem false, absurd or shocking to the great majority. It is high time that a halt be called on these outrageous official acts. Postmaster General Burleton has an opportunity to do democracy a service by putting an end to them. Congress should call these postal officials to account, if the Postmaster General does not.

—THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE.

Owing to the condition into which we have been forced by the barring of REGENERACION from the mails we find ourselves compelled to increase the subscription rate of the paper. In the future REGENERACION will be \$2.00 a year instead of \$1.00 as heretofore.

Regeneracion Group.

Report of the money received by Los Angeles Branch Workers' International Defense League for MAGON defense:

Receipts June 5th. to 24th. 1916.
PREVIOUS REPORT:.....\$520.36
Victoria, B. C.: S. Ciccozzio, \$1.
CANADA: Thos. Olsen, \$2; G. F. Pellegrini, \$1; S. Polisky, \$1.65
CAL: Lillian K. Woodward, \$1;
K. Caples (loan), \$5; M. E. Johnson, \$5; Y. Newman, \$1; Mr. Fabintinovich, \$1; Mary Coote, \$3; E. A. Bonine, \$25; Socialist Pty. (Woodland), \$1.50; W. M. Schneider, 50c; P. Hopkins, \$5; F. Lee, 50c; M. E. Fitzgerald, \$1; Martha H. Smith, \$1; Newlove Socialist Party, (Orcutt), \$3; Electrician Workers Union, (Los Ang.), \$5; Chas. Cathcart, 25c; Socialist Pty. (Lakeside), \$2; P. Wolpert, \$1; Armand, \$1.38; Mrs. Steele, 50c; Lettish, Socialist Pty., Los Ang. \$1.75; Jno. Strathaus, \$1; Carpenters Union No. 1913, \$2.50; Central Labor Union, Santa Barbara, \$5; Hungarian Ech. Socialist Pty.

Los Ang., \$1; Socialist Pty., La Biter, \$1; S. T. Roblen, 50c; M. Rudin, \$1; J. B. Rutherford, \$1; Ma Ruth J. Clark, 50c; Socialist Pty. San Luis Obispo, \$2; Volonta and Blast Groups, \$12; Priscilla Taylor, \$1; Protest Meeting, Burbank Hall, \$21.86; Collection Meeting, do., \$2.55; Clara R. Cushman, 50c; Mrs. Arthur P. Lee, \$2; CONN.: Nelo Filippini, \$6.50; Workmen Circle 232, New Haven, \$3; F. Zucchi, \$3; GA: Workmen Circle No. 383, 50c; IDAHO: R. M. Stanton, 10c; IOWA: E. Wykes, \$1. IL: Horseshoers Union 280, La Salle, \$1; Lucy E. Parsons, \$1; Geo. Markstall, \$1; Theo. Apple (list), \$6; E. Boccabella, \$5; Cloak Makers Union 44, \$10; Wm. P. Hunter, \$2; Jas. W. Hill, \$1; Wm. H. Lynn, \$2; Brewery Union, Peru, \$2; W. S. & D. B. Fund 106, \$1.50; Workmen Circle, Chicago, \$1; 1177 Soville Ave., 25c. IND.: H. C. Wright, \$1; C. H. Becker, \$1. KY.: L. Seberstein, Jr. 50c. KAN.: A. Lesneur, \$1; M. P. & J. Kalecinell, \$1; M. O. Sullivan, 50c. MINN.: H. A. Weir, \$2; Workmen Circle 167, \$1; S. A. Nelson, \$1. MONT.: Joe Russo, \$2; B. Zanon, \$2; Organizational J. Tosco, \$1.1, South Slavic Socialist Organization No. 134, \$7.25. MICH.: L. Wolovitz, 50c; Socialist Party, Cladstone, \$3; Union of Russian Workers, Detroit, \$10; Workmens Circle No. 457, Grand Rapids, \$1. MO.: A. N. & H. Greenstein, \$1; Chas. Mills, 50c; Workmen Circle No. 63, 50c; J. B. Phinney, \$1, Socialist Pty., Sedalia, \$2. MASS: D. D' Gutino (list), \$6.50. NEW JERSEY: P. Steenstra, \$1. Joe Annaccone, \$2; W. S. & D. B. Fund 92, \$2; do. No. 27, \$1; Branch North Hudson, Socialist Pty., \$1; Isaac Chrisman, \$1, D. Fradkin, \$1, Socialist Party, Bach. No. 1, \$1, Workmen Circle No. 362, 50c. N. YORK: Workmen's Circle 29, \$2, Emma Goldman (Solomon Debate), \$12, do. (Phila. Meeting), \$14, S. Huber, \$1, R. & F. C. Kitchell, \$1, W. S. & D. B. Fund 23, Astoria, \$1, do. No. 44, \$1, N. Fingold, \$1, Workmen's Circle 123, \$1, John Reed, \$10, Cornelia E. Brecklin, \$2, W. S. & D. B. Fund 3, \$1, do., No. 17, \$5, do., No. 306, \$1, do., No. 276, \$2, Workmen's Circle 274, \$1, do. No. 80, 50c, do. No. 320, \$1.50, Electrical Workers Union 247, \$2, Anna Coch Rietel, \$1, Sam Solomon, \$2, A. De Russi, \$2, M. Cable, \$1, H. Herman, 46c. NEBR.: Charlie C. Black, \$2, Workmen's Circle 248, 50. OHIO: Th. Sponagel, \$1, Socialist Pty. Zanesville, \$3.75 Socialist Pty., Marietta, \$1, A. Montpery, \$8.45, J. K. Robinson, \$1, Potters Union 59, \$2, Socialist Party, Portsmouth, \$2.30. ORE.: C. Anastasoff, \$1, D. Noeff, \$1. OKLA.: Geo. Weigand, Jr. \$1.50. PENN.: Cigar Makers Union 242, \$1, L. Liesner, \$1, W. S. & D. B. Fund 243, \$2, do. No. 241, \$1, do. No. 113, \$2, R. I.: W. S. & D. B. Fund 64, \$1. S. DAK.:—O. Loranger, \$2, S. C.:—Taylor Union, Charleston, \$1. TEX.: H. Rademiller, \$2, D. Fischer, \$1, J. M. Killough, 50c., Socialist Pty., Lyra, \$6.65 VA.: Workmen's Circle, 130, \$1. UTAH: P. J. Pearson, 50c. WASH: L. Krub, 10c., Circulo Studi Sociali, Cle Elum, \$4.50, Ladies Garment Workers Union 28, \$2, Mrs. Bond & Sager, 75c. H. Leme, \$1, Cigar Makers Union, Seattle, \$1, G. Gustafsson, 50c; J. Barone and others, \$3, WISS.: Electrical Workers Union 680, 50c., H. Tall, 50c., WYO.: U. M. W. of America, 2318, \$10. Rebate for transcript not used, \$35. Benj. R. Tucker, Paris, France, \$10.

TOTAL to date:.....\$941.26
P. D. NOEL, Fin. Secretary.
AMERICAN BANK BLDG., Los Angeles, Cal., July 1916.

REPORT OF CAPLAN FUND IN NEXT ISSUE.

All money for REGENERACION should precisely be sent to Enrique Flores Magon, P. O. Box 1236, Los Angeles, Calif.