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No. 10.

30

"Barbarous Mexico"

Soon off the Press!

Regeneracion is in receipt of the proof sheets of John Kenneth Turner's book, "Barbarous Mexico," which the publishers, Charles H. Kerr & Co., announce will be ready for delivery before the end of November.

Here is a book which, had not material been so damaging to the existing regime in Mexico and the American interests which are lending their support to that regime, would have been eagerly contended for by the largest publishers in the country. Few magazine series have ever attracted the attention Mr. Turner's articles in the American magazine attracted. Certainly the interest aroused was sufficient to insure a profitable sale for a book by the same author on the same subject.

And yet the old line publishers did not dare touch "Barbarous Mexico." All but a few declined to examine the manuscript at all, while only one went so far as to make a tentative offer; and this one refused to guarantee that the book would not be suppressed. The result was that it was finally left to a Socialist publisher to print the book.

ANSWERS MANY QUESTIONS.

"Barbarous Mexico," the book, is even more interesting than were "Barbarous Mexico," the articles. The latter, appearing in more or less fragmentary form, left many questions to be answered. "Barbarous Mexico," the book, carries the investigation forward step by step, in logical sequence, so that when the reader is done he has a thorough grasp of Mexico in its political and industrial aspects.

Mr. Turner's book begins with a recital of his own observations of slavery in Yucatan and other sections of our country. Much of this part of the book is as it appeared in The American Magazine, although it is considerably expanded. There are five slave chapters in all, "The Extermination of the Yaquis," "Over the Exile Road," "The Contract Slaves of Valle Nacional," and "The Valley of Death." These chapters are more satisfactory than they were, as they appear in magazine form, and at the same time they retain the terrible vividness which so aroused the decent people of this country a year ago.

PICTURES POVERTY OF CAPITAL.

"The Country Peons and the City Poor," is the title of one of the most touching chapters of the book. It details Mr. Turner's observations among the peons and the miserable creatures of the city's slums. The material in this chapter is entirely new, not having appeared in serial form. "Diaz Himself," "The Mexican People," and "Critics and Corroboration," are the titles of three other chapters which have not appeared in serial form, either as a whole or in part.

"Critics and Corroboration" is a remarkable chapter, and it shows that Mr. Turner has followed the writings and the antics of his detractors very closely. Mr. Turner not only points directly to the motive behind the various individuals and publications which have taken up the cudgel in favor of Dictator Diaz, but he confronts them with their own written words to prove that his story of slavery is true in every essential detail.

SEVENTEEN CHAPTERS IN ALL.

There are seventeen chapters in all in the work, all of them intensely interesting. "Who is responsible for the slavery of Mexico?" "What can Americans do to put a stop to it?" These questions are answered very definitely by the author. "Is Diaz a great statesman?" "What of democratic movements in Mexico?" "Has the United States government criminally persecuted Mexican political refugees?" "What of the Mexican's capacity for self-government?" Such questions are met squarely and are answered with facts.

The book is to be bound in expensive cloth and is to have sixteen pages of illustrations. The editors of Regeneracion consider it the only work, which has so far appeared, which sets forth in a manner at all satisfactory or complete the true conditions existing in the so-called "sister republic." Besides being intensely interesting as a piece of writing, the book is a mine of information and no one who wishes to know the truth about Diaz and Mexico can afford to miss reading it.

The retail price of the book will be \$1.50. But a price of \$1.00 has been set for orders which come in advance of publication. Orders made through the author will insure the delivery of the book as soon as it is out of the bindery. Enclose \$1.10, 10 cents being the cost of mailing. Mr. Turner's address is 1931 Darien Place, Los Angeles, California, or orders can be made through Regeneracion.

Character of the Mexican People.

BY JOHN KENNETH TURNER.

Extract from an Unpublished Chapter of "Barbarous Mexico."

Every defense of Diaz is an attack upon the Mexican people. It must be so, since there is no other conceivable defense of despotism except that the people are so weak or so wicked that they can not be trusted to take care of themselves.

The gist of the defense is that the Mexican must be ruled from above because he "is not fit for democracy," that he must be enslaved for the sake of "progress," since he would do nothing for himself or the world were he not compelled to do it through fear of the whip or acute starvation; that he must be enslaved because he knows nothing better than slavery and that he is happy in slavery, anyhow. All of which, in the end, resolve themselves into the simple proposition that because he is down he ought to be kept down. Incurable laziness, childish superstition, wanton improvidence, constitutional stupidity, immovable conservatism, impenetrable ignorance, an uncontrollable propensity for theft, drunkenness and cowardice are some of the vices attributed to the Mexican people by those same persons who declare their ruler to be the wisest and most beatific on the face of the earth.

Laziness, in the estimation of the American friends of Diaz, is the cardinal vice of the Mexican. Laziness has always been a cardinal vice in the eyes of the kindreds of the poor. American planters actually expect the Mexican to work himself to death for the love of it! Or is it for the love of his master that he expects him to work? Or for the dignity of labor?

But the Mexican does not appreciate such things. And, failing to receive anything more tangible for his work, he "solders" on the job. Wherefore he is not only lazy, but stupid! Wherefore, it is light and proper that he should be driven to the field with clubs, that he should be hunted down, forced into enganchado gangs, locked up at night and starved.

It may be information to some persons to tell them that Mexicans have been known to work willingly and effectively when they saw anything to work for. Tens of thousands of Mexicans have displaced Americans and Japanese on the railroads and in the fields of the American Southwest. As high an authority as E. H. Harriman said, in an interview published in the Los Angeles Times in March, 1909: "We have had a good deal of experience with the Mexican, and we have found that after he is fed up and gets his strength he makes a very good worker."

Note that "After he is fed up and gets his strength." Which is saying, in effect, that the employers of Mexican labor, many of whom are estimable Americans, friends of Diaz, have not the actual strength to work effectively. Thus we have a second reason why Mexicans sometimes "solder" on the job. Worthless, worthless Mexicans! Virtuous, virtuous Americans!

The American promoter feels a personal grievance at the religious bigotry of the poor Mexican. It is because of the church fiestas, which give the Mexican a few extra holidays a month, when he is free to take them. Profits are lost on those fiesta days, hence the anguish of the American promoter. Hence the welcome which the American gives to a system of labor such as we find in Valle Nacional, where the stage of hellish wood is mightier than the priest, where there are neither feast days nor Sundays, nor any day when the club does not drive the slave to the back-breaking labor of the field.

"They told us labor was cheap down here," an American once said to me in a grievous tone. "Cheap" Of course. Dirt cheap. But it has its drawbacks. He expected every "hand" to do as much work as an able-bodied American and to live on thin air besides!

Far be it from me to express approval of the influence of the Catholic church upon the Mexican. Yet it must be admitted that the church alleviates his misery somewhat by providing him with some extra holidays. And it feeds his hunger for sights of beauty and sounds of sweetness, which for the poor Mexican are usually impossible of attainment outside of a church. If the rulers of the land had been enlightened and had given the Mexican the barest glimpse of brightness outside of the church the sway of the priest might have been less pronounced than it is today.

Those fiestas, which are such a thorn in the side of the American promoter, are useful to him, at least that they furnish him with an excuse for paying the wage worker so little that it is an extravagance, indeed, for the latter to take a day off. "They're so improvident that I have to keep them at the starvation point or they won't work at all." You'll hear Americans saying that almost any day in Mexico. In illustration of which numerous stories are virtuously recounted.

Improvident! Yes, the starving Mexican is improvident. He spends his money to keep from starving. Yet there are cases where he is able to save a centavo now and then if he tries. And, trying, he finds that providence boots him nothing. He finds that the moment he gets a few dollars ahead he at once becomes a mark for every grating petty official within whose ken he falls. If the masters of Mexico wished their slaves to be provident they should give them an opportunity to get something ahead and then guarantee not to steal it back again.

The poor Mexican is accused of being an inveterate thief. The way a Mexican laborer will accept money and then try to run away, instead of

working for the rest of his life to pay off the debt, is, indeed, enough to bring tears to the eyes of the American grinder of enganchados. The American promoter steals the very life blood of the laborer and then expects the latter to be so steeped in virtue as to refrain from stealing any part of it back again. When a Mexican peon sees a trinket or a pretty thing that takes his fancy he is likely to steal it, for it is the only way he can get it. He risks jail for an article worth a few centavos. How often would he do it if the payment of those few centavos would mean a hungry day for him? American planters steal laborers, carry them away by force to their plantations, steal their families away from them, lock them up at night, beat them, starve them while they work, neglect them when they are sick, pay them nothing, kill them at the last, and then raise their hands in righteous horror when the poor fellow steals an extra tortilla or an ear of corn.

In Mexico plowing is often done with a crooked stick or with the hoe. The backs of men take the place of freight wagons and express vehicles. In short, Mexico is woefully behind in the use of modern machinery. For which the Mexican is accused of being unprogressive.

But the common people do not choose how much machinery shall be used in the country. The master does that. American promoters in Mexico are little more progressive in the use of machinery than are Mexican promoters, and when they are they frequently lose money by it. Why? Because flesh and blood are cheaper in Mexico than machinery. A peon is cheaper to own than a horse. A peon is cheaper than a plow. A hundred women can be bought for the price of a grist mill. It is because the master has made it so. If by some means the price of flesh and blood were suddenly to be shoved up above that of dead steel, machinery would flow into Mexico as fast as it would flow into any new industrial field in the United States or any other country.

Do not think that the Mexican is too stupid to operate machinery when he is put to it. There are some lines in which machine labor is cheaper than hand labor, and we have only to look to these lines to learn that the Mexican can handle machinery quite as easily as any other people.

Mr. Madero is a distinguished looking man of mature years. His life has been devoted to business pursuits and he has accumulated a fortune. Millions of acres are controlled by the companies of which he is the head, these acreages lying in the state of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon. He has been residing in Saltillo and Monterrey where he could attend to his affairs.

"Mrs. Madero, accompanied by her daughters, Mercedes and Angela, will join him here. Gustavo, Alfonso, Emilio and Julio, four sons, all now in Mexico, are expected to leave there as soon as possible. It is not probable, also, that Don Evaristo Madero, his 82-year-old father, may be compelled to seek a refuge in the United States or in Europe.

"We can never tell," said Mr. Madero. "I am not informed that any persecution is to be attempted against my father, but I will say that if it comes it will not be a surprise to me. If they cannot get my son and cannot get me, they may try to harass my old father. It would be sad if they compelled him to quit his country—him, who was governor of the state of Nuevo Leon for four years and did so much for the upbuilding of that part of the republic."

"Practically the entire fortune of Mr. Madero is tied up in various companies with which he has become a stockholder, will not be molested by the government. Mr. Madero said he had incorporated all his properties and acquired American, French, German and English stockholders and that if the Mexican government molested the concerns it would bring a protest from the foreigners.

"But even with this, he says that a telegram received yesterday stated that the federal judge at Parras, Coah., had seized all the books and private correspondence of the Compañia Ganadera de la Merced, his biggest concern, owning 1,500,000 acres of land, several hundred thousand head of stock and vast acreages of cotton and sugar cane. The seizure had come, he said, because of a boundary dispute with another company in which he also owns a controlling interest, but of which, strange to say, he has no control, the spectacle being furnished, he says, of a company in which he owns the controlling interest fighting another company owned by himself.

"A protest against this seizure of books without process of law, has been lodged, he says, at the Coahuila Guayule Land and Cattle company, an American concern to which he sold a guayule rights on the big acreage controlled by the Compañia Ganadera de la Merced. Just what effect this protest will have remains to be seen, he said, but he believed that it would have a salutary result, in that the judge making the seizure would have to account to the American stockholders.

"Mr. Madero advanced what he termed the real reason for the release of his son, Gustavo Madero, who was arrested two weeks ago in Mexico City and held several days in accusations of seditions and fomenting a revolution, these having been made by General Manuel Huerta.

John Kenneth Turner, the widest publicity possible and to break that conspiracy of silence which attempts to hold back public opinion.

Coahuila — "El Constitucional," Mexico City, under date of Oct. 23, reports from San Pedro, Coahuila, the arrest of the family of Francisco Madero, the rival candidate of Diaz in the recent presidential campaign. A tool of the "scientific" government, Felipe J. Ortega, accompanied by the local judge, secured under false pretense entrance to the house of Madero's father and seized all books and papers of the company ganadera de la Merced. The grandfather, Mr. Evaristo Madero and the wife of the ex-candidate to the presidency, were insulted in the most contemptible, vile way. Further light is thrown upon the inside doings in the matter in the following splendid statement taken from the columns of our contemporary the "San Antonio Light and Gazette," of San Antonio, Tex.:

"Francisco Madero, father of Francisco L. Madero, recent anti-revolutionist candidate for president of Mexico, has been forced to leave Mexico because of fear of possible persecution, and it is his belief that trouble may arise for all his family, unless he departs. Mr. Madero, and during the coming week his wife and two daughters will reach here. Two sons are already in France and other sons have been warned to leave. The family, for some time at least, will make their home in Paris. The Maderos are among the richest and most aristocratic families of the southern republic, Mr. Madero being accounted a multi-millionaire.

"Friends of mine standing close to President Diaz told me it were better for me to leave," said Mr. Madero yesterday at the Hutchins house. "They told me that President Diaz had said that my son, Francisco had escaped, but that his relatives would pay for it. I was also told that an order of arrest for me was liable to be issued at any moment and that safety lay in flight. I am now en route to Paris, where, with my wife and some of my children, we will live until the present awkward condition has passed. I am not a politician and have never mixed in any political affair. If there is any persecution of my family it is because my son, Francisco stirred up the people to demand their liberties."

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"In this case my son Francisco," said he. "But when they had arrested Gustavo they found they had made a mistake. Gustavo is interested in a number of companies having French stockholders. When he was put in jail, the French ambassador protested to General Diaz that his arrest damaged the companies and injured French investors. At the same time a telegram from Jose Ives Limantour, minister of finance, who is now in Paris trying to arrange for a refunding of the Mexican indebted-

nness or to arrange a new loan. The French financiers took the view that this was a strange matter that Mexico should be seeking a loan when just on the verge of a revolution—as was practically the admission they made when my son, Gustavo, was arrested on that charge. Then Limantour sent a message. Its effect was the immediate release of Gustavo and a denial that any condition approaching a revolution existed in Mexico. It was either do this or forego getting the loan."

"This, Mr. Madero asserted, was the real reason that Gustavo was turned loose. General Huerta was given instructions to say that his accusations came from a distorted brain and to disavow any intention to accuse Gustavo. Incidentally, Mr. Madero says that Gustavo will soon come to the United States."

Federal District—Mexico City, Oct. 9. Thanks to increasing efforts on the part of an able defense the anti-revolutionists Luelo Cabrera, Spanish Sanchez and Maria Pelaez, imprisoned in the Belen for the unlawfully broken up lawful parade of September 11, were at last released. One hundred and sixty prisoners transferred from quatorial Yucatan to the military prison of Santiago Tlatelolco and held in that colder climate inadequately protected for prosecution in connection with the abortive uprising of Valladolid, Yucatan are in the most precarious condition. Underfed and lack of covers and adequate clothes to keep them from the cold have weakened a good many to such a degree that they are unable to walk without assistance. Thus the opponents to the present regime if not killed outright, chased across the border, or enslaved in Valle Nacional or Quintana Roo, are scientifically frozen out and starved out of existence.

Puebla—Joaquin Pita, jefe politico of Puebla publishes a demerit of the statement that on September 16 Mr. Nuncio P. Martinez, slaughterhouse monopolist and "beloved" governor was pelted with rocks. He states it was only a light street disturbance, so light indeed that as sequel of it some thirty persons were consigned to the army. Sensation is caused by a notice published on Oct. 27, in the "Imparcial" giving the notice that on or about that day a piquet of soldiers of the battalion Zaragoza stationed in Puebla took to flight in full arms, led by their officer, and such is to be expected when we consider that most of them do not carry the uniform by choice. What confidence can the autocrat have in this kind of "protection!"

Tlaxcala—The terrific reaction and governmental savagery terrorism in the domain of Governor Cahuantzi is reaching the whirlwind. Extreme unrest is reported from the textile factories of Tlaxcala, La Constitucion, San Andres, Atlixco. The civil and military authorities are frantically busy, realizing that they are sitting on a volcano. Deepest sensation is caused by the report of mutiny of the 20th regiment of cavalry on or about Oct. 12, in Tlaxcala.

Veracruz—On October 17 Santana Rodriguez and 26 followers gave a pitched battle to the rurales near the rancheria Huazuntlan and after he fell the authorities as a matter of course found upon the body of the dead man papers indicating that he was in league with the revolutionary center of Lower California and nominated by them to the position of brigade general, and the names of the instigators of the robber to rebellion were quite naturally also found. Dead men never tell tales and so they will not reveal how these papers got unto their bodies.

Mexican labor awakens to class consciousness also in this country as evidenced by the brave struggles in San Diego, Fresno, and more recently Cressmore, Cal., where rapid and splendid victory was carried for the demands of organized labor, thanks to the spirit of solidarity which did not permit to produce one single scab for the Portland Riverside cement company. Such a moral uplift of a class through its own efforts carries farther than the moralizing crusades of the alliance of priests and politicians making in labor salvation in Mexico.

A splendid concession of a railroad for Lower California, conceded to "The Call" of San Francisco, has effectively stopped the occasional anti-Diaz walls raised for the acquisition of some crumbs from the fall trough. It is blood money that silences the press.

Yaqui land is being advertised extensively for sale in this city by American corporations who got the territory from Diaz after its inhabitants were personally—Appeal to Reason, had been exiled, or enslaved, or exterminated for being rebels because they fought for the possession of the land of their fathers. The sons of the native soil pine away in torrid Yucatan, and American interests of benevolent assimilation step in their place.

Stung were many American families, who, swindled by American land agents, came to Tampico, Mexico, having left their homes in Oklahoma, Kansas and Western states. They appeal in their destitution to the American consul, Clarence Miller, who sounds a warning, because a good many families have been ruined outright. Moral: Keep away from Mexican banana gold bricks.

Three weeks it takes in general to acquire the second class mailing rates. Since "Regeneracion" has made proper application in the most scrupulous manner, paying strictest attention to all legal requirements and rules, eight weeks have passed. Who is behind that undue delay? We shall work on, and build up Regeneracion, and a great American reading public will ask the reason why for such delays.

Program of the Liberal Party and Manifesto to the Nation

[This interesting document, issued from St. Louis, Mo., by the Junta of the Liberal Party of Mexico on July 1, 1908, with the program reprinted in the 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)

A wage of over \$1.00 in Morido; as well as a pay of 50 centavos in San Luis Potosi, maintain the laborer in the same state of misery, because the cost of living is double and more in the former place than it is in the latter. Therefore if the minimal salary of \$1.00 is applied with absolute generality, all working-men will not be wrested from misery, but only a few. Those who live in parts of the country where the cost of living is excessive and who receive already today wages over \$1.00 which do not save them from misery, will continue under the same disastrous condition under which they linger today, without receiving the least insignificant benefit from the law of which we speak. It is just in order to prevent such injustice, and to formulate in detail the labor laws, that the exceptions of application of minimal pay of \$1.00 must be expressed, in establishing for regions of a more costly standard of living, where \$1.00 is earned today, a higher rate. It must be provided that all labor be in equal proportion benefited by this law.

Labor Legislation

The other points proposed for la-

bor legislation are of obvious necessity and justice. The hygienic conditions in factories, shops, lodging houses and other localities where dependent on laborers have to remain for a long time, the guarantee for the life of the laborer; the prohibition of child labor; the Sunday rest; the indemnity for accidents and the pensioning of laborers who have exhausted their energies in laboring; the prohibition of fines and discounts; the obligation to pay in effective cash; the annulment of the debts of day laborers; the measures to avoid abuses in contract work, and the protection of the co-partners in agriculture; all these things are called for in such manner by the sad conditions of labor in our fatherland that there is no necessity to demonstrate in any other way their appropriateness.

The obligation imposed upon the landowners to indemnify their renters for improvements in houses or fields for improvements in public utility. In this way the deaf proprietors who never make repairs in the hog pens they are renting out, will be obliged to improve the possession to advantage for the public. Generally speaking it is not just that a poor man should improve the property of a rich man for the benefit only of the rich.

(To be continued)

WALKER WOULD BETTER WATCH OUT OR HE'LL GET FIRED.

John Brisbane Walker is editor of Cosmopolitan Magazine, and has posed as a progressive. In a recent speech at Kansas City, however, he bitterly denounced Roosevelt, claiming that the colonel wanted to enslave the people here as Diaz has done in Mexico. The joke of it is that the Cosmopolitan has been printing articles lauding Diaz to the skies! They are willing to have tyranny where it will benefit American capitalists but not where it may touch

Barbarous Mexico

By John Kenneth Turner
IS NOW IN TYPE AND WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY SOME TIME NOVEMBER.

Over two hundred pages of matter which has not heretofore appeared in print anywhere
Contains over 400 pages divided into seventeen chapters and embodies all the more important exposures of the author published in The American Magazine, Fry's Magazine, The Appeal to Reason, and The Pacific Monthly, as well as

- ### THE CHAPTERS.
1. The Slaves of Yucatan.
 2. The Extermination of the Yaquis.
 3. Over the Exile Road.
 4. The Contract Slaves of Valle Nacional.
 5. The Valley of Death.
 6. Country Peons and the City Poor.
 7. The Diaz System.
 8. Repressive Elements of the Diaz Machine.
 9. The Crushing of Opposition Parties.
 10. The Eighth Unanimous Election of President Diaz.
 11. Four Mexican Strikes.
 12. Critics and Corroboration.
 13. The Diaz-American Press Conspiracy.
 14. The American Partners of Diaz.
 15. American Persecution of the Enemies of Diaz.
 16. Diaz Himself.
 17. The Mexican People.

The book will contain 16 pages of photographs and will be bound in an expensive quality of cloth. The retail price upon publication will be \$1.50. But until the first copies of the book have arrived the author will receive advance orders at the rate of

One Dollar per Copy, Postage Ten Cents
Order now and save 50 cents. After publication the requirements of the publisher will make it necessary to advance the price to \$1.50.

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THE JUNGLE.

Rehearsals are being held twice a day by the Cosmopolitan company, which will present "The Jungle" next week at the Los Angeles auditorium, giving the initial performance of the drama, which has never before been produced west of Chicago, in the Norton theater, Pasadena. In their collaboration, Upton Sinclair, the author of the book, and Margaret Mayo, the playwright, have not followed the story closely, and have written an entirely different ending. In the last act, evidently constructed to satisfy the popular demand for a happy ending, there is a complete reconciliation between Ona and her husband, Jurgis. This takes place on the farm of a kind-hearted Socialist named Anderson, who has given shelter to Ona and her little son. In the book Ona dies, and so does the child.

In the second act, Ethelyndal McMillin, who plays the part of Maria, the big-hearted friend of the family, will sing a Russian folksong, with a violin accompaniment by Gordon Johnson, who in the play is Tamouzious, one of the musicians in love with Maria. He and Orrin Knox, who will appear as the other musician, Valentina, furnish most of the comedy.

Miss Viola Barry, who is cast as Ona, will not have a great opportunity to display her art in the character of dramatic work in which she has achieved her reputation—the poetical drama—but she will have one big scene in the third act, when she is repudiated by her husband for supposed unfaithfulness, that will allow her to portray the most powerful emotion. This is Miss Barry's first appearance in a modern part. All her experience has been in Shakespearean drama, in which she has played for two years with the noted F. R. Benson company of England, and in parts like Marguerite in "Faust," and "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." Before coming to Los Angeles to fulfill her present engagement, Miss Barry was leading woman at the Liberty theater, Oakland.

Miss Ethelyndal McMillin, the well-known character actress, will create the part of Maria. This will be Miss McMillin's first appearance in drama in Los Angeles since leaving here with the James Neill company ten years ago. Since then she has filled successful engagements with several of the best eastern companies.

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