JEFFERSON DAY IS CELEBRATED

ENTHUSIASM OF DEMOCRATS IS AROUSED

PARKER DELIVERS ADDRESS

Speaks Before Seven Hundred Prominent Men at the Waldorf-Astoria—Other Eloquent Orators Heard

dence by the issue which Chicago has given to the party.

To Chicago Mr. Williams referred as the "Mecca of the new Democracy," and the banqueters cheered him for three minutes.

MEN OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE GATHER AT BANQUET BOARD

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Seven hundred Democrats attended the Jefferson Day banquet of the Democratic club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight. Many were there of national reputation and chief among these was former Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for president last November.

In the banquet room portraits of Jefferson were conspicuous. In addition to Mr. Parker the speakers were United States Senator Newlands of Nevada, Mayor McClellan of New York city; Congressman Rainey of Illinois and J. J. Willet of Alabama. Senator Carmack of Tennessee was the only one of those expected to speak who could not attend.

Mr. Parker was the first speaker and he was enthusiastically received. Frequently he was interrupted by applause. The speech was on the future of the Democratic party and was replete with suggestions for harmony and urgent appeals against sectionalism.

Mayor McClellan Speaks

Mayor McClellan was somewhat disconcerted by the cordial greeting he received. He closed his address by saying:

"Opportunism has no place in the Democratic party. Let us cease worshiping strange gods and go back to the God of our fathers and to the teachings of Thomas Jefferson."

Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada said:

"Will the many-sided Theodore Roosevelt devote himself during the next four years to the Democratic policy of domestic reform indicated by his message, or will he continue to engage in activities external to our domestic reform? If the former, Democracy will be triumphant before his administration ends. If, on the other hand, he continues to dazzle our people with startling exhibitions of international pyrotechnics, plutocracy will be as firmly entrenched at the end of his administration as it was at the beginning and some other Democrat—a Democrat who is not an imperialist abroad, but who is a Democrat abroad as well as at home, will be called upon to lead the destinies of the country.

"The country demands Democracy—whether under Republican or Democratic administration. Democracy is triumphant now if Roosevelt stands by Democratic faith. If not, four years hence Democracy will gird its loins for another struggle against plutocracy, which is strengthening in wealth and power every day and every hour. And its standard-bearer will be the man who for years has been pre-eminent for steadfastness, for courage, for patience under defeat, for faith in the ultimate wisdom and power of the people; the man who has been undeviating, consistent, courageous; the man whose integrity nobody doubts and one whose sincerity everybody believes in. The question will then be the development of the republic at home. The agency to be employed will be a constructive Democracy, and the leader of this Democracy will be the man who has stood to its principles amidst all the glamour and illusions of imperial administration."

Van Wyck's Speech

Former Justice Augustus Van Wyck said:

"The crime of the age most fatal to good government and to the morality of society is the sale of law by the legislature granting special privileges and favors to our great capitalists, so often characterized as public spirited citizens of the nation, in which the black horse cavalry of both parties are found combined together in this nefarious traffic. The most important work that can be undertaken by the Democratic minority in the national and state legislature is to drive out of their party the black horse cavalry, and then unselfishly antagonize and expose all dishonest, corrupt and pernicious legislation and keep this up until the public becomes familiar with the bad bills and the bad legislators.

"The Democracy should create outside of the machine and disconnected with it throughout the state some force entrusted with the sole duty of election frauds and corruption in all public matters and driving out of office bribe takers of both parties."

Congressman Rainey, J. J. Willett and John W. Kern of Indiana, also spoke, in the order named.

Notice to Holders of Herald Photo Coupons

Holders of Herald photo coupons on Barnett & Son's studio wishing sittings on Sunday must make engagement several days in advance. All coupons must be presented before May 28, 1905.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN

KEEP BIBLE IN SCHOOLS, HE SAYS

FREE CHURCHMAN ADDRESSES PRESBYTERY

TELLS OF CONDITIONS ABROAD

London Divine Says That if We Would Build Up Strong Americanism We Must Teach the Bible to Children

"If you want to build up a strong Americanism you must have the bible in the schools," said Dr. B. F. Meyer, in an address before the Los Angeles Presbytery yesterday.

Dr. Meyers, who is a free churchman and who hails from London, gave an account of the religious condition now existing in England.

The fight being made by him and his associates is against taxation to support religious teaching in the sectarian schools, and it was in this connection that he referred to the bible in America.

"I am not in favor of taking the bible out of the schools," he said, "for in this lies the strength. If the Catholic and Angelical churches want to teach their religion let them do so, but they have no right to put their hands in my pocket for money to instruct the youth of England in ways that I condemn."

A large volume of business was transacted yesterday. F. B. Allexander, a negro elder, made a plea for the support of the work of the church among the negroes here.

Rev. D. McLaren, who has charge of the Spanish and Mexican work in Los Angeles, gave a report of the work being done in the various missions for these people.

Dr. C. M. Fisher reported on behalf of the missionary committee.

Rev. Thomas C. Winn, for twenty years missionary in Japan, spoke of the work in that field, dwelling on the progress made by Japan as a nation, and alluding to the yellow peril.

"Teach the gospel in Japan and you will never have to fear the peril," was the advice Dr. Winn gave.

Rev. W. E. Dodge, missionary to Chile for many years, and Thomas H. Houston, who was engaged in work in north China, also spoke.

The committee on home missions reported that the board had cut down on the allowance made to the local Presbytery for mission work, and more than an hour was spent in trying to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to what methods should be pursued. The report was finally accepted.

NEW RAILROAD THROUGH WASHINGTON PROPOSED

Trust Deed for Five Million Dollars Filed in Seattle by Portland Financiers

By Associated Press.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 13.—A railroad south from near The Dalles, Ore., to San Francisco and north through the state of Washington is contemplated. A trust deed was filed this afternoon with the county auditor for $5,000,000, the parties being the Washington Trust company and the Great Southern Railroad company. In consideration of the issuance of bonds the trust company obtains a mortgage of the proposed road and its equipment.

John Heinrich and Julius L. Meier of Portland signed the instrument, as president and secretary of the railroad company, and J. W. Clise and M. D. Barnes represented the trust company.

ITALIAN BOOTBLACKS ENGAGE IN BLOODY DUEL

By Associated Press.

FRESNO, April 13.—Bertat Bruno and Lignor de Luca, two Italian bootblacks, one with an ax and the other using a shotgun as a club, were interrupted late last night in a fight that would have been to the death had they been left alone. Both men were bleeding profusely. Neighbors rushed into the house where they lived together and stopped the fight.

Bruno sank to the floor unconscious. De Luca turned and broke from the house and has not been caught by the police.

KILLS HERSELF IN BATH

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The body of Mrs. Grace Loomis, who claimed to be the wife of Charles Loomis, said by her to be a millionaire, was found in a half filled bath tub in a fashionable boarding house in Michigan avenue today. The body was fully dressed and lay face down in the tub.

Frequent threats made by Mrs. Loomis that she intended to kill herself leave no doubt that the case is one of suicide. Domestic troubles are thought to have been the cause.

WILL AID THE INJURED

By Associated Press.

SIMLA, India, April 13.—Lady Curzon, wife of the viceroy, has invited all the Europeans and Indians injured in the recent earthquakes who are able to be moved to come to the Walker and Ripon hospitals at Simla as her guests.

The invitation was sent through the lieutenant governor of Bombay with an intimation that expenses would be defrayed.

PARKER URGES PEACE IN PARTY

HE MAKES SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

MUST COMBAT SECTIONALISM

Discusses Problems to Be Solved and Declares That Organization of the Party Must Be Thorough

(Continued from Page One.)

mental power for partisan purposes, by the reckless and unprecedented expenditure of money and by demogogic appeals to interests as wide apart as the poles. We have left to us only the smallest measure of power in either house of congress, we have lost states whose confidence we had long commanded, and the number of governors and state legislatures under our control is surprisingly small.

We may, however, recall that this is not the first time that the party has been in what seemed a hopeless minority. It was so from 1860 until 1876 when a great wrong, which has been far-reaching in its effect upon morals and justice, left it in a minority for another eight years. But, even when its condition was least encouraging, it was still the same consistent advocate of patriotic and manly policies as when it was in the full plentitude of power during the first sixty years of the last century. Rallying about its natural leaders—as courageous and patriotic as any known to our political history—it was then, as always, its virtue to be a national party. These leaders kept themselves in touch with every question of current interest in every hamlet in the Union. Nothing American was alien to them.

Some of the Problems to Be Solved

If we are to deal effectively with these various issues, whether in opposition or in power, it will be necessary to have a real party with real followers, attached to real and recognized principles.

It is not enough that it shall have a collection of fads—many of them useless and some of them dangerous and opposed to the historic position of our organization. We have already had too many of these because it is safe to assert of a policy that if it is radical it is not Democratic; if it is Democratic it is not radical.

It is necessary for us to remember that we have principles and traditions of our own and that every departure from them has landed us in defeat. Nor can we take anybody else's policies, ready made, however strong may be the outward clamor. They must square with our own principles. What may seem to be popular demands are sometimes not popular but mere momentary crazes which sweep over the community only to sink faster than they rose. For many years, in certain parts of the country, the politicians in both parties kept their ears so closely to the ground that they heard the rumble of a greenback movement; but it always brought defeat whenever this sound was given a party voice.

The Silver Question

We found the same thing true on a larger scale and with greater and more permanent loss when we took up the silver question. And yet of all single questions thus far in our history presented as party issues this was the most seductive. It had some warrant in history and made appeal to many forces in our politics. It had also the great advantage of being championed by an honest and patriotic man, who was and is perhaps the most persuasive political orator known to our history. And yet it swept our party out of power in every northern Democratic state, and they have remained in the Republican column ever since, while the two border states which then turned against us for the first time have been retained by small and inconclusive majorities.

Corporations and Trusts

My own recent experience in politics does not incline me to favor overmuch the management of some great corporations. But no student or observer of economic conditions can question either the logical development or the necessity of corporations any more than he can ignore their existence. They are not the result of some blind chance groping about in modern industry; they are essential features in the growth of that real cooperation which has done so much to change conditions. Like all things human, they have their evils, indeed, they have their perils.

But, as we cannot be rid of them if we would, and would not if we could, it must be our part properly to enforce the laws against them and their representatives as we have done and must continue to do against the individual who does wrong. We have only to look about us, in our separate communities, to see that the great majority of corporations are managed with as much honesty as we are accustomed to see in mundane affairs and the punishment for offences against law and morals—the punishment inseparable from failure and loss—goes on in these bodies as it does among the individuals who constitute them or the others who compete with them.

Growth of Trusts

In the course of time we have seen the growth of bodies popularly called trusts, which may be defined as corporations of corporations. These, too, have been chartered under laws, taxes have been levied upon them and control asserted in states and smaller communities. Their owners and officials find that they are responsible to principles and laws long in operation among men. That some of them have taken advantage of partial and inequitable laws, while others have either secretly or openly violated statutes, in order to oppress the community, is beyond question.

Some attempt has been made even in high places to distinguish between these trusts. As an election was coming on at the time it may be assumed, from the course taken, that the "bad trusts" were those against the party in power or which might not be influenced in its favor, while the "good trusts" were favorable to its interests or amenable to influence or pressure.

Enforcement of the Laws

However this may be the evils inherent in these bodies may be reached in two ways. First, under the existing statute and common law. Little has been heard since the decision in the beef trust case, about the impotence of the law, as it exists today, to deal with illegal combinations. And there never was a real doubt in the minds of any student of the subject, for the courts of this country have never shown indulgence to great wrongs when the executive branch of the government, either federal or state, has done its duty.

But what has the executive authority done? It has fumed and fussed, it has thundered in the index and failed to enforce the law, except in a few cases. At the instance of the attorney of a foreign railroad with a branch in this country—also the representative of a governor of a state, it has very properly and legally broken up a great railroad combination. Was it because of satisfaction with having suppressed a "bad" combination that a dozen others, larger, more flagrant in their violation of the law, each of them affecting the interests of ten times as many people, have not been punished or even prosecuted? Is this the natural reward of a "good" trust?

A Significant Case

We have seen one department give a character to a great and far-reaching combination just as the legal branch of the government started out to lay the case of the same combination before a federal grand jury. Is this the way of the prosecutor who is earnest? In another instance, the managers of a great railroad, having admitted that they have paid rebates, the government, some years after the fact has been avowed, appoints special counsel to prosecute. Meanwhile the official in power at the time and mainly responsible for this admitted infraction of the laws is now a member of the president's cabinet. Must we construe this to mean that the trust which was once "good" has now become "bad"?

How to Deal With These Great Abuses

The plain truth is that there has been no time during the past eight years since the abuses alleged became flagrant when they could not have been eliminated. Nothing has been so much needed as a rigid, honest, unyielding enforcement of the law, both civil and criminal. But instead of going on with the enforcement of the law against rebates by putting the railroad officials responsible for them behind prison bars precisely as we do other malefactors their misconduct made an excuse for further concentration of power in the federal government.

It is expected by the administration and the railroad officials who openly consent to the movement, as well as by those who are ostensibly opposed to it, that the people in their just indignation at the wrongs done to the many for the benefit of the few will lose sight of the danger of so vast a centralization of power until it is too late to check it. But we should never forget that the safety of our institutions is involved in every such movement, and instead of submitting to it should insist that when a trust or a railroad has violated the criminal law the place for the guilty official is in jail or the penitentiary, not in the cabinet or in the board rooms of great railroads. We do not defend or excuse any wrongs but we must insist upon the truth of the maxim that two wrongs do not make a right.

A second effective way of dealing with the trust proper is to take away all tariff duties on articles made by any great combination so long as it violates the law or while it discriminates in price against the American customer in favor of the foreigner.

The tariff is the fertile and nursing mother of all the abuses to be found in these trusts, and yet, the very moment the sacred subject is mentioned, the President of the United States draws a red herring across the trail, all others in Republican authority raise their hands in holy horror, the order to stand pat is passed along the whole line of beneficiaries, and the time-honored process of throwing dust in the eyes of the people is revived.

The Future Policy of the Party

When analyzed, the Democratic party, in all its past history, has been true to a few general ideas and policies. They may be enumerated as follows:

1—A strict interpretation of the constitution which implies resistance to centralization by the federal government because it is opposed to the fundamental idea of our system of popular government and for the further reason that all human experience shows that that way danger lies.

2—The levy of import duties and other interests of all our people whether producers or consumers, whether manufacturers, farmers or workmen, and always at rates which, while just to all, shall be essentially revenue-producing, thus eliminating monopoly and favoritism.

3—Constant, unremitting attention to honest, economical expenditures of the taxes collected from the people; and

4—Non-interference in the political fairs of other nations, thus making entangling alliances as impossible as they are undesirable and un-American.

These ideas are as vital as they were in the earliest stages of our national history and include in their logical ramifications every policy that can come before our people for legitimate discussion and settlement. If, as a natural corollary, they are supplemented by the rigid, unremitting enforcement of the criminal law in both nation and states, there is not much room for the intrusion of outgrown customs, or for new-fangled forms of hysteria and humbug.

Reform Tariff Abuses

If then we, as Democrats, prove ourselves true to a real and genuine reform of tariff abuses, bringing American common sense to their suppression, if we shall only apply ourselves to this great and commanding question with the courage, devotion to principle and regard for the interests of all the people which so distinguished Grover Cleveland, we will not only deserve and command the support of the great body of consumers, but also invite that of progressive and intelligent manufacturers, who, in all historical fiscal agitions, have finally given up their special privileges and attached themselves to a system from which at least some of the menacles had been removed. By so doing we shall eliminate evils and abuses from our industrial system and promote real progress.

The Talk of Reorganization

From time to time much idle talk is indulged in about the organization or the reorganization of the Democratic party. This is to forget two things. The first is that when a party has an idea and a policy which makes appeal to half the people they will not be long in getting together to promote the idea and this policy.

The second thing to be borne in mind about organization is that it begins down in the smallest political units that compose our political life. A national committee cannot create itself; it cannot even perpetuate its own existence. Each member is dependent upon his own state for election or reelection. In order, therefore, to have an organization worthy the name we must arouse or rearouse down in every community that attachment to and interest in our higher politics which, since the days of Jefferson, have been the vivifying force of the party. This is only possible when the party stands for something, not some new fad, but the fundamental principles that underlie its life.

No Room for Sectionalism

So, too, there is altogether too much talk about an eastern, a western, a southern or some other Democracy, when the essence of the party is its national character and the entire absence of sectional features. The control of the party machine in one city or another, in this or that state, or even in the country, is not a matter either important or interesting to the great body of Democrats.

In like manner we shall not, if we are sensible, try to revive or perpetuate old ways of keeping the party small, or to devise new ones for driving Democrats away from us. Whether the millionaire or the humblest workman just beginning his upward climb, whether native or foreign born, whoever they may be, or wherever they may come from, they are moved by about the same human impulses and so we do not have to adopt a special set of principles for each. We shall not reject the man who has been a Populist, or Socialist, but he must come as a Democrat. We can even welcome, in each recurring campaign, the man who, in the preceding contest, had set up his little Republican annex, but he, too, must come with fruits meet for repentance. While we like the prodical son, our herd of fatted calves is not infinite in number.

The Kind of Organization Needed

I would not for a moment convey an impression that organization is not important. It is even more—it is vital, if we are to give effect to the principles and policies which buttress our party faith. But, however necessary and vital, it may be useless—a mere empty bauble—if it is viewed as the end rather than the means. We are confronted by forces which, when not purely personal, are almost wholly mechanical. They are represented by a party, well-managed, indeed, in that two-thirds of the Union to which it restricts its activities. It has everything that patronage can suggest or imply. In return for favors received it sells to the highest bidder or freely gives the powers of government. Nothing that the ingenuity of monopoly can suggest, as within its scope or interest, is withheld.

On the other hand we cannot deal with a trust or a self-seeking class. We neither have nor can acquire the things they want, and we can say with truth that when in power we have refused even to consider them as a possible asset. It may be an element of weakness, but we have never developed the faculty of purchasing votes in gross by turning over to chosen agents powers belonging to the people.

With us, then, organization, to be effective, must lie in the state, the county and the district. By the very necessity of our principles and our existence, we must protect the rights and promote the interests of communities, and carry up into federal politics only that reserve of power properly incident to our institutions and system of government. The ambitions we must fosterer are infinite in number and variety. All our later history has shown that it is far more important for us to have our full share of governors, legislatures, senators, members of congress, and of state, county, and municipal officials, than it is, by neglecting these, to command a long list of places under the general government.

When we can control once again these training schools for the higher politics, we shall have little need to trouble ourselves overmuch about candidates for president, because we shall have laid, deep and strong in the people's will, the necessary foundations. Then, and only then, may we look with hopefulness and confidence to the country at large. Then we may go north, or south, east or west, for candidates, certain of their fitness for the work in hand, and of their acceptableness to our countrymen.

MUST APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN

(Continued from Page One.)

Democracy and the eastern Democracy. Besides youth is progressive and demands boldness of action. It demands that those they follow shall have the courage to show the courage of initiative; the courage to do and to dare; the courage to show how to do it, and not how not to do it.

"Our attitude of late as a party has been largely one of mere negation. We have let the Republicans choose their position and issue and have been content to be a mere party of opposition. No party can inspire enthusiasm under these circumstances and particularly is this true as to the young voters who demand courage, action and leadership."

Marchioness Oyama, now 42, was educated at Vassar, and is one of the most versatile women in the mikado's empire.

AMUSEMENTS

MASON OPERA HOUSE — H. C. WYATT, Lessee and Manager
TONIGHT, TOMORROW NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE—
AMERICA'S GREATEST SINGER Grace Van Studdiford
In the Original Gorgeous Comic Opera Production RED FEATHER
The New York Presentation in its Entirety. Principals, Ballet, Chorus and Increased Orchestra. Seats now on sale. PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. TELS. 70.

MASON OPERA HOUSE — THE HOME OF GOOD MUSIC.
THIS AFTERNOON, APRIL 14, at 3 o'clock—Seventh Concert—Eighth Season.
Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra
HARLEY HAMILTON, Director.
SOLOIST—SIGNOR DOMENICO RUSSO—TENOR.
Special pupils' tickets for sale at reduced rates. 500 good seats at $1.00 each to help the season subscriptions. Single seat sale now on—50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. TELS. 70.

ORPHEUM — SPRING STREET, Between Second and Third. Both Phones 1447.
MODERN VAUDEVILLE
HAINES & VIDOCQ, "Fibs and Squibs"; WYNNE WINSLOW, Eminent Soprano; KURTIS' DOGS; DOM FRANCISCO de SOUSA, MARQUIS de BORBA, Distinguished Baritone; McMAHON'S WATERMELON GIRLS; WEST & VAN SICLEN, "The College Gymnasium"; SAILOR & BARBARETTO, "The Man and the Pajama Girl"; ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES; Last Week of CLAYTON WHITE-MARIE STUART CO., in "Polly," by Will M. Cressy.
PRICES THE SAME—10c, 25c, 50c. MATINEES WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE — MAIN ST., Between First and Second. Phones: Main 1967; Home 418
THE FAMILY THEATER. THE ULRICH STOCK COMPANY IN THE GREAT RAILWAY MELODRAMA—
Her Marriage Vow
The Ulrich Stock Company has "caught on" again. It is time to see it. Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday. Prices 10c and 25c. Evenings 10c, 25c, 50c. Next Week—"THE BLACK HAND."

BELASCO THEATER — BELASCO, MAYER & CO., Proprietors. Phones: Main 3380; Home 267.
The Belasco Theater Stock Company presents the comedy drama—
LOST RIVER
Next Week—Magnificent revival of "OLD HEIDELBERG." Seats now on sale. Prices—Nights, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c. Matinee Tomorrow, 25c, 35c and 50c.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER — Sixth and Main. Phones 1270
BEST SHOW IN TOWN TONIGHT. TONIGHT! TONIGHT! All this week—Matinee Saturday—The Burbank Stock Company in a big production of Alexander Dumas' romance—
Monte Cristo
Matinees every Sunday and Saturday—10c and 25c—no higher. Evenings, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Next Week—A winner: "LOST IN THE DESERT."

CHUTES PARK — Sunday Afternoon and Evening
GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERTS BY CANN'S BAND (THIRTY MUSICIANS)
AFTERNOON PROGRAM will include FLOTOW'S "MARTHA," "BERCEUSE," from "JOCELYN," WAGNER'S "LOHENGRIN," BARITONE SOLO BY EDGAR HARRISON, ETC. EVENING SELECTIONS will comprise "FLORODORA," BLUMENLIED "FLOWER SONG," "POET AND PEASANT," ETC. Admission 10c; Children 5c.

BASEBALL—CHUTES PARK — PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.
TODAY AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK, INCLUDING SUNDAY—
Seattle vs. Los Angeles
Ladies free Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Game called at 2:30 sharp. Admission 35 cents. Grand stand 25 cents. Tickets on sale at Morley's Billiard Parlor, 262 South Main St.

ANGELUS THEATER — W. P. ALLAN, Lessee and Manager. RALPH WRAY, Director of Amusements.
321 and 323 So. Main St. Second building north of the Belasco theater.
High Class Continuous Vaudeville. Burlesque and Minstrelsy. WILL OPEN MAY 8. Matinee Every Afternoon. Prices, 10c and 20c at Night. 10c, Children 5c, at Matinees. Watch for First Week's Bill.

It's a Dull Day....

When one of our delightful trips does not appeal to you. We have two charming parlor observation car journeys daily. Fare's only a dollar. Then there is the
Wonderful Trip Up Mt. Lowe
Which everybody wants to take sometime and usually takes first.
The Pacific Electric Railway
All cars from 6th and Main Streets

The June Cover of the Woman's Home Companion Will Be Painted by Paul De Longpre of This City
In That Same June Number Will Be Printed De Longpre's Waltz "Souvenir de Los Angeles"
You Can Get the Woman's Home Companion by Subscribing for the
Los Angeles Herald

Auction Sale of Beach Lots
Tomorrow, 10 a. m., in the New Townsite of
SERRA VISTA
Take Santa Monica Car Via Sawtelle.
UNITED LAND & WATER CO.

A Great Auction Sale
Of Beach Lots Tomorrow
SERRA VISTA
Santa Monica Car Via Sawtelle.

SHOT HIS STEPFATHER

Thirteen-Year-Old Boy Found Guilty of Murder

By Associated Press.

HELENA, Mont., April 13.—The coroner's jury at Malta, Mont., which has been investigating the death of William Sitz, has reached a verdict charging the thirteen-year-old stepson, William Armington, with murder in the first degree.

The boy fired five shots at the father, only one of which failed to strike. When asked why he fired after Sitz was down, Armington replied: "He was not dead yet." Armington was bound over without bail.

AMERICAN SQUADRON TO VISIT FRENCH PORT

By Associated Press.

CHERBOURG, France, April 13.—It is reported that an American squadron will visit this port during the summer. This is favorably commented upon in connection with the report from Germany that an American squadron will visit Kiel at the time of the regatta there this summer.