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THE HERALD IN SAN FRANCISCO—Los Angeles and Southern California visitors to San Francisco will find The Herald on sale daily at the news stands in the Palace and St. Francis hotels, and for sale at Cooper & Co., 846 Market; at News Co., 8 P. Ferry, and on the streets by Wheatley.

It is not conceivable that a whole class of students at the state university are abnormally stupid, as intimated by one of the professors. Possibly the fault is higher up.

The police are making a commendable effort to rid the city of tramps and beggars. Thirty days on the chain gang is the usual result when the tramp is rounded up.

In the strike demand of workers in the Russian steel mills is this specification: "A minimum wage of 50 cents per day for unskilled male labor." How would you like to be the Russian steel man?

A bill has been introduced in the state assembly "creating the office of public defender." Evidently it aims to "fill a long felt want." The public is meek and long suffering, slow to anger and obviously in need of a defender.

Certain initiative and referendum schemes started in the Sixth ward have been abandoned. There seem to be some persons in that ward who have chronic referendum affliction. They should be either operated on or sat upon.

Kansas is not "bleeding" for the negro as it did some fifty years ago. Wichita reports that Booker T. Washington was refused hotel accommodation there and was entertained by a colored citizen when he stopped to lecture. Shade of John Brown!

Two witnesses under examination in the matter of election frauds in Denver testified on Wednesday that they had each voted at least 100 times. Strange as it may seem, the dispatch says "both of them said they voted the Democratic ticket each time."

The New Mexico legislature has passed resolutions at the last moment condemning the joint statehood bill. The tardiness of that territory in such action led to the suspicion that it was not only willing but rather anxious to have Arizona as a tail to its kite.

The weekly crop report for Southern California, which has just been issued, shows that farming conditions are ideal in all sections. The ground is not only in perfect order everywhere, but the late rainfall has insured plenty of moisture for some weeks ahead.

A great religious revival is in progress at Albany, N. Y. As a consequence Senator Dewey says he has not received a single request for a railway pass made by a member of the legislature. He attributes this to the religious wave. A similar revival is promised for Los Angeles and it will be interesting to notice its material effects.

Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown of Russia. It has been said that not one czar of the Romanoff dynasty has died a natural death, but probably that is an exaggeration. The present czar is a man of most humane character, who personally abhors war. His personal troubles command the sympathy of the civilized world.

Sympathy is expressed for one of "Elijah" Dowie's disciples, said to be a bright young attorney, lately married, because Dowie has ordered him to go to the interior of Africa, which order he is sadly preparing to obey. The sympathy is wasted. If the man were at all worthy of sympathy he would tell Dowie to go where it is hotter than in Africa.

San Bernardino reports trouble in its electric lighting service that is not properly chargeable to the electric company. All the electric lights were extinguished suddenly Wednesday night. Examination next morning revealed a pair of charred wildcats among the wires at the top of a pole in the country district. Cats will be cats, whether wild or domestic.

Many of the vacant lots in the city are owned by non-residents, who allow their property to be neglected until it becomes a public eyesore and a nuisance. But the city has no legal authority to assess such property for the cost of keeping it in decent order. An effort will be made to secure a legislative act granting such authority to assess, and it ought to succeed.

Paterson, N. J., is demonstrating that it is not necessary to go to Colorado or California for the cure of consumption by the open air system. A young man in that city is convalescing from consumption by living in a tent at zero temperature part of the time. The only drawback to such treatment is that the patient is likely to go to the cemetery before the cure is fairly begun.

Governor Deneen of Illinois has surprised some popinjays in his state by declaring that he "cannot find in the statutes any provision for a military staff, nor can he find any special use for one." That is the same view sane people take of the matter in other states, not excepting California. A governor's military staff makes about the most grotesque spectacle that can be seen.

The city council should add a real estate agent to the official equipment if we may judge from the ridiculous blunder made in the deal for a site on which to erect an engine house for the fire department. The councilman representative of the Sixth ward, who seems to have had the whole matter in charge, explained that he "supposed it was the corner property" he was buying, but it turned out to be an inside lot. In its real estate matters the council needs the service of some one who has at least a vague idea of the difference between a corner lot and an inside lot.

CIVIL SERVICE IN LOS ANGELES

A caustic criticism of the civil service system, in relation to the city government of Los Angeles, was embodied in a communication printed in yesterday's Herald. The salient feature of the article is found in this sentence: "Civil service may be all right in the management of the thousands of office-holders and deputies of our great nation, but why was it necessary in the little government of the city of Los Angeles?" And then the pertinent question is asked: "What good has it done or how much more efficient are the employees of the city today, or have been for the last two years, than they were before civil service was infused into our charter?"

The writer tacitly admits that civil service is a good institution in the large affairs of the federal government, but argues that it is not practically applicable to municipal affairs in Los Angeles. The challenge for proof of improvement in local management since the adoption of civil service two years ago will meet with no response. Surely there is no improvement visible to the most observant citizen. In fact it would be difficult to find a two-year period in the history of Los Angeles in which there was such shameful abuse in the public service as was witnessed in the two years just passed. In proof of that conclusion it is necessary only to review the history of the late municipal campaign, particularly the parts relating to the city council and the operation of the street department.

One apparent defect in the application of civil service to our city government was casually alluded to a few days ago by Street Superintendent Hanley and is sharply attacked by The Herald's correspondent. It is the fact that the civil service makes it impossible to get rid of incapable or otherwise undesirable city employees except by process of trial for cause. In the case of the superintendent, for instance, at the beginning of his term he is confronted with scores of men who were employed by the late superintendent. There is no doubt that many of the group are unsatisfactory to the present superintendent. He cannot get rid of such employees, however, except by the tedious process of bringing each to civil service trial "for cause." And this situation leads our correspondent to declare somewhat bitterly, "We will never see the day when civil service in city affairs is better than the good old common sense way of when you find that one of your employees is a rogue, thief, liar or a grafter hand him his money and tell him to 'get.'"

But there is another side of the question. Without the civil service system there would be a clean sweep of city employees every two years, those who had just become proficient by experience being kicked out to make places for fresh political favorites. The question involved is a hard nut to crack.

MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

In most of the progressive American cities encouraging results in the direction of civic reform have been achieved within the last few years. The gain has been sufficient, at least, to stimulate renewed effort and to inspire hope of greater advancement in the near future. The process of such reform is necessarily slow, and there is nothing disheartening in the slowness of the movement if there is the compensation of knowing that the progress is sure.

It dampens enthusiasm a little, however, to note that American cities are not in the lead in civic reform, as they are in most features of modern progress. A comparison of the headway made on this side of the Atlantic with achievements in Great Britain, in this respect, are not calculated to excite American pride. In some of the cities of England and Scotland a condition of municipal progress has been reached which seems almost ideal as seen from the standpoint of an American city.

A recent statement regarding civic affairs in Glasgow gives a striking idea of municipal evolution in that staid old Scotch city. It has been known for some years in the United States, in a general way, that Glasgow was leading in civic progress, but the stage it has reached now will surprise the average reader.

In response to a question concerning corruption in the municipality of Glasgow, a magistrate of that city said recently to a correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle, "How could there be corruption? It is not possible under the corrupt practice act." In explanation the magistrate continued: "I represent a workingmen's ward. If I give one of my constituents a cigar or a drink I am by that act itself disqualified from being a candidate. If a friend of mine lends me his carriage to take voters to the polls that is all very well, but if any friend of mine hires a carriage for the same purpose, the act, even without my knowledge or approval, disqualifies me." And he concludes with the emphatic declaration, "There is no political corruption in Glasgow."

The city government of Glasgow is operated on the general principle that all public utilities, such as water, gas and transit, should be owned and administered by the municipality. As an example of the success of that plan it is stated that the city derives a net annual income of £200,000, or \$1,000,000, from its street car service.

Los Angeles is a long way behind Glasgow in civic reform, but it has made a start in the same direction and the outlook is encouraging enough to warrant the most zealous effort henceforth.

A DEMAGOGIC MEASURE

An example of attempts at pernicious state legislation is shown in a bill introduced in the senate on Wednesday. It is noted thus: "Limiting the daily hours of service or labor of women, except nurses or household servants, to eight hours."

Would that every woman, and every man as well, might have sixteen hours of rest out of every twenty-four. Those who enjoy that boon now constitute only a small fraction in the population of any community. They are confined to the rich few who can afford comparative idleness and to members of trade unions that are able to enforce the eight hour system of labor.

But why does the California statesman discriminate against nurses and household servants? Presumably he thinks they should be on duty as long as the average wife. As a matter of fact, however, the average wife comes much nearer the eighteen than the eight hour system in her round of daily toil.

There is not much likelihood that the bill in question will get beyond the committee stage, but it serves as a warning against vicious legislation aimed to change the natural laws of business. The bill is manifestly the output of a demagogue who hopes to gain political strength. Such a law, in practical operation, would be ruinous to the class it pretended to serve. A woman in a store or a factory would be subjected to a reduction in wages equivalent to the reduction in the hours of labor. That would be made necessary by an addition in the total number of women needed to make good the cut to eight hours. A cut from ten to eight hours, for instance, would be 20 per cent in time and would surely be followed by a reduction of 20 per cent in wages.

Social Diary and Gossip

BY GRACE GRUNDY

A pretty though quiet wedding was celebrated last evening in the nuptials of Miss Florence Lewellyn Jones, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cummins B. Jones, and Frank Henry Reilly of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Episcopal service was read by the Rev. Charles Thomas Walkley of St. Paul's church of Oakland, an intimate friend of the bride's family, and music was furnished by Mrs. J. M. Jones, harpist.

At the approach of the bridal party Mrs. Jones played the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" and as the bride and groom approached the altar "The Evening Star" from "Tannhauser," with the closing bars of the bridal chorus at the conclusion.

For the occasion the house was elaborately decorated with cut flowers, tulle and ferns. In the drawing-room an altar of palms and Easter lilies was erected, and it was here that the ceremony took place.

A wedding supper was served in an adjoining house, a canvas porch having been built between the two residences for the occasion.

At the bride's table the centerpiece was a mirror bordered with white sweet peas and maidenhair ferns and on this were tiny white swan-shaped vases filled with lilies of the valley. Pink carnations and pink shaded candelabra were used to decorate the smaller tables at which the guests were seated.

The bride was attired in a handsome gown of cream lace, an heirloom, which has been worn by several ancestors. Her lace veil was caught with orange blossoms and she carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Martha Conan of New York, the maid of honor, was attired in a pale blue chiffon cloth and she carried American beauty roses.

Miss Jones, who has recently returned from abroad, is one of Los Angeles' most popular young women. She has been a prominent member of the Country club, where she was one of the most devoted golf players and one of the best in Southern California. She was also a prominent figure socially. Her marriage is the outcome of a romance begun during her travels abroad when she met Mr. Reilly. After a tour of California Mr. and Mrs. Reilly will reside in Buffalo.

The formal reception at the California club's new home was one of the scenes of great brilliancy which will go down in the annals of the club history with a big red mark after it.

The magnificently appointed club rooms, from the ground floor to the garret, were ablaze with brilliant blossoms and light, and hospitality and good cheer were dispensed on every hand.

The invitation list included 1200 members and their wives and families and friends, and all during the receiving hours the city's prettiest and most fetching women looked their prettiest in the most stunning gowns.

About the rooms were clusters of poinsettias and other blossoms, with ferns and palms, and in the dining room upstairs, where a collation was served, the scene was also brightened with brilliant blossoms.

The reception committee included Mr. and Mrs. Walter Newhall, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Newton, H. R. Boynton and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Walton.

Miladi Beautiful of 1905 never ventures forth from her boudoir without a kit of preening tools neatly bestowed in some compact little case. She may carry it dangling in heavy gold or silver from her wrist or from the chain about her neck. She may have it folded in her hand in a flat envelope bag of supple leather or tapestry, or she may have it tucked away in the spacious lining of a dainty opera bag. Certain it is, however, that this vanity case will accompany her wherever she goes, be she on calling, shopping or amusement bent.

Gold and silver vanity cases, which in shape and size look like metal cigarette holders, contain on one side of the interior a beveled mirror, while half of the other side is a tightly covered compartment for powder and we face puff, with a celluloid memorandum and pencil on the other half and a spring for holding nickels. This case is suspended from the wrist, and is heavy enough to give a knockout blow to a pickpocket.

Less pretentious are the small metal acorns which dangle from the long neck chain. These hold a tiny mirror inside their cap and a doll's powder puff in their body.

For receptions one woman carries a smart envelope bag in white leather lined with white watered silk and fastened by two gold clasps. This is the size of a man's full-length bill holder, and looks like two envelopes with the same lower edge. The triangular flap of the lower envelope is brought over and clasped on one half of the top envelope, while the flap of the latter fastens on the remaining half. The top envelope contains a leather case for calling cards and one for change. The lower envelope is lined with silk pockets holding a gold vanity mirror, a scented powder paper and a thin cut glass bottle of smelling salts. These envelope bags are very handsome when built from silk tapestry woven in delicate colors and finished with mother-of-pearl and gold mountings. A favored mounting is a narrow band of gold or silver on which is seated, near one corner, a lady of Japan.

Mrs. Ira O. Smith will receive callers at the Hotel Angelus on the fourth and fifth Mondays, January 23 and 30.

A new pastime called the orange game, that affords considerable fun and requires but little skill, has been very popular in London society during the holiday season. Sides are taken, one couple playing against another. These face one another, and behind each couple is a row of four oranges, which have to be picked up in a spoon by the couple facing them, while the other pair similarly devote their attention to the other row. The oranges must then be carried to the side of the room from which the pair in question started. The fun of the game lies in the fact that it is no easy matter to carry an orange in a small spoon, and the difficulty is increased because the opposing couples, in their solicitude to get their oranges home first, run the risk of jostling one another, thus, of course, causing the fruit to fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Isaacs have returned from their wedding trip and are living at 923 Lake street. Mrs. Isaacs will be home Fridays in February before their departure for Europe.

On account of the serious illness of Mrs. Ira W. Phelps of 1542 Inghram street the luncheon announced to be given at her home today in honor of biennial delegates has been indefinitely postponed.

Fifield-Gill

Miss Luella Fifield and Claude Gill were married Wednesday evening, the ceremony taking place at the home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Jewell of 3026 East Fourth street. Rev. A. C. Smither, pastor of the First Christian church, conducted the service and music was rendered by Miss Alice Caldwell. The bride, who wore a gown of white crepe de chine with lace trimmings, was attended by Miss Jewell Smith as maid of honor, whose gown was of pink silk. Charles Gill was best man. White marguerites and smilax were utilized in the decorations for the parlor, where the ceremony took place, an arch of greenery having been erected above the place where the couple stood. In the center of this was a lovers' knot of white satin ribbon from which depended a white dove. The dining room was decorated with bride roses and ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Gill, who now are away on their wedding trip, will make their permanent home in Los Angeles.

Woman's Clubs

W. C. T. U. The gospel temperance meeting of the W. C. T. U., which is in charge of Mrs. Marion Boyd, will meet this evening at 128 East First street. Roy Purnell of the Boyle Heights Loyal Temperance league will be one of the speakers. This brilliant young worker in the temperance cause is one of the most entertaining yet forcible speakers and his addresses always meet with the hearty approval of his audience. Mrs. Knowles and others from the Boyle Heights union will be in attendance.

Federation News When Mrs. Phillip Gerhardt, chairman of tickets, ushers and badges, reported yesterday at the meeting of the local board held in the Ruskin art rooms that she had received many responses to her letters of inquiries concerning the number of club women who were coming to the state federation meeting in this city February 7, 8 and 9, and that hundreds would be here all the committee, numbering half a hundred, were unanimous on one point—the Woman's club house on Figueroa street would not hold half the number who would attend.

HINTS BY MAY MANTON



Riding Coat 4940

The up-to-date horsewoman demands a coat which shall fit perfectly and appear well upon the saddle and allow perfect freedom of movement at the same time. This one was designed and cut with all the requirements in view and is eminently smart. The original is made of black Venetian cloth stitched with corticelli silk, but in the materials used for costumes of the kind are appropriate.

The coat is made with fronts, back, sidebacks and underarm gores, and is finished at the neck with the regulation coat collar and lapels. The fronts are fitted by means of single darts and the backs are laid one over the other below the waist line. The sleeves are in coat style with moderate fullness at the shoulders in conformity with the season's demand.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 27, 27-8 yards 44 or 24 yards 22 inches wide. The pattern 4940 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

PATTERN NO. 4940. Size Address

A paper pattern of this garment can be obtained by filling in above order and directing it to The Herald's pattern department. It will be sent post paid, within ten days, on receipt of ten cents.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

Elery Concerts Mr. Elery has adopted the policy at his concerts this season of reserving the more delicate and classical works in the repertoire of his band for performance at the evening concerts in the Chutes theater, where the exquisite artistic effects obtained by Sig. Ferullo are brought out with far greater prominence than is possible in the open air.

One of these classics, "L'Historie d'un Pierrot," will be played tonight, and no one who is sincerely interested in matters musical should fail to hear it. This dainty and beautiful selection will not be given out doors and consequently there will be but few opportunities of enjoying its novel charm. Ponchelli's "Gloconda" is also on the list for performance and two selections from "Lohengrin."

War Correspondent's Lecture A typical newspaper man entertained a large audience last night at Simpson auditorium, when Capt. F. J. Archibald, who for the past nine months has followed the fortunes of the Russian army for Collier's Weekly, lectured on "Kuropatkin's Army."

Archibald is a slight, nervous, keen-eyed young man, with strong prejudices in favor of the Russians, backed by a huge amount of statistics and anecdotes. He is a writer, not a speaker, and while his descriptions halted, his wonderful pictures bettered every fact. They make a remarkable and interesting collection.

The outcome of the war is to this man of war uncertain. He says the two armies are spending over a million a day, and to the longer purse will the victory fall.

His prejudices against Japan are strong. He says of the brown men, "You touch his heart only when you touch his pocketbook," and calls the Russians "white men who can marry our women."

"The war, after all is said, is but a land-grabbing scheme; Russia wants Manchuria and Japan wants Korea. But the war of the Russians is the war of Christians and toward Christianity."

Mr. Archibald returns to New York this week, and to the front in three months again for Collier's Weekly.

Burton Holmes Seat Sale The single seat ticket sale opens this morning at the Union Pacific ticket office for the Burton Holmes "Travelogues," which commence next Monday evening at Blanchard hall, opening with the first of the season, "In London."

Old Saws Refined A watched pot never boils over. A word to the wise is wasted. A rolling stone gathers much experience.

A party and his money are soon fooled. Modesty is the best policy. A company is known by the men it keeps. Discretion is the unpopular part of valor.

Time and tide could wait for no woman—Lippincott's Magazine.

NEW VICE PRESIDENT FOR BANK IS CHOSEN

W. J. Doran Enters Directory of Los Angeles National—Huntington Sells to I. W. Hellman

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Los Angeles National bank yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. C. Patterson; vice presidents, Frank P. Flint, Dan Murphy and W. J. Doran; cashier, G. E. Bittinger; assistant cashiers, E. W. Coe and C. P. Winters.

This election leaves United States Senator Frank P. Flint the first vice president, as in several years past, but the selection of Willard J. Doran as vice president adds new blood to this long established bank. Until January 10 Mr. Doran was one of the vice presidents of the American National bank. Aside from being well known locally Mr. Doran is regarded an expert banker.

Mr. Doran has also been elected second vice president of the Equitable Savings bank, of which W. J. Washburn is president.

General Banking Notes Financial interests have put a quietus on the rumor that John F. Camplon is obtaining control of the American National bank through extensive purchases of stock. At the recent election Mr. Camplon was made a director of the bank, succeeding Henry E. Huntington.