LOS ANGELES DAILY HERALD

BY THE HERALD COMPANY.

FRANK G. FINLAYSON.....President
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OLDEST MORNING PAPER IN LOS ANGELES.

Founded Oct. 2, 1873. Thirty-second Year.

Chamber of Commerce Building.

TELEPHONES—Sunset, Press 11. Home, The Herald.

The only Democratic newspaper in Southern California receiving the full Associated Press reports.

NEWS SERVICE—Member of the Associated Press, receiving its full report, averaging 25,000 words a day.
EASTERN AGENTS—Smith & Thompson, Potter Building, New York; Tribune Building, Chicago.

CIRCULATION

SWORN DAILY AVERAGE FOR FEBRUARY 25,010

SUNDAY EDITION 31,410

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, WITH SUNDAY MAGAZINE:

Daily, by carrier, per month	$ .65
Daily, by mail, three months	1.95
Daily, by mail, six months	3.90
Daily, by mail, one year	7.80
Sunday Herald, by mail, one year	2.50
Weekly Herald, by mail, one year	1.00

Entered at Postoffice, Los Angeles, as Second-class Matter.

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., 6 P. Ferry, and on the streets by Wheatley.

THE HERALD'S CITY CIRCULATION

The Herald's circulation in the city of Los Angeles is larger than that of the Examiner or the Express and second only to that of the Times.

The lobster trust reported from Portland would be regarded with favor if it should extend its scope to the canning not only of marine lobsters but the biped land variety as well.

The extraordinary storm reported in Great Britain completes a sweep of such disturbance from the Pacific coast to western Europe, a stretch equal to about one-third of the earth's circumference.

Fortunately the reported loss of life by the destruction of the Seventh street bridge seems to have had no better foundation than the bridge itself. It was all in the excited imagination of a colored person.

If the Republican machine managers in Colorado throw out Adams and seat Peabody in the governorship, in face of the large proved majority for the former, they will "sow a wind and reap a whirlwind."

St. Patrick's day tomorrow. There is a very large contingent of Irish born citizens in Los Angeles, and still more of immediate Irish descent, who revere the memory of the patron saint of the Emerald isle.

There is a prospect that the government will use vast quantities of California petroleum for the great road-making system begun in the Philippines. An enlarged market is the one thing needful to stimulate the state's oil industry.

The group of young men employed in the chemical bureau of the agricultural department, known as the "poison squad," are to be fed next on canned fruits to practically test their fitness for food. When it comes to testing ice cream and confections young women should be substituted for men.

A surprise for the federal conscience fund was received in a package of bank notes aggregating $12,000. All the information given out bearing on the conscience-stricken sinner is that the money "came from a western source." Now the question arises what town will boast of a citizen with a $12,000 conscience?

People who have the pleasure of living in Redondo are calling attention to the fact that Redondo—alone of all the coast towns—escaped the recent storm. Eight ships put into that harbor for safety, and no damage whatever resulted from rain or wind. Redondo is certainly entitled to congratulations.

A substitute for human hair in the making of goods for disguising baldness is reported from Europe. The raw material is collodion and factories are beginning, as reported, "to make hair for wigs, switches and other comforts for baldness." The news will be gratifying to persons who have polished head lids.

Managers of the electric companies say linemen are not in danger from handling live wires if they wear rubber gloves. Yet every few days comes the report of a lineman's electrocution. According to their own statement, the companies are culpable for allowing their men to work without the protection suggested.

The city council is winning hearty approval of the public by entering upon a somewhat comprehensive plan of reform in certain special lines. For example, it is proposed to require that all operators of office building elevators be obliged to pass an examination relative to efficiency, and the minimum of age allowed will be 18 years.

Honest gold watch makers and dealers are much pleased by the enactment of a measure in the closing days of congress to stop the dishonest stamping of "Warranted, U. S. assay," on imitation gold watches. It is strange, as The Herald remarked when the bill was introduced in congress, that such rascality had been tolerated.

It is not surprising that the transcontinental railways which handle the orange shipments should decide to ignore the recommendation of the interstate commission that they reduce the freight rate from $1.25 to $1.15. As they hire their lawyers by the year, they can well afford to fight off the reduction a year or two, while meantime pocketing the old figure on orange transportation.

Astronomers do not agree, it appears, concerning the relation between sunspots and the earth's atmosphere. The astronomer of the Times, for instance, ridicules the idea of any such relationship. On the contrary, the astronomer of the Century Cyclopedia says: "There is an unmistakable (though unexplained) connection between the spottedness of the sun's surface and the number and violence of our so-called magnetic storms and auroras."

A Connecticut woman has procured a divorce because of the queer conduct of her husband in Los Angeles. In New Haven the husband had a habit of getting drunk once a week. Southern California climate was recommended as a curative. He came here and never got drunk during his sojourn. That was explained in the divorce case on the ground that he was drunk when he came to Los Angeles and never got sober enough for a fresh drunk.

MAYOR AND UTILITY ORDINANCE

The attempt of the Examiner to belittle the importance of the public utility ordinance is characteristic. The lapse of time intervening before the price clause becomes effective is used by that paper as a basis for ridiculing the ordinance. Doubt is cast upon the sincerity of the whole proposition because the price regulating feature does not become operative until July of next year.

The Herald agrees fully with the mayor in the conclusion that the date for fixing prices in accordance with the ordinance is entirely too far distant. There is no apparent reason, in fact, why the initial price regulation should not be fixed so as to become effective next July 1, instead of a year later.

It is necessary, of course, that all data relative to the business of the companies concerned be thoroughly investigated as a means of determining what rates would be fair and equitable. The citizens of Los Angeles have no desire to deprive the companies of reasonable profits on their business. A full examination of the accounts for the past year, however, would afford all the information necessary whereby to fix rates beginning next July 1. And the three and a half months intervening before that date surely allows of ample time for making an exhaustive investigation.

Aside from the rate adjustment, however, the ordinance as it stands is all that could be desired. As explained by the city attorney in yesterday's Herald, all the features of the ordinance except the one relating to rates will become effective thirty days after the ordinance is legalized by the mayor's signature.

Some time next month, assuming that the ordinance will be signed by the mayor, the regulating system for the lighting service will take effect. That will cover protection from unwarranted bills, regulation of quality and pressure of gas and general inspection of all service involved by experts in the city's service.

The ordinance as it stands is eminently satisfactory except in the feature of the date fixed for the first regulation of prices. As the ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote, indicating hearty accord with the wishes of the people, it may be inferred that the members of the council would be willing to amend by fixing an earlier date for the first rate adjustment, in case the mayor should return it for that purpose.

LOS ANGELES NOT "A JAY TOWN"

In some local circles it is said that if the temperance wave makes a clean sweep of the liquor traffic Los Angeles will be known abroad as a "jay town."

The Herald's philological lore falls a bit short of comprehending that phrase. Turning to the lexicon for information the only gleam of light found there is this: "A general term of contempt applied to a stupid person: as an audience of jays."

But that definition certainly does not fit Los Angeles. There is nothing stupid about this city, and it is not conceivable that even a mental catastrophe could convert its population into "an audience of jays."

But there is a more serious side to this question. In the course of a recent hearing before the police commissioners Col. J. B. Lankershim expressed some interesting views on the prohibition question. As everybody in Los Angeles knows, the colonel is one of our most respected and most prominent citizens, a very large owner of property, including a splendid new hotel, and a recent aspirant for the senatorial toga that now graces the form of Hon. Frank P. Flint.

Col. Lankershim says, in relation to his hotel interests: "People come here and I find that they want to drink, and unless they can buy liquor they kick and give the town a bad name when they go away." The colonel is personally a temperance man, but he dislikes the idea, as he says, of having Los Angeles "known all over the country as a jay town."

Such disclosures of opinion bring into view the financial aspect of a condition that would result from absolute prohibition in Los Angeles. The first financial effect of closing the saloons would be the loss to the city of about $200,000 per year in revenue now derived from licenses. What the effect would be upon hotels and restaurants may be imagined. The stoppage of the large native wine industry would be a serious blow to the aggregate of local business. A large increase in local taxation to meet the deficit caused by loss of revenue in licenses, etc., would be necessary and would hardly be relished by taxpayers.

All these questions will be considered in case the prohibition movement assumes tidal wave proportions.

TEACHINGS OF A STRIKE

The great strike of railway employes in New York affords a good basis for general consideration of the equities in such an issue. Those equities involve all the interests concerned. They include three chief factors and some minor ones that need not be considered now.

It is said that 6000 employes left their positions to engage in the strike. They constitute the first factor. Next come the persons directly interested in the operation of the railway system on which the strike occurred—the officers and stockholders of the corporation. The third factor is the public, in this case consisting of about half a million busy people who travel on the affected railways twice a day, thus counting as about one million passengers.

The right of those 6000 employes to quit their work at will, in the absence of a contract fixing a definite period of service, is unquestionable. In this case the existence of a time contract is recognized by the employes, but the leaders of the strike claim that the contract was broken by the company's managers in certain specified ways.

The strikers proceeded on the illogical ground that one wrong justified another. Instead of holding the company to its agreement they broke the contract without waiting for adjudication of their grievances. It was for that action that the national organization of locomotive engineers, of which the New York motormen were a branch, ordered the strikers to return to their work and dismissed them from the brotherhood when they refused.

The railway corporation had the same right to employ other men to take the places of the strikers that the latter had to quit work. There was no justification for intimidation or violence. The company is under an ironclad contract with the city to operate the subway system at all hazards. It is obliged to operate the cars daily and with reasonable regularity in all circumstances under penalty of forfeiture. On the city's part it is the duty of the police department to give ample protection for such operation.

The most important interest of all is that of the people, who own the subway. It is outrageous for a handful of strikers to deprive the people of the use of their property, with all the deplorable consequences, because of a dispute between the corporation operating the system and its employes.

It was this obvious injustice, carrying with it public condemnation and repudiation by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, that caused the strike to fail ignominiously.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS IN WEDDING YESTERDAY

LUCILLE R. NELSON, WHO BECAME THE BRIDE YESTERDAY OF ALBERT H. WOOLLACOTT

SOCIAL DIARY AND GOSSIP

BY GRACE GRUNDY

That we are coming to a new inquiry into the laws of natural science, as applied to the relation of woman to man, is the opinion held by Carroll D. Wright, late commissioner of labor, who has stated that woman may satisfactorily take the place of man in what may be called "outside" employments. Mr. Wright believes that the industrial freedom of woman will result in a decrease in the marriage rate, indicating that the woman capable of supporting herself will not longer wed as a matter of convenience or in order to gain a home. This will mean a better marriage relation because founded on sympathetic companionship and the highest affection. Man will be elevated, because he will grow to care more for intellectual companionship in his home, and the family life will become more sacred. In looking over the causes which have pushed woman into the industrial field, Mr. Wright gave due weight to the dread of household drudgery.

Commissioner Wright is perhaps over enthusiastic in his belief that woman may successfully take man's place in "outside" employments. There are many lines of work for which woman is unfitted by nature, yet no one should deny her the opportunity to do that which she can do well. It is not safe to say that contact with the business and industrial world, and her consequent independence, robs her of desire for a life of domesticity, for most women would exchange their independence and so-called freedom, for love and home, and real happiness.

* * *

The recent marriage of Miss Mary Emma Kimberly of Neenah, Wis., and Elbert Walter Shirk of Peru, Ind., which took place at Redlands, has a pretty little romance connected with it.

The bride is a daughter of J. A. Kimberly, a paper manufacturer of Neenah. Mr. Shirk is a son of one of Indiana's wealthiest citizens. While visiting at the home of a relative in Lafayette, Ind., last October, Miss Kimberly was first introduced to Mr. Shirk at a dinner party given in her honor. Miss Kimberly, yet in her teens, had been graduated from the Smith college at Southampton, Mass., in June, and was just entering what gave promise of a brilliant social career.

Dan Cupid was at the Hoosier dinner party. Mr. Shirk, a young business man, fell in love instantly and when Miss Kimberly left Indiana and went to St. Paul on a visit, her sweetheart followed. He wanted to take her out automobiling but was unable to rent a machine like his own. Money was no object when affairs of the heart were concerned and he promptly purchased a new machine at the cost of several thousand dollars.

Early in December, when Miss Kimberly had returned to her home in Neenah, Mr. Shirk decided to run up and spend Sunday with her. His train arrived in Chicago a few minutes late and he missed connections with the train for Neenah. It was then he showed his mettle. A special train could put him in Neenah ahead of the regular train. The special was ordered at the cost of only a few hundred dollars and Mr. Shirk was soon at the home of his lady love.

It was only after the earnest pleadings of the young people that her parents consented to an early wedding and the engagement was announced at the Kimberly home on Christmas day. The wedding was witnessed by the members of the immediate families, assembled in the pretty winter home of the bride's parents in Redlands.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Solano of 2307 South Figueroa street, accompanied by Miss Margaret Sweet of Buffalo, N. Y., who is visiting them, have just returned from a tour of Northern California.

* * *

Miss Mary Cadwallader Sunk and Mr. Joseph Ignatius Reid were married at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening at the Church of the Angels, Garvanza, Rev. A. G. L. Trew, the rector, officiating. The bride, who was unattended, wore her traveling dress and hat to match. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Reid will make their home in Los Angeles.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Francis of 1117 Elden avenue had as their guests Tuesday evening members of the alumnae of the polytechnic high school, whom they entertained in a delightful manner. At the close of a short business session a musical and literary program was rendered and light refreshments were served.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. Willis S. Payne of New York left recently for their home in the east, after a visit of several weeks in Los Angeles and Pasadena.

Hon. Joseph Tomlinson, ex-mayor of Jacksonville, Ill., is in Los Angeles for a stay of several weeks, and before returning east will visit all the nearby points of interest.

* * *

Mrs. J. H. F. Peck of the Baker block will give two Lenten luncheons next week, the first of a series of affairs with which she has planned to entertain her friends. Thursday and Friday are the days chosen.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gray of 443 South State street entertained the members of the Five Hundred club last evening.

Tuesday Topics Club

The war, the storms, archaeological discoveries, work done by the legislature and congress, the admirable address of President Roosevelt to the congress of mothers, furnished abundant topics for discussion at the meeting of the Tuesday Current Topics club. The interest centered at last in the review of the wonderful achievements of Burbank the "plant wizard," whom Californians are proud to claim as their most scientific fellow citizen. An article was ably reviewed from the March Century by Mrs. Bozwell and Mrs. Godin, who also answered the eager questions awakened by the story of the mysterious possibilities Mr. Burbank has summoned forth in his devout study of nature and his prophecies concerning the future revelations of trees and plants and flowers.

Seventieth Birthday

Mrs. William C. Hayner of 720½ South Hill street entertained recently in honor of her mother, Mrs. S. A. Bircher. The affair was given in celebration of the honored guest's seventieth birthday.

Music, games and refreshments served to amuse the guests, among whom were: Mrs. Elmer Barber, Mrs. Fannie Cleveland, Mrs. Sulz, Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. W. J. Rankin, Mrs. Corbley, Mrs. Morton, Miss Miller, Mrs. Capron and Mrs. Sterritt.

Pine Forest Whist Club

The members of the Pine Forest Whist club spent a delightful afternoon on Monday with Mrs. William H. Wagner at her home, 814 South Hope street. Mrs. Lewis C. Carlisle won the first prize and Mrs. Charles I. Krorio was awarded the second.

Guests of the afternoon were Mrs. H. A. Getz, Miss McDill and Miss Ford.

Mrs. Octavius Morgan of 819 Westlake avenue will be hostess on Monday, March 27.

Irish Dinner

The women of the Vincent M. E. church, corner Twenty-ninth and Main streets, will serve an Irish dinner from 5 to 8 on the evening of March 17.

Social Notes

At a meeting of the Young Men's Society of the Cathedral on Tuesday evening arrangements were made for a theatrical performance to be given in the cathedral hall, Thursday evening following Easter.

Mrs. Jane G. Hawley of Waukesha, Wis., is the guest of Mrs. J. A. Miller of 211 East Twenty-ninth street, and before returning to her home in the east will visit her uncle, A. P. Stone of Ocean aPrk.

The whist party which was to have been given last Saturday by the Thimble club, Hive No. 1, L. O. T. M., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Neighbors has been postponed until Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Harry Woolner has moved into her new home, 651 Westlake avenue, and will be at home the third and fourth Fridays of this month.

Anti-Gambling Legislation

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 14.—The house refused to concur in the senate bill prohibiting bookmaking and pool selling by which gambling on horse races is reduced from a felony to a high misdemeanor.

WED IN PRETTY CHURCH SERVICE

NELSON-WOOLLACOTT MARRIAGE CELEBRATED

Popular Young Woman Becomes the Bride of an Employe of the State Bank and Trust Company

A pretty wedding which was quietly celebrated occurred yesterday afternoon at the St. Paul's Episcopal church, when Lucille R. Nelson and Albert H. Woollacott were married by the Rev. J. J. Wilkins. Miss Nelson is a charming southern girl of the blonde type, with a wealth of golden brown hair. She is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Katy Fair Nelson of this city and belongs to the famous Nelson-Page family of Virginia.

She wore a becoming traveling gown of cream and brown, with "Charlotte Corday" hat to match. Mr. Woollacott is identified with the State Bank and Trust company and is the son of the president, H. J. Woollacott. His family is one of the oldest pioneer families of this city.

After a repast at the Angelus the couple left for San Francisco, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Woman's Clubs

Ruskin Art Club

The Ruskin Art club inaugurated a new method of procedure at its last meeting, when a committee was appointed to furnish a program at the beginning of each lesson. Miss Donovan was appointed chairman of this committee, the other members being Mrs. Long, Mrs. Alexander Caldwell and Mrs. Philip Newmark. Miss Donovan gave the first numbers of the music program and Mrs. Kennedy favored the members with two vocal selections at yesterday's meeting.

The lesson yesterday was in charge of Mrs. Sinsabaugh and Mrs. W. H. Anderson.

Owing to the adjournment of the meeting of the previous week, remnants of that program were given and consisted of interesting papers by Mrs. Isabelle Huber on "Victor Emmánuel" and Mrs. George A. Wadleigh on "Maeterlinck." Miss Letha Lewis read in a delightful manner selections from "Magda."

Interesting sketches by Jules Gaspard, the well known illustrator, who has recently come here from Chicago, were exhibited by the talented artist. The sketches were fair samples of the dashing work done by Mr. Gaspard, whose illustrations have found their way into all the leading periodicals and daily papers of the east.

An Arbor day committee was appointed by the president, Mrs. W. H. Housh, which consisted of Mrs. Morris Albee, Mrs. Sinsabaugh and Miss Nellie McCutcheon.

A committee was also appointed for the art loan exhibit to be held by the Ruskin Art club in May at Blanchard hall. Of this committee Mrs. Housh was chosen chairman, and her assistants named were Mrs. N. P. Conrey, Mrs. W. J. Washburn, Mrs. J. W. Hendricks, Mrs. Stearns, Miss Victoria Witmer, Mrs. G. L. Hutchinson, Mrs. J. D. Gibbs, Mrs. Gregory Cotter and Miss Nellie McCutcheon.

Wednesday Morning Club

"If you leave the Bible and Christ out of Palestine," said Mrs. Adams-Fisher at the Wednesday Morning club yesterday, "you will find nothing in that wonderful land. To go still further, unless you are a Bible student, you will miss half the wealth of the old world, its art treasures, music, and statuary being all inspired by religion."

The speaker, who is a delightful lecturer, and whose travels have taken her all over the world, addressed the Bible class of the club yesterday on "Jerusalem and Jericho," and her talk was full of new ideas on old world travel, bits of anecdote, advice and historical facts all gleaned from a familiarity with the various countries.

She advised each person who thought of a trip abroad to ferret out the spiritual side of things, as well as the material.

Other interesting events of the meeting were the Shakespeare class, under the direction of Mrs. H. C. Gower, the president, who conducted the lesson in place of Mrs. M. M. Adams, the curator, the second and third acts of "King Lear" being studied and reviewed, and the "Current Events" lecture by Mrs. Lou V. Chapin.

Friday W. C. T. U. Meeting

The regular temperance meeting, under the direction of Mrs. Marion T. Boyd, will be held Friday evening at the Volunteers' hall, 128 East First street. On this occasion Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Crawford of Highland Park, assisted by Mrs. Emma Gregory, will have charge of the music and addresses.

W. C. T. U.

The members of the Los Angeles W. C. T. U. will hold their annual meeting to day at the First Methodist church, Sixth and Hill streets.

At the morning meeting an election of officers will be held and in the afternoon Mrs. S. B. Warner will speak on house to house visitation and literature.

PERSONAL

Walter L. Willis was admitted to practice law yesterday in the superior courts of Los Angeles county on presentation of a certificate from the supreme court of Texas

GOOD ONES

City and Country Journalism

Dr. W. H. Lynch, an educator of Salem, Mo., declared recently that the newspaper was one of the most powerful educative influences of modern times.

He told a number of stories about newspaper life. One of these contrasted city and country methods.

"A country editor," he said, "was appointed, through some misapprehension, to the city editorship of a leading daily. The first day of his appointment a fierce fire swept the town—a fire, let us say, like that which devastated Baltimore last winter.

"The managing editor sent for the new city editor and asked him what arrangements he had made for reporting the fire fully and accurately.

"'Why,' said the new man, 'I've made none.'

"'None?' said the managing editor. 'Good gracious, man, why none?'

"'What's the use printing anything about a fire like this?' said the city editor. 'It's such a big fire that everybody in town will go to see it for themselves.'"—Minneapolis Journal.

He Knew Himself

Stranger (at village hotel)—Years ago I knew everybody in this town. I wonder what has become of a young fellow that used to loaf around the livery stable and play checkers—my, how he could play checkers!—his name, I think, was Berryham——

Landlord—That's my name. I'm the chap.

Stranger—You don't say! Then you must have known a prim young school teacher, a Miss——

Landlord—Mister, before you say anything more I may as well tell you I married a prim young school teacher.

Stranger—Oh, I beg your pardon!

Landlord—What for, sir?

Stranger—Why—er—say, do you know whatever became of a young squirt named Chiggers, that clerked in Pummy's grocery store?

Landlord—I haven't thought of him for seventeen years. I don't know where he is now. Good deal of a numskull, wasn't he?

Stranger—He was—and he hasn't any more sense now than he had then. I'm Chiggers. Shall we call it a stand-off?—Chicago Tribune.

His Memory at Fault

John Rogers is stationmaster at Coupar-Angus, on the Caledonian railway. Me was a pious man, but, like many other railway men, he waxed a little profane under excitement. John was a member of the local Burns society and attended the annual dinner regularly, getting a little mellow by closing time. After one dinner he had got home among the "wee sma' hours," undressed himself with some difficulty, and went down on his knees beside the bed, where he sent forth some incoherent mutterings.

"What's the matter, John," asked his better half. "Are ye no feelin' weel?"

"Am feelin' a' richt," replied John, "but a' canna mind a damned wird o' ma prayers."—Railway and Locomotive Engineering.

Where It Has the Advantage

The germ of the one dollar bill pricked up its ears.

"They have found out I can live a month on this, have they?" it chuckled. "Well, that's more than any scientist can do!"

Thereupon, with a grin of satisfaction, it began to feed on the American eagle.—Chicago Tribune.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE FAITH

Based on Understanding of Relation of Men to God

LOS ANGELES, March 15.—(Editor Herald): In an article entitled "Mental Suggestion," in your issue of March 12th, appears the statement, "Christian Scientists and faith curists base their cure upon the influence the mind exerts over the body," Whatever the faith curists may profess, this is certainly an erroneous concept regarding the modus operandi of Christian Science.

Christian Science healing is based wholly upon an understanding of the right relation of man to God. It requires a realization of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God and the truth of creation as stated in Genesis i., 26: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." It does not displace one thought with another, but destroys the discordant condition—Be it mental or physical disease or immorality—with the realization of man as the expression of unchanging, harmonious God.

Inasmuch as Christian Science practice operates from the spiritual viewpoint, a healing cannot take place without improving the patient morally as well as physically. In this it differs from all other so-called "mental healing" methods.

W. E. BROWN,
Assistant Christian Science publication committee.

Going After Hatfield

LOS ANGELES, March 14.—(Editor Herald): As one of the sufferers from the unskillful manner in which Rainmaker Hatfield has done his work, I would ask you, who are supposed to know everything, if I have not a clear and indisputable claim for damages against him.

It is a rule of law and of morals that one should use his own so as not to injure another's. This city, as it seems to me, should be able to recover all that Hatfield's rashness has caused it to lose, and, as a taxpayer, I insist that an action be commenced against him for damages.

And it may be a question whether or not all those who have been contributing the means required by him are not responsible with him.

A CITIZEN.

No man who is doing good work is sorry to hear the Master coming.