

Regeneración.

Semanal revolucionario.

No. 12
Sábado 19 de Noviembre de 1910.

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La Revolucion

Está para caer el fruto bien maduro de la revuelta intestina; el fruto amargo para todos los engrafados con una situación que produce honores, riquezas, distinciones a los que fundan sus gozos en el dolor y en la esclavitud de la humanidad; pero fruto dulce y amable para todos los que por cualquier motivo han sentido sobre su dignidad las pesadas de las bestias que en una noche de treinta y cuatro años han robado, han violado, han matado, han engañado, han traicionado ocultando sus crímenes bajo el manto de la ley, esquivando el castigo tras la investidura oficial. ¿Quisnes temen a la Revolución? Los mismos que la han provocado; los que con su opresión o su explotación sobre las masas populares han hecho de la desesperación se apoderado de las víctimas de sus infamias; los que con la injusticia y la rapiña han subvertido las conciencias y han hecho palidecer de indignación a los hombres honrados de la tierra.

La Revolución va a estallar de un momento a otro. Los que por tantos años hemos estado atentos a todos los incidentes de la vida social y política del pueblo mexicano, no podemos engañarnos. Los síntomas del formidable cataclismo no dejan lugar a la duda de que algo está por surgir y algo por derrumbarse, de que algo va a levantarse y algo está por caer. Por fin después de treinta y cuatro años de vergüenza, va a levantar la cabeza el pueblo mexicano, y por fin, después de esa larga noche, va a quedar convertido en ruinas el negro edificio cuya pesadumbre nos ahogaba.

Es oportuno ahora volver a decir lo que tanto hemos dicho: hay que hacer que este movimiento causado por la desesperación, no sea el movimiento ciego del que hace un esfuerzo para librarse del peso de un enorme fardo, movimiento en que el instinto domina casi por completo a la razón. Debemos procurar los libertarios que este movimiento tome la orientación que señala la Ciencia. De no hacerlo así, la Revolución que se levanta no serviría más que para sustituir un Presidente por otro Presidente, o lo que es lo mismo, un amo por otro amo. Debemos tener presente que lo que se necesita es que el pueblo tenga pan, tenga albergue, tenga tierra que cultivar; debemos tener presente que ningún gobierno, por honrado que se lo suponga, puede secretar la abolición de la miseria. En el pueblo mismo, son los hambrientos, son los desheredados, los que tienen que abolir la miseria tomando, en primer lugar, posesión de la tierra que, por derecho natural, no puede ser acaparada por unos cuantos, sino que es la propiedad de todo ser humano. No es posible predecir hasta dónde podrá llegar la obra reivindicadora de la próxima Revolución; pero si llevamos los luchadores de buena fe, el propósito de avanzar lo más posible por ese camino; si al campesino el Winchester vamos decididos, no al encumbramiento de otro amo, sino a la reivindicación de los derechos del proletariado; si llevamos al campo de la lucha armada el empeño de conquistar la libertad económica que es la base de todas las libertades; que es la condición sin la cual no hay libertad ninguna; si llevamos ese propósito, encanzaremos el próximo movimiento popular por un camino digno de esta época; pero si por el afán de triunfar fácilmente; si por querer abreviar la contienda quitamos de nuestras tendencias el radicalismo que las hace incompatibles con las tendencias de los partidos netamente burgueses y conservadores; entonces habremos hecho obra de bandidos y de asesinos porque la sangre derramada no servirá más que para dar mayor fuerza a la burguesía, esto es, a la casta poseedora de la riqueza, que después del triunfo pondrá nuevamente la cadena al proletariado con cuya sangre, con cuyo sacrificio, con cuyo martirio ganó el poder.

Exacto es, pues, proletarios; preciso es, pues, desheredados, que no os confundáis. Los partidos conservadores y burgueses os hablan de libertad, de justicia, de ley, de gobierno honrado, y os dicen que cambiando el

pueblo los hombres que están en el poder por otros, tendréis libertad, tendréis justicia, tendréis ley, tendréis gobierno honrado. No os dejéis embaucar. Lo que necesitáis es que se os asegure el bienestar de vuestras familias, y el pan de cada día, el bienestar de las familias no podrá dároslo ningún gobierno. Sois vosotros los que tenéis que conquistar esas ventajas tomando desde luego posesión de la tierra que es la fuente primordial de la riqueza, y la tierra no os la podrá dar ningún gobierno, entendido bien, porque la ley deslinda el "derecho" de los detentadores de la riqueza; tenéis que tomarla vosotros a despecho de la ley, a despecho del gobierno, a despecho del pretendido derecho de propiedad; tendréis que tomarla vosotros en nombre de la justicia natural, en nombre del derecho que todo ser humano tiene a vivir y a desarrollar su cuerpo y su inteligencia.

Cuando vosotros estéis en posesión de la tierra, tendréis libertad, tendréis justicia, porque la libertad y la justicia no se decretan, son el resultado de la independencia económica, esto es, de la facultad que tiene un individuo de vivir sin depender de un amo, esto es, de aprovechar para sí y para los suyos el producto íntegro de su trabajo.

Así, pues, tomad la tierra. La ley dice que no la toméis, que es de propiedad particular; pero la ley que tal cosa dice fué escrita por los que os tienen en la esclavitud, y tan no responde a una necesidad general, que necesita el apoyo de la fuerza. Si la ley fuera el resultado del consentimiento de todos, no necesitaría el apoyo del polizón, del carcelero, del juez, del verdugo, del soldado y del funcionario. La ley es impuesta, y contra las imposiciones arbitrarias apoyadas por la fuerza, debemos los hombres dignos responder con nuestra rebeldía.

Ahora, a luchar. La Revolución, incontestable, avasalladora no tarda en llegar. Si queréis ser libres de veras, agrupaos bajo las banderas libertarias del Partido Liberal; pero si queréis solamente daros el extraño placer de derramar sangre y derramar la vuestra "jugando a los soldados", agrupaos bajo otras banderas, las anti-revolucionarias, por ejemplo, que después de que "juguéis a los soldados" os pondrá nuevamente el yugo patronal y el yugo gubernamental; pero, eso sí, os habréis dado el gusto de cambiar el viejo Presidente que ya os chocaba por otro flamante, acabadito de hacer.

Compañeros, la cuestión es grave. Comprendo que estáis dispuestos a luchar; pero luchad con fruto para la clase pobre. Todas las revoluciones han aprovechado hasta hoy a las clases encumbradas, porque no habéis tenido idea clara de vuestros derechos y de vuestros intereses, que, como lo sabéis, son completamente opuestos a los derechos y a los intereses de las clases intelectuales y ricas. El interés de los ricos es que los pobres sean pobres eternamente, porque la pobreza de las masas es la garantía de sus riquezas. Si no hay hombres que tengan necesidad de trabajar a otro hombre, los ricos se verán obligados a hacer alguna cosa útil, a producir algo de utilidad general para poder vivir; ya no tendrán entonces esclavos a quienes explotar.

No es posible predecir, repito, hasta dónde llegarán las reivindicaciones populares en la Revolución que se avecina; pero hay que procurar obtener lo más que se pueda. Ya sería un gran paso hacer que la tierra fuera de propiedad de todos y si no hubiera fuerza suficiente o suficiente conciencia entre los revolucionarios para obtener más ventaja que esa, ella sería la base de reivindicaciones próximas que por la sola fuerza de las circunstancias conquistaría el proletariado. Adelante, compañeros. Pronto escucharéis los primeros disparos; pronto lanzarán el grito de rebeldía los oprimidos. Que no haya un solo que deje de secundar el movimiento, lanzando con toda la fuerza de la convicción este grito supremo: ¡Tierra y Libertad!

RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

Heroes de Tarifa

La novísima república de Portugal se encuentra en aprietos con sus mismos fundadores. Los pretorianos del cuartelazo contra la monarquía, están presentando en la punta de sus bayonetas fácilmente vencedoras la tarifa de su "heróismo".

En un principio, cuando el cable dió la noticia del movimiento de Lisboa, supusimos alguna buena tendencia en él, esperábamos ver en el establecimiento de la república la influencia más o menos radical de los moderados que satisfacer la tarifa del "he-

nos ideales de libertad. Nos equivocamos, Portugal cambió de amos y nada más; ni siquiera la expresión del pensamiento tuvo mayor amplitud que antes, la mordaza continuó apretada a la boca de la verdad, los obreros siguieron tan explotados y oprimidos como explotados y oprimidos eran bajo el reinado de los Braganza. La república burguesa no puede ocultar con sus oropeles su impotencia para satisfacer las necesidades del pueblo.

Nada han ganado los proletarios portugueses con el cambio sino explotación, si es que quieren sacar algu-

na de la farsa republicana que los ha hecho víctimas. Pero mientras los portugueses aprenden a desconfiar de los burgueses tenroismo de los legionarios de Braga, que están exigiendo medallas, ascensos, distinciones, premios, empleos, etc., etc. El "heróismo" de un sargento tiene precio, más alto que el de un soldado raso, el de un teniente es más caro que el de un sargento, el de un coronel más costoso que el de un capitán, el de un general pide mayores gajes que el de un coronel. Para algo hicieron todos juntos la república de Braga.

LA CONQUISTA DEL BIENESTAR

Pensar en la condición del mexicano en los Estados Unidos, es un acto de intenso dolor. El pensamiento arde en el fuego de la amargura y la desesperación cuando se detiene a considerar cómo un accidente de la vida, el mero hecho de haber nacido en los dominios de Porfirio Díaz, se graba en los destinos del mexicano que emigra a este país como marca de afrenta y determina su infelicidad.

No existe en esta República cosmopolita otra raza que sea más despreciada que la nuestra y que viva más oprimida que la nuestra.

Las condiciones de trabajo para el obrero mexicano son pésimas: se le asignan generalmente las faenas más rudas y peor remuneradas. En infinitas ocasiones que trabaja juntamente con obreros de otras razas, desempeñando idénticas labores, recibe salarios inferiores a los de aquellos y se le sujeta a exasperantes humillaciones: no le es permitido asociarse a los trabajadores de otras razas, ni comer en la mesa en que ellos comen ni ocupar habitaciones semejantes a las que ellos ocupan. A cada momento y en cada incidente de la vida diaria, se le ha de mostrar que es de raza inferior; que sobre su existencia pesa inexorablemente el aplastante acervo de ignominias con que hemos de cargar los nacidos en tierra mexicana.

En la construcción y reparación de las vías férreas del Oeste y el Sur de los Estados Unidos trabajan miles de mexicanos que viven amontonados en furgones deteriorados ó en miserables casuchas de madera. Su jornada es de nueve ó diez horas de dura e incansable labor y ganan \$1.25 ó \$1.50 diarios, teniendo que hacer sus compras en una tienda especial, en la que naturalmente los efectos son vendidos a precios exorbitantes.

En las minas de Arizona, California y otros Estados se encuentra a los mexicanos desempeñando los puestos más mal pagados, lo mismo que en las fundiciones y en las fábricas.

En el Estado de Texas, no se admite a los mexicanos en las cantinas, fondas ó hoteles de los blancos y hasta de muchas escuelas públicas se excluye a los niños mexicanos.

Las llamadas Cortes de justicia atropellan inconsideradamente los derechos de los mexicanos, y lo mismo hacen los policías y demás agentes de la autoridad. En este país la "justicia" es una mercancía demasiado cara que rara vez pueden obtener los desheredados. Los litigios, civiles ó criminales, demandan siempre fuertes desembolsos ó indispensablemente el triunfo se inclina del lado que cuenta con más elementos. La inmensa mayoría de los mexicanos que residen en este país son muy pobres y a ello se debe que los fallos de las Cortes no les sean favorables. En las Penitenciarías de California, Arizona, Nuevo México y Texas, abundan de una manera alarmante los mexicanos, generalmente extinguiendo penas más graves que las que les corresponden conforme a la ley, y en muchos casos han sido sentenciados sin que hubieran cometido delito alguno. En la Penitenciaría de Arizona, por ejemplo, cerca de dos terceras partes de los prisioneros son mexicanos; no obstante que la población americana del Territorio es en gran proporción mayor que la mexicana. ¿Cómo explicar este fenómeno? ¿Atribuyéndolo a los mexicanos desafortunados inclinaciones criminales? No. La ver-

dad es la siguiente: los sheriffs y sus subordinados, los demás agentes del orden de los condados de Arizona, no tienen sueldos fijos: reciben determinada cantidad por cada individuo que mandan a la Penitenciaría. Este sistema es inicuamente inmoral, y los mexicanos son las principales víctimas de él. Los sheriffs saben que el acrecentamiento de sus honorarios depende del acrecentamiento del número de infortunados que mandan al presidio; saben también que a las personas de recursos pecuniarios no pueden atropellarlas impunemente. Para acrecentar sus honorarios no les queda, pues, otro medio que escoger sus víctimas entre los débiles, entre los indefensos. Así se explica y no de otra manera, que haya tantos mexicanos reclusos en la Penitenciaría de Arizona. La sordidez de los agentes del orden, de Arizona, encuentra en la situación miserable que guardan los mexicanos, una fuente inagotable de explotación.

En las anteriores líneas nos hemos referido a la mezquindad de los salarios que desengan los mexicanos en este país y es oportuno añadir que en infinitas de ocasiones les son robados esos salarios: los amos, sabiendo que los mexicanos no pueden defender sus derechos ante las cortes, consideran fácil y provechoso quedarse con los salarios que aquellos han ganado a fuerza de grandes sacrificios, y así lo hacen incontables veces.

Si habríamos de seguir enumerando cada una de las diversas maneras en que el mexicano es humillado y vilipendiado en este país, este artículo adquiriría mayor extensión que la que intentamos darle. Para nuestro propósito, esto es, para dar a conocer la deplorable condición a que se halla sometido el mexicano en los Estados Unidos, basta lo que dejamos asentado.

¿A que expediente recurrir para lograr que sean respetados en este país los derechos del mexicano?

Nada hay que esperar del Gobierno de Díaz. Cuantas veces los mexicanos han acudido a los Consules de la Dictadura a pedir reparación por ofensas sufridas, han recibido amargos desengaños. Los Consules de la Dictadura obstinadamente se niegan a patrocinar a los mexicanos ultrajados. "Regresen a su país," les dicen. "Allá hacen falta brazos para el desarrollo de la agricultura y las nuevas industrias." Pero tras esa peregrina admisión se esconde el verdadero móvil que norma la conducta de los Consules. Certo es que el Gobierno de Díaz quisiera forjar murallas que detuvieran el éxodo, cada día mas enorme, de esclavos que huyen a este país en busca de pan; pero la principal razón que lo guba al ordenar a los Consules que dejen en el desamparo a los mexicanos que residen en los Estados Unidos, es el afán que Porfirio Díaz tiene de conquistarse la adhesión y apoyo del Gobierno de la Casa Blanca, adhesión y apoyo que le serían negados si se suscitaran conflictos diplomáticos con motivo de los atentados que con frecuencia sufren los mexicanos en los Estados Unidos.

Porfirio Díaz necesita urgentemente que el Gobierno Americano lo sostenga en el Poder y no ha de sacrificar sus incontentibles ambiciones de mando en aras del cumplimiento de los deberes que tiene hacia los hijos del país que oprime.

Los derechos de los mexicanos que

viven en los Estados Unidos jamás serán reivindicados si se espera que esa obra la lleve a cabo la Dictadura. Los interesados, por sí mismos, por su propio esfuerzo, deben labrar su propio bienestar y hacer que se les respete.

Lo que interesa principalmente es que mejoren las condiciones económicas de los mexicanos ya que la miseria es la causa fundamental de sus infortunios. Para ello es indispensable que se organicen en Uniones que luchen contra los desmanes del Capital; que arranquen al Capital concesiones benéficas para los productores de la riqueza.

Los esfuerzos por la emancipación del obrero adquieren cada día caracteres mas bien marcados de franco internacionalismo. Los groseros prejuicios de raza se extinguen ante el reconocimiento que se universaliza, de la mancomunidad de intereses que existe entre todos los proletarios de la tierra. La tendencia hacia la unificación de los obreros de todas las razas para batir a los explotadores de todas las razas, que ya están unidos también, es una tendencia altamente racional que conduce a la humanidad por el camino de la verdadera emancipación.

Pero haciendo abstracción de principios generales y concretándonos a inquirir acerca de los procedimientos mas apropiados que se han de adoptar para conseguir que los mexicanos con residencia en los Estados Unidos no continúen siendo objeto de inicuos tratamientos, se llega lógicamente a la conclusión de que el medio mejor para el objeto indicado es la unión industrial de los mexicanos en el campo industrial.

Ya es tiempo de que los mexicanos mediten seriamente sobre esta cuestión y se decidan a organizarse, formando Uniones propias ó engrosando las filas de las Uniones americanas. La American Federation of Labor (Federación Americana del Trabajo) que es la organización obrera mas poderosa del mundo, cuenta con cerca de tres millones de miembros, ha lanzado desde las columnas de nuestro periódico una invitativa a los mexicanos para que se le unan. Por su propio interés, los mexicanos deben apresurarse a hacerlo para ponerse en aptitud de exigir a la mayor brevedad posible, mejores salarios que los que actualmente ganan. La American Federation of Labor, con sus enormes recursos, los apoyará en la contienda. Los mexicanos tienen en este país salarios mas bajos que los trabajadores de cualquier otra raza y es necesario que borren esa afrenta, privándose como obreros cultos. Los obreros mexicanos deben organizarse para exigir que cuando menos les sean pagados los salarios asignados a los obreros de las demás razas.

Afilado a las Uniones, el obrero mexicano ineffectiblemente mejorará su situación económica y estará mejor preparado para defenderse de la arbitrariedad. No les será entonces muy fácil a los amos robarse el fruto del trabajo de los mexicanos ni a los polizontes enviar mexicanos inocentes a las Penitenciarías.

El Unionismo no solo proporcionará bienestar económico a los mexicanos: también los pondrá a salvo de humillaciones y ultrajes tritantes. Para los mexicanos, ingresar a las Uniones es no solo un acto de legítima conveniencia: es también un acto de dignidad.

ANTONIO I. VILLARREAL.

En Pro de Regeneración

Los esfuerzos de los compañeros que forman el Grupo "Regeneración" de esta ciudad, constituido con el exclusivo objeto de sostener el periódico órgano del Partido Liberal Mexicano, REGENERACION, están siendo noblemente imitados por compañeros entusiastas de diversos lugares. Varios compañeros trabajan activamente por la formación de Grupos "Regeneración" en sus respectivas localidades, y como muestra de esa actividad plausible en alto grado porque demuestra conciencia y solidaridad, damos a conocer hoy la instalación de Grupos en Oxnard y Riverside, Cal., y en Hico, Tex.

El Grupo "Regeneración," de Oxnard, Cal., se compone de un buen número de miembros entre los cuales se distinguen por su actividad y entusiasmo los compañeros Guadalupe Ascencio, Anastasia T. de Ascencio, A. García, Salvador Medrano, A. Martínez, J. Martínez, A. Moreno, Manuel Ramírez, D. Ramos, T. Yañez, Santiago Delgado, Daniel Ascencio, Ezequiel Grajeda, Alberto Villegas y otros más. Estos compañeros se reúnen periódicamente, envían cuotas para el fomento del periódico y hacen entre la población mexicana de Oxnard, una fructífera propaganda de las ideas de libertad y progreso que sostiene REGENERACION.

El infatigable propagandista de la Revolución Social, compañero Rafael R. Carmona nos comunica haber quedado organizado en Riverside, Cal., el día 12 de este mes un Grupo "Regeneración," habiendo exhibido desde luego sus cuotas los miembros de dicho Grupo, cuya cantidad se recibió ya en esta oficina. El Grupo de Riverside, compuesto de compañeras y compañeros entusiastas y laboriosos, tendrá reuniones semanarias en las que se estudiarán nuevos medios para obtener recursos con que ayudara a REGENERACION. En la sesión de instalación, que tuvo lugar en el Mechanics Hall, el compañero Carmona dirigió una alocución al auditorio, que escuchó atentamente al orador premiándolo con su aplauso. Habló el compañero Carmona del derecho de la clase trabajadora a obtener el producto íntegro de su trabajo; de la iniquidad del sistema actual que fuerza a una parte de la humanidad a vivir en la indigencia para que la otra parte pueda vivir en la holganza y en el lujo. Tuvo el orador frases de condenación para los tiranos y los explotadores y palabras de aliento para los oprimidos y los explotados.

El compañero Severo López nos hace saber la instalación del Grupo "Regeneración," de Hico, Tex. Desde luego se cuotizaron los miembros del Grupo con la cantidad de cincuenta centavos semanarios cada uno, siendo los miembros los apreciables compañeros Juan Canales, Exiquio G. Salinas, Trinidad Villarreal, Jesús González, Cayetano y Severo López. Una colecta extraordinaria acordada por el Grupo y que se hizo entre compañeros que no forman parte todavía de la agrupación, dió el siguiente resultado: Compañeras María Sánchez de López, 25c; Gregoria López, 15c; Dionisia González, 10c; Compañeros José A. Jiménez, 50c; Gregorio González, 25c; Amado López, 25c; H. López, 25c; Francisco Ruano, 25c; Francisco Vázquez, 25c; Isabel Garza, 25c; Tanto el resultado de esta colecta como lo que resultó de la primera exhibición de sus cuotas que hicieron los miembros del Grupo se recibió ya en esta oficina. Los compañeros del Grupo "Regeneración," de Hico, Tex., muestran grande entusiasmo y se espera que su acción en la ayuda de REGENERACION será de grande provecho.

Compañeros aislados nos han enviado su óbolo para REGENERACION. Sentimos que no nos hayan dicho que nos autorizaban para dar a luz sus nombres. Es de desear que las compañeras y compañeros que se sirvan enviar su óbolo para el periódico, nos digan si nos autorizan para que publiquemos sus nombres. Con gusto damos a conocer los actos de solidaridad de nuestros compañeros. REGENERACION necesita el apoyo de toda persona progresista y de buenos sentimientos, y las personas de esa clase comienzan un movimiento a favor del periódico. Ya era tiempo de hacerlo así. Ya era tiempo de que la acción de los oprimidos respondiese a la acción de los opresores. Los opresores quieren matar a REGENERACION, los oprimidos deben salvar al periódico. Excitamos a todos nuestros compañeros, a todos los simpatizadores de la gran causa de la libertad que se asocian, que formen Grupos "Regeneración" para trabajar a favor del periódico, y en cuanto a aquellos compañeros que no se asocian a otros por cualquiera razón, les recomendamos que no dejen de enviar cada vez que puedan recursos pecuniarios para que la publicación continúe su obra de educación y de aliento.

El Grupo "Regeneración" de esta ciudad tuvo el domingo pasado su sesión ordinaria. Se trataron diversos asuntos relativos a la ayuda para REGENERACION. Se nombraron las comisiones para el baile que tendrá lugar hoy a las siete y media de la noche en el Italian Hall, esquina de N. Main y Macy Sts., cuyos productos se destinarán al fomento del periódico. El compañero Lázaro Gutiérrez de Lara dió una conferencia sobre el Arte a través de los tiempos, que deleitó al auditorio y conquistó merecidos aplausos. Los compañeros que iban preparados para pagar sus cuotas lo hicieron y una colecta extraordinaria para el pago de la renta del salón, dió regular resultado.

De desear es que toda mujer y todo hombre que aman la causa, que ven en el periódico un amigo que está siempre dispuesto a enseñar y a defender que está siempre dispuesto a combatir por los fueros de la humanidad; de desear es que todos los que comprenden la necesidad de que REGENERACION continúe publicándose, acudan a inscribirse como miembros del Grupo "Regeneración," ó al menos que asistan a las sesiones donde siempre hay algo que aprender y de donde siempre se sale mejor de como se entró, con nuevas ideas, con nuevos anhelos, con nuevas esperanzas.

El Grupo "Regeneración" de esta ciudad se efectúan todos los domingos a las ocho de la noche en el Labor Temple, Calle Maple, entre las calles 5a y 6a

No olvidar que las sesiones del Grupo "Regeneración" de esta ciudad se efectúan todos los domingos a las ocho de la noche en el Labor Temple, Calle Maple, entre las calles 5a y 6a

REGENERACION recuerda a todos los amigos de la Revolución que en la Penitenciaría Federal de Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, se encuentran dos defensores sinceros de la causa de la libertad, dos abnegados luchadores, los compañeros Antonio de P. Araujo y José M. Rangel que están pagando con una larga prisión su deseo de ver libre y feliz al pueblo mexicano. Los compañeros Araujo y Rangel están pobres, abandonados a su suerte, olvidados casi de sus amigos, de los mismos que los alentaban a la lucha, de los mismos que aplaudieron sus acciones como luchadores, de los mismos que si por un instante los vieran retroceder serían sus acusadores mas formidables; pero que viéndolos firmes no los ayudan, ni inquieron por ellos, ni de alguna manera demuestran que saben apreciar el esfuerzo de los que trabajan por la dignificación de la familia humana.

Bueno es dedicar algo a favor de los presos. A este efecto, recomendamos a todos los amigos de la causa que sostiene el Partido Liberal Mexicano ayuden con dinero a los compañeros Araujo y Rangel. Envíen sus donativos así: Antonio de P. Araujo (No. 6307), P. O. Box 7, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; José M. Rangel (No. 6927), P. O. Box 7, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

"El Imparcial" y Félix Díaz, "El Diario" y "El Imparcial;" científicos de un bando y científicos de otro, se han declarado la guerra echándose mutuamente la culpa de las culpas comunes. Después del carnaval de Septiembre a empezado otro más divertido para el pueblo, que ve con gusto el desequilibrio de los pilares del gobierno.

MEXICANO: TU MEJOR AMIGO ES UN FUSIL.

Regeneracion.

Se publica los sabados y vald la suscripcion...

EN LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA: Por un año... \$5.00 moneda mexicana...

EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS: Por un año... \$2.00 moneda americana...

PRECIOS ESPECIALES PARA AGENTES. 100 ejemplares... \$3 oro...

En Nombre de la Solidaridad

Los Huelguistas Se Dirigen a Los Mexicanos.

Desde el 19 de Mayo próximo pasado, hace ya veinte y seis semanas nos declaramos en huelga los obreros...

Ante esas declaraciones, sólo un camino quedaba abierto para nosotros: iniciar la huelga y así lo hicimos en tres Cervecerias...

Sin embargo, nosotros procedimos con cordura y condujimos la huelga con el mayor orden posible.

Los propietarios de las Cervecerias estaban sufriendo fuertes pérdidas a consecuencia de la huelga...

El primero de Octubre ocurrió el terrible desastre del "Times" en el que perecieron veinte y una personas.

Dejo a la consideración de mis lectores decidir si se basa en la justicia el proceder del "Times."

LA MUJER MODERNA

Revista mensual dirigida por la Senorita Andrea Villarreal.

EL OBRERO

Revista quincenal dirigida por la Senorita Teresa Villarreal.

LECTOR: SI UD. HA ESCRITO A ESTA REDACCION Y NO SE LE HA CONTESTADO...

De Nuevo Mexico

Lordsburg, N. M., 9 de Noviembre de 1910. Compañeros de Regeneración:

El día 4 del mes en curso como a las tres de la tarde y a tiempo que se hallaba trabajando en la mina denominada "85"...

Antes que Rodríguez tomara la primera dosis de píldoras estaba en su perfecto conocimiento, después que la tomó lo perdió enteramente hasta la hora en que murió que fué a las 7 y 1/2 P. M. del día cinco.

Otro Partido del Porvenir

Vemos en "El Constitucional" que también el Partido Anti-releccionista es un partido del porvenir.

El hermano del muerto, trabajador de la misma mina, creyendo que la compañía tomaría a su cargo los gastos de entierro por haber perecido su hermano...

Algunos vez dijimos que el Partido Anti-releccionista es el Partido Conservador, y al decir eso nos apoyamos en los principios que informan el Programa de dicho partido...

Como Uds. saben aquí se nos trata muy mal, en primer lugar por ser mexicanos de origen y en segundo por que somos trabajadores.

La necesidad de extender la propaganda de las ideas libertarias está manifiesta. Para poner límite a los abusos que se cometen con los trabajadores...

Por más que se reforme la Ley Electoral, siempre tendrá alguna rendija por donde se deslice el fraude, siempre tendrá un lado débil por donde abra brecha la arbitrariedad.

Los compañeros de Lordsburg acaban de dar una muestra de solidaridad rehusándose a trabajar en la mina de la Compañía 85; a excepción de uno...

Por la Redención del Obrero Mexicano

La Unión de Trabajadores Mexicanos que hace poco se organizó en esta ciudad bajo los auspicios de la American Federation of Labor...

que animan a los iniciadores de este bello movimiento. Si los mexicanos se apresuran a afiliarse bajo los pendones del Unionismo...

La Unión de Trabajadores Mexicanos celebra sesiones todos los Viernes en la noche, en el Labor Temple, 538 Maple Ave.

Se excita por medio de estas líneas a los mexicanos para que concurran a la sesión del próximo viernes.

El acaparamiento de las tierras por unos cuantos, el monopolio de los artículos necesarios para la vida, la tiranía, la ignorancia, la cobardía...

Hay militares de mala fortuna a un tiempo sean generales; Melitón Hurtado es uno de ellos; la primera vez que pretendió lavarse los pies se los quemó...

Cuarenta y cinco minutos estuvieron los manifestantes del día 10 en posesión de la planta baja del edificio de "El Imparcial."

Hay gentes que son humanitarias en extremo cuando se trata de una revolución que beneficie al pueblo...

Todavía hay periodistas que se llaman honrados que no entienden ó hacen por no entender el título de los artículos de Turner.

La brutalidad de los castigos, si acaso los hay, no detendrá los brutales linchamientos; se necesita civilización verdadera, establecida con la educación racional.

En Guadalupe, en México, en Chihuahua, en Piedras Negras y en otros lugares hubo manifestaciones anti-linchadoras...

"Tenemos hambre y sed de justicia," se oye por todas partes; pero ¿Cuantos de esos hambrientos se atreven a tomar el pan y cuantos de los países más libres...

Cupon de Adhesion

A LA JUNTA ORGANIZADORA DEL PARTIDO LIBERAL MEXICANO 519 1/2 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles, Cal., U. S. A.

donde hay menos opresión y el pueblo puede votar se ha acabado la miseria? Desgraciado del pueblo que ponga toda su esperanza en la Ley Electoral...

Puntos Rojos.

Según El Imparcial, las fuentes de la miseria son la embriaguez, la intemperancia, la ausencia del ahorro, el mitin subversivo...

Nuestros aristócratas son borrachos, intemperantes, dilapidadores, amigos de juergas colosales, huelguistas eternos...

El Embajador Wilson dijo que las demostraciones de protesta por el linchamiento de Rock Springs eran una desgracia para el pueblo de México...

Hay militares de mala fortuna a un tiempo sean generales; Melitón Hurtado es uno de ellos; la primera vez que pretendió lavarse los pies se los quemó...

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esos sedientos se arriesgan a beber el agua que está en el camino de la Revolución? Si os parece que andando no llegáis a la libertad, corred entonces...

Karl Liebknecht.

Este reputado orador socialista hablará en el Teatro del Labor Temple, 538 Maple Ave., el próximo domingo, 20 del actual, principiando su conferencia a las 2 de la tarde.

Los que asistan a la conferencia de Liebknecht no tendrán que pagar un precio determinado por la entrada; sino que a la puerta del Teatro entregarán la cantidad con que voluntariamente quieran ayudar para los gastos del conferencista.

Para la Madre de Juan Sarabia

Recibido hasta el 21 de Octubre próximo pasado, \$127.90. Continuación de lo colectado por el Compañero Jesús Ramírez, de Seguin, Tex.:

JULIO MANCILLAS, PINTOR, DECORADOR Y TAPIERO

Los Angeles, Cal. Haga toda clase de trabajo fino y corriente a precios sumamente módicos.

Me dedico con especialidad a ampliar retratos en lino, seda ó terciopelo, garantizando la perfección artística.

HOTEL "GREATER LOS ANGELES" 227 1/2 East First Street. Se rentan cuartos excelentes a precios módicos.

Firme Ud. este Cupon.

La persona que deseé subscribirse a REGENERACION no tiene más trabajo que llenar este cupón y junto con el dinero enviarlo al Editor Anselmo L. Figueroa...

Nombre... Ciudad... Estado... Calle y número...

Los Bribones.

Novela por Lázaro Gutierrez de Lara. Al recibo de treinta centavos en timbres postales, giro postal ó dinero efectivo, se enviará la obra.

Regeneracion.

Published every Saturday at 619 1/2 E. 4th St., Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone: Home A 1360. Subscription rates: Per annum \$2.00 Per six months \$1.10 Per three months \$.60

Is the Blood of the Fathers of the Revolution in Your Veins.

By Ethel D. Turner. "Yes, it is true," say many Americans, "that there are atrocities in Mexico. It is true that Diaz is a tyrant. But a firm hand is needed, else the people would break out into revolution. Those Mexicans have revolution in their blood."

Revolution! A strangely terrifying word to those whose forefathers won the independence of their nation by hard-fought revolution. A shocking word!

What would you have then? The ghastly barbarities of despotism, and a people content to endure them? Would you have every right of free speech, press and assembly, once gained by the brave struggle of patriots, snatched away and trampled upon, and in the hearts of the people no resentment? Would you have millions of human beings starving and in ignorance, and happy in their starvation and their ignorance? Would you have slavery, and no thought of revolution?

A contented slave is a slave who lives and yet is dead, a breathing thing without a soul, the most degraded type of human being upon the earth. An enslaved nation content is a thing beyond the concepts of our imagination, a monster more hideous than the ogres of mythology. The Mexican nation is not content. It is enslaved, but crying out against its slavery, tugging at its chains, gathering its strength for the one Herculean effort that will snap those chains asunder. And though thousands of brave men die in its struggles, it will continue to struggle till it tears to bits the toils of enslavement, and proud with the splendor of its new-found freedom will join those other nations which are straining upward in world progress.

No, the Mexican nation is not content in its slavery. And because the elections are a sham, because every avenue of endeavor is blocked by military force, the Mexican people will seek their freedom through revolution.

Those men who are guiding the Mexican people toward the coming revolution do not want war. They abhor that grisly spectre of barbarism. But it is because they hate war and bloodshed that they want to put an end to the merciless war of Diaz and his supporters upon the Mexican people. To do that they must come back with war. They must bring about a revolution.

Revolution! A terrifying word to Americans! What a joke—a joke that is too terrible for laughter! "We prate most eloquently of freedom, of the Goddess of Liberty, of our valiant forefathers who fought in 1776. We build statues to those long-dead heroes; we erect monuments on their victorious battlefields. We gaze in reverent awe on a ragged bit of historic bunting; we treasure every rusting musket, every sword that saw service against the redcoats. If we can trace our lineage back to a revolutionist ancestor, we are proud, and boast of it when we may. One of the most respectable and honored of all societies in the United States is that of the Daughters of the Revolution!

And yet let me mention to the average American Mexico's need for revolution. His hands will fly up in horror. A war of conquest is an idea that may possibly be endured, but internal revolution, never! Let him compare the causes which made his forefathers rebel against the British with those against which Mexicans would rise today. What was the tax on tea compared with the extermination of the Yaquis? What was the lack of representation in the British government compared with the robbery, the wholesale massacre, the orgies of criminality with which the Mexican despot maintains himself over a people?

A thing must grow old to be respectable. It must grow faded and dim with distant years, for then it is safe. The dead will not readily hurt "interests," or antagonize prejudices, or cause any disagreeable stir. Live issues are fearful things; they have a way of demanding that we show the spirit there is in us, that we slink not like cowards behind the shadowy curtains of the past. However, we are always ready for a display of jingo patriotism. We wave the flag and shout ourselves hoarse about our national honor, our glorious country, our invincibility. We could lick the whole world with one hand tied behind us. We exalted to the highest place in the land one whose greatest ambition in life is to lead a cavalry charge in battle. The fault with Americans is a lack of seriousness in facing great problems. We are proud of our sense of humor; we exaggerate it till it becomes grotesque. We say that Mexicans have revolution in their blood, and we think of the latest comic opera we have seen, where some absurd and brainless farce centered about a revolution in a Span-

ish-American country. "Comic-opera revolution" has become a common term to apply to any uprising in the nations south of us. We do not look into the causes; we just laugh. I think that the braying of a burro is more pleasant, more indicative of intellect, than laughter such as that. Yet I wonder who can laugh when he knows that his great and glorious country, his land of the free, has been the cause of the death of scores of the bravest men upon this continent by sending them back to Mexico from this side the border? I wonder who can laugh when he knows that the secret service, the customs of fealty, the border rangers, the Department of Justice and the Immigration department of this country have lent their aid in the perpetuation of Mexican slavery and Diaz tyranny. Who can laugh when he hears that in San Juan de Ulua, one of the most barbarous prisons in the world, are men who have been illegally deported from this country? Who can laugh when he knows that three times within the past three years the United States government has sent troops to the border to crush independent revolution of Mexicans? I do not think anyone can laugh. I think that anyone who has a spark of manhood in him will say: "When the revolution comes in Mexico and the United States government attempts to interfere, and lend its aid in crushing it, I for one will protest with all my power against that interference."

THE TYRANT MAKES PEACE WITH ROME

Of late the fact can not be denied that the Mexican proletariat is beginning to give signs of an awakening to life. The strikes of Cananea and Rio Blanco, whose tragic outcome can not be remembered without deep-felt wrath for an assassinating government, sounded the beginning of the industrial war in Mexico. These strikes were followed by others of the railroad men, motormen, bakers and a good many other trades, all of which movements shook up vehemently the attention of capitalists and of the men at the helm of the government who had never thought of the possibility that the submissive and docile Mexican workman would ever get ready to break his chains.

The frightened government attempted to crush the movement of the proletariat in its beginnings, using the old policy of terror. When the workers, whipped into line by hunger, demanded with a manly voice a higher wage, the cossacks of the dictatorship were sent to drown the just demands in blood. When the workers united for a struggle for existence against capital, the soldiers did not fail long to reach the spot to arrest the officers of the union and shoot them. Thus it happened in Cananea and so it ended in Rio Blanco. But this procedure did not procure for the despotic government the desired results. The state of unrest continued; the dissatisfaction of the working masses became ever more marked, and today the proletariat is almost ready to wage its first fully conscious insurrection.

The ruling classes are in a state of great alarm which equals in import the discontent of the working class which is about ready to turn into action. Spartacus awakens in full consciousness of his class; Shylock trembles in his boots; under the veil of darkness Loyola lays his nefarious plans.

The Mexican clergy have come to the rescue to meet the demands of the proletariat with the jesuitism typical to its vocation. Diaz did not succeed in appeasing the voice of hunger with bullets, and now he entrusts Loyola with the solution of the conflict. Just as it ever has been, tyranny and Rome have at all decisive hours rendered each other mutual aid.

José Mora y del Rio, the archbishop of Mexico, associated with several bishops, canons, simple priests and secular men, has organized a series of conferences to discover a solution of the problem of labor which they aim to bring about by an amicable coming together between the employers and the workers. Guillermo de Landu y Escandon, the governor of the Federal District, on the other hand, after so many visits to factories and workshops, after having witnessed with his own eyes the lamentably bad conditions under which all labor is accomplished, the miserable wages the toilers earn, and the long hours, "is about," says the "Imparcial," "to found a mutualist and moralizing society," to get to the same result worked for by the clergy—an amicable coming together of the employers and the workers.

This is the solution of the problem of labor offered by the unholy alliance of church and tyranny. Neither of them will tell the toilers that they are victimized by the voracity of the capitalists through the wage system. Neither of them will go to the bottom of the matter in making it clear to the all-producing proletariat that there is no reason on earth to oblige him to surrender to the non-producing employers almost the entire product of his toil. That is only done by the perverted anarchists and wicked socialists, comes in unison from the lips of the clericals, the despots, the rich.

The proletariat must needs be strongly tormented to prevent deception on the part of its henchmen. There can be no peace, neither is peace desirable, as long as there exists social inequality, i. e., poor and rich, masters and subject workers. An unfathomable abyss yawns between the interests of the rich and the interests of the toilers. The interests of the rich consist in the increase of his earnings at the cost of the toil of the poor. The interests of the poor demand an increase of his earnings to the prejudice of the pretended rights of the rich. How on earth can these diametrically opposed interests be reconciled? There is no way to do it. Only quacks and no self-respecting sober men can dare to pretend to solve the problem of labor by a fraternal joining of interests which exclude each other.

But the case before us discloses also a nefarious purpose which renders it doubly odious. The monks and the tyrant want to divorce the tendencies of the Mexican labor

Organize and Rise to Manhood. A Call to the Mexicans in the United States.

To think of the conditions under which the Mexican has to live in the United States fills the heart with an intense pain. The thought that an accident of life, the mere fact of being born under the domain of Porfirio Diaz, should be allowed to burn itself as a brand of shame upon the forehead and destiny of the Mexican emigrating to his misfortune to this country, without apparent relief, makes the blood boil in shame and despair.

In this cosmopolitan republic no other race is more despised and lives under greater oppression than ours. The conditions of toil of the Mexican worker are of the worst kind. He is generally assigned to the roughest and worst remunerated tasks. In manifold occasions he works jointly with workers of other races, accomplishing the same tasks, and yet he is paid lower wages and subjected to exasperating humiliations. He is not permitted to associate with the workers of another race, nor to sit on the same tables with them, nor to inhabit houses like theirs. At every moment, and in every incident of everyday life he is shown that he is considered to be of inferior race, that over him weighs everlastingly and inexorably the crushing bitterness of ignominies, loaded upon us who are born on Mexican soil.

In the construction and repairing of the railroads in the west and the south of the United States are employed thousands of Mexicans, lodged in dilapidated freight cars or miserable wooden shacks. Their toil is of nine or ten hours of unnecessary hard labor. Their pay is \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, and they must make their purchases in special stores where they are charged exorbitant prices.

In the mining camps of Arizona, California and other states the Mexicans hold the lowest paid positions, in foundries as well as in factories.

In Texas the Mexicans are not admitted in the canteens, luns and hotels of the white people, and in a good many public schools the children of the Mexicans are excluded from attendance.

The so-called courts of justice inconsiderately violate the rights of the Mexicans, and the same is done by the police and other men in authority. In this country "justice" seems to be an extremely high priced and rare article far out of reach of the disinherited. Civil or criminal suits always call for considerable cash as conditio sine qua non, and victory almost invariably seems inclined towards the side in possession of a greater amount of the necessary elements. The immense majority of the Mexicans residing in this country are wretchedly poor, and for that reason, the court decisions usually do not go in their favor. In the penitentiaries of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas there is an alarming abundance of Mexicans, in general serving sentences far above the limit prescribed by the law, and frequently sentenced without having committed any crime. In the penitentiary of Arizona, for instance, about two-thirds of all prisoners are Mexicans, notwithstanding the fact that the American population in the territory is far above in numbers to the Mexicans. How is that to be interpreted? Shall we seek the cause in unrestrained criminal inclinations of the Mexicans? No. The truth is elsewhere. The sheriffs and their subordinates, the agencies of law and order of the counties of Arizona, do not get fixed salaries; they get a fixed amount for every individual they get into the penitentiary. Such a system is demoralizing to the utmost, and the Mexicans are its principal victims. These sheriffs know that the growth of their wages of sin grows with the number of unfortunate people lodged behind the bars. And they know also that the people of color can be mistreated impunely in that way. To raise their pay there is thus left no other way than to choose the victims from amongst the humble, the weak, the defenseless. Thus alone, and in no other way, is it to be explained that there are so many Mexicans locked up in the penitentiary of Arizona. The covetousness of the agents of law and order in Arizona finds an inexhaustible source of exploitation in the miserable condition under which the Mexicans are held back.

We have mentioned before the smallness of the wages earned by the Mexicans in this country. We must add here that these wages are almost always curtailed and robbed in an infinite number of cases, in the shape of fines, or semi-compulsory gambling schemes, and the bosses, knowing that there is no defense for the Mexicans in the courts avail themselves of all kinds of easy ways to get back into their possession the little wage earned by others in hard toil and sacrifice.

Should we enumerate all the different incidents, ways and methods in which the Mexican is humiliated and reviled this article would assume proportions far greater than intended. For our purpose it is sufficient to point to the deplorable condition to which it is known that the treatment of the Mexican is submitted in the United States.

To what expedient can we take movement. The monks and the tyrants perceive clearly that the workers begin to bethink themselves as a class, to find out their actual standing, to understand that their cause is distinct and different from the cause of the capitalist, and it becomes an urgent task for the leeches of human society to detain the advance of modern ideas on capital and labor and to give them a course so as to perpetuate the present order which is so propitious for capitalist rapacity. It is an urgent necessity for the working class to grasp it once for all that the redemption of their own class can only be brought about by their

own efforts. As told by us so many times, the ruling class manages it always to make itself well paid for pretended services rendered to the working class. It is up to the workers to study on their own hook and to find a solution of their problems for themselves. Stop giving to the wolf of the shepherd. The revolution is coming. Let us retake the land to give it back to the people. Let us take from labor the badge of infamy, and by doing so let us teach the monks and tyrants how the question of capital and labor must needs be dealt with. RICARDO FLORES MAGON.

Program of the Liberal Party and Manifesto to the Nation

(The interesting document, issued from St. Louis, Mo., by the Junta of the Liberal Party of Mexico on July 1, 1902, with the program reprinted in the first issue of our paper, was at the bottom of our persecutions and prosecutions in the United States. We want the American people to take cognizance of its contents and to decide for themselves if our treatment in the country of the famed "Declaration of Independence" was in the least justified.)

(Continued)

Land. The lack of scruples on the side of the actual dictatorship in appropriating and distributing amongst the favorites the inheritances of others, the illimitable rapacity of the actual officials to get control over what belongs to others, has had the result that a few fortunate ones are the proprietors of land while an infinity of honorable citizens lament in poverty the loss of their property.

The public riches have never been benefited, but rather lost much by these odious monopolies. The land grabber is all powerful who imposes slavery and horribly exploits the day laborer and co-partner in the cultivation of land. He does not care to cultivate all the land he possesses nor to employ good methods of cultivation, because he knows that he does not need them to enrich himself. He gets enough from the natural multiplication of his earnings and from what that part of his lands produces which is cultivated by his day laborers and co-partners almost at no cost. If that is perpetuated, when will the situation of the people on the land be bettered, and when will our agriculture develop?

Land for Use, Not Abuse. To obtain these two objects there remains nothing more but to apply on one side the laws of maximum day and minimum pay, and on the other side the obligation for the landowner to make all his land productive under penalty of losing it if he fails to do so. From here results irremediably that the owner of immense tracts either decides to cultivate them, to occupy thousands of laborers contributing powerfully to the production, or that he abandons his land or parts of it that the state adjudge it to others who will produce and reap the products. In all these ways are obtained the pre-mentioned great results: First, to proportion land with respective compensation to numerous people, and second, to stimulate agricultural production. This latter does not only augment the volume of public riches, but influences also in the direction of cheapening the products of the land.

This measure will not cause the impoverishment of anybody and will avoid that of many. The actual possessors of the land have still the right of appropriating the products of the same which always are superior to the expenditure for cultivation, i. e., they can continue to enrich themselves. They have not to give up the land which is producing benefits for them, which they cultivate, or keep in pasture for profit, etc. They lose only the unproductive land, the part which they have left and abandoned, and which directly in fact does not give them any benefits. And these lands may be considered useless notwithstanding they will become productive if placed in the hands of other more able or more needful parties than the original owners. It will not prejudice the rich to lose land they do not tend to and from which they do not reap anything, and on the other hand it will be a true benefit to the poor to possess these lands to work them and to live from their products.

To Right Wrongs. The restitution of rights to the cities of which they have been despoiled, is clear justice. The dictatorship has procured the depopulation of Mexico. By the thousands our fellow citizens have had to pass beyond the frontier of the fatherland, fleeing from despotism and tyranny. Such grave evil must be remedied and it will be by following a government policy which offers to the expropriated Mexicans the facilities to return to their native soil to work in tranquility, collaborating with all towards the prosperity and aggrandisement of the nation.

Land Equally Distributed. In the cession of lands there must be no exclusiveness; they must be offered to all who ask for them for the purpose of cultivation. The imposed condition not to sell them tends towards conserving the division of property and towards avoiding that the capitalists could again get possession of the land. Furthermore, in order to avoid the appropriation and keep the land equally distributed, it becomes necessary to fix a maximum amount that might be ceded to one person. Notwithstanding it is impossible to fix this maximum, as long as it is not known approximately which quantities of land the state might be able to dispose of for distribution amongst the citizens.

Agricultural Bank. The creation of the Agricultural bank to facilitate for the poor agriculturists the acquisition of the elements needed to start and develop the cultivation of his lands, makes accessible to all the benefits of acquiring land, and circumvents the possibility that such benefit turn to the advantage of only a few privileged parties.

Taxation and Custom Duties. Concerning custom duties, the program concretely expresses the abolition of notoriously harmful, unjust and in many respects provisions of tariff inappropriateness. One could not go further in such complex matter, nor trace out beforehand for

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Land. The lack of scruples on the side of the actual dictatorship in appropriating and distributing amongst the favorites the inheritances of others, the illimitable rapacity of the actual officials to get control over what belongs to others, has had the result that a few fortunate ones are the proprietors of land while an infinity of honorable citizens lament in poverty the loss of their property.

The public riches have never been benefited, but rather lost much by these odious monopolies. The land grabber is all powerful who imposes slavery and horribly exploits the day laborer and co-partner in the cultivation of land. He does not care to cultivate all the land he possesses nor to employ good methods of cultivation, because he knows that he does not need them to enrich himself. He gets enough from the natural multiplication of his earnings and from what that part of his lands produces which is cultivated by his day laborers and co-partners almost at no cost. If that is perpetuated, when will the situation of the people on the land be bettered, and when will our agriculture develop?

Land for Use, Not Abuse. To obtain these two objects there remains nothing more but to apply on one side the laws of maximum day and minimum pay, and on the other side the obligation for the landowner to make all his land productive under penalty of losing it if he fails to do so. From here results irremediably that the owner of immense tracts either decides to cultivate them, to occupy thousands of laborers contributing powerfully to the production, or that he abandons his land or parts of it that the state adjudge it to others who will produce and reap the products. In all these ways are obtained the pre-mentioned great results: First, to proportion land with respective compensation to numerous people, and second, to stimulate agricultural production. This latter does not only augment the volume of public riches, but influences also in the direction of cheapening the products of the land.

This measure will not cause the impoverishment of anybody and will avoid that of many. The actual possessors of the land have still the right of appropriating the products of the same which always are superior to the expenditure for cultivation, i. e., they can continue to enrich themselves. They have not to give up the land which is producing benefits for them, which they cultivate, or keep in pasture for profit, etc. They lose only the unproductive land, the part which they have left and abandoned, and which directly in fact does not give them any benefits. And these lands may be considered useless notwithstanding they will become productive if placed in the hands of other more able or more needful parties than the original owners. It will not prejudice the rich to lose land they do not tend to and from which they do not reap anything, and on the other hand it will be a true benefit to the poor to possess these lands to work them and to live from their products.

To Right Wrongs. The restitution of rights to the cities of which they have been despoiled, is clear justice. The dictatorship has procured the depopulation of Mexico. By the thousands our fellow citizens have had to pass beyond the frontier of the fatherland, fleeing from despotism and tyranny. Such grave evil must be remedied and it will be by following a government policy which offers to the expropriated Mexicans the facilities to return to their native soil to work in tranquility, collaborating with all towards the prosperity and aggrandisement of the nation.

Land Equally Distributed. In the cession of lands there must be no exclusiveness; they must be offered to all who ask for them for the purpose of cultivation. The imposed condition not to sell them tends towards conserving the division of property and towards avoiding that the capitalists could again get possession of the land. Furthermore, in order to avoid the appropriation and keep the land equally distributed, it becomes necessary to fix a maximum amount that might be ceded to one person. Notwithstanding it is impossible to fix this maximum, as long as it is not known approximately which quantities of land the state might be able to dispose of for distribution amongst the citizens.

Agricultural Bank. The creation of the Agricultural bank to facilitate for the poor agriculturists the acquisition of the elements needed to start and develop the cultivation of his lands, makes accessible to all the benefits of acquiring land, and circumvents the possibility that such benefit turn to the advantage of only a few privileged parties.

Taxation and Custom Duties. Concerning custom duties, the program concretely expresses the abolition of notoriously harmful, unjust and in many respects provisions of tariff inappropriateness. One could not go further in such complex matter, nor trace out beforehand for

the government a full custom system. The taxes upon money and salaries and the pro capita tax are not extortionate. The stamp duty which every one is suffering from, which weighs upon the most indigent transactions, and which has made ridiculous the constitutional declaration, that justice is imparted free of charge by obliging litigants to pay out 50 centavos for every sheet of acts of the judiciary, is a heavy burden the suppression of which must be procured. Many serious opinions are agreed upon the fact that this stamp duty cannot be abolished at one blow without producing lamentable unbalancing in the public affairs, which will be hard to recover from. This is true; but if such hard tax can not be suppressed completely and with one blow, it can be diminished in general and abolished in certain cases, as for instance, in court transactions, to make the courts of the law entirely free to all and place it upon sales, inheritances, alcohol, tobacco and in general upon such branches of production or commerce of the states that alone will be able to stand them. The other points involve the proposition of favoring the small and useful capital, to burden those capitals as are not of public necessity or for the public good, provided that they have such qualities, and to avoid that a few contributors pay less than their legal due. The simple enumeration of these points makes apparent their justification.

Confiscation of Ill-gotten Riches. We come to the last part of the program in which is present the declaration that the properties will be confiscated of those officials who have enriched themselves during the present period of tyranny. This measure is of strictest justice. No legitimate property right can be recognized over appropriated estates and to individuals who acquired these estates abusing the force of their authority, despoiling the legitimate owners, and many times even assassinating them to avoid all reclamations. Some estates have been purchased, that is true, but not for this reason they cease to be legitimate, because the money which bought them was previously subtracted from the public treasuries by the purchasing official.

(To be continued)

Notes and Comments

Federal District.—Mexico City. So far there are reported dead, many wounded and over 200 students imprisoned in the vile Belem prison on account of the demonstration against the barbarism committed in Texas. When the Americans speak of "Remember the Maine," it is "patriotism," but if the Mexican dares to remember Rock Springs, Texas, it is an "outrage against a friendly nation."

Jalisco.—Also in Guadalajara, Jalisco, the protests against the burning of Rodriguez by the white barbarians in Texas has brought further disturbances ending in many arrests, one killed and many wounded. Puebla had peaceful demonstrations of powerful dimensions. In San Luis Potosi carriers refused to unload American goods and the same attitude of the stevedores is reported from Veracruz.

Veracruz.—From Paso de Santa Ana, near Tlalcoyah, Veracruz report reaches us dated October 13th, the commander of the police, Francisco Lagunes, assisted by Jose Maria Sosa and Atillano Diaz, under false pretense lured away from home, then fettered and finally killed with twenty-one bullets a youngster aged thirteen. And afterwards they told the story that the chained boy had tried to escape, forcing the three big men to empty their guns to stop the child in his efforts. "Los fugos" again. In the factories of San Juan N. Xaltepec, the foremen and bosses of contract stores combine a system of fines and overcharging on goods in order to get a rake-off into their own pockets, and when the workers protest against such outrage of exploitation, they are threatened with consignment to the army. What kind of conditions must prevail in the army if slave-driver hells of scientific capitalist exploitation to the last drop

The dead are exploited in the mixing camps of New Mexico. From Newburg, N. M., comes the report that on the 4th of this month the miner Jacinto Rodriguez, employed in mine 85, fell accidentally 45 feet. The Mexican miners pay \$1 per month for medical treatment. The doctor did not show up for twenty hours, did not examine the man, but ordered pills to be given to him that put him into a sleep out of which he never woke. He died the following day without regaining consciousness. It is in order to demand that these pills of Dr. M. M. Crocker be examined and also his professional conduct toward Mexicans. The superintendent of the mine did nothing for the man who fell to create wealth for the 85 M. V. Co., and when the pay owed to the victim was demanded, he unobtainingly deducted from the man's share \$1 for road tax and \$1 for doctor's expenses. The 70 workers went on strike because unwilling to pay the doctor and only one machista remained to scab.

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The State Department at Washington is in such a flurry over affairs between this country and Mexico that it sent a letter through the acting secretary to the Los Angeles superintendent of schools asking him to stop a debate between Polytechnic and Pomona high school on the question, "Resolved, That the United States should annex Mexico," reports the Los Angeles Evening Record under date of Nov. 17th. How imprudent on the part of those youngsters! Why, don't they know that such discussions are the monopoly of the press inspired from Wall street? The fraternal comradery is a commendable act, and the kids are, under penalty of being muzzled, earnestly admonished to leave alone subjects like: "Resolved, That Teddy of Yankee land is bigger than the ludicrously talkative autocrat of Billyland" or "Resolved, That U. S. warships force China to withdraw the edict of cutting the pigtails because that procedure endangers American business prospects," because the discussion of such subjects might cause international complications.

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