

LOS ANGELES DAILY HERALD

BY THE HERALD COMPANY.
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THE HERALD'S CITY CIRCULATION

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

It is hoped that all the "queens of the May" who reigned yesterday are able this morning to recite their experience in song without the impediment here indicated, "I bos the queed ob the bay, buther," etc.

In the latest development of the Chicago strike we have the report that six hundred men employed in pile driving are on strike "for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay." If there is any virtue in hard hitting the pile drivers ought to win.

In Germany a movement is reported in favor of a law providing for the "punishment of unfaithful husbands and wives with imprisonment of six months to two years." Another "made in Germany" thing well worth importing in the United States.

The weather bureau gives a reminder that in May, 1896, the maximum temperature in Los Angeles was 103 degrees. But a repetition of that spurt need not be expected the present month. A presidential election campaign made things hot in 1896.

The venerable Arcadian sport, "Lucky" Baldwin, was temporarily separated from his luck on Sunday by officers of the law. To be hailed before a Pasadena magistrate, in company with a gang of couraging toughs, was no joke for the former king of sports in San Francisco.

In the early days of Massachusetts a woman who was rated as a "common scold" was treated to a turn with the ducking stool. It is fortunate for Lawson, the "frenzied fiancee" nuisance, that he is not a woman and that he does not live in the good old Massachusetts days.

If one day's raid on "blind pigs" in Los Angeles yields enough assorted liquors "to stock a wholesale liquor store," what might be expected if all saloons were permanently closed? And it is hardly probable that the police got all the contraband wet goods in their raid last Sunday.

A wonderful boon, truly, that Easter gift of the czar to his subjects. The latter are now allowed to think as they please about religion, and they are not obliged to worship in Greek church style. It will take Russia a long time to qualify for a place in twentieth century enlightenment.

For dramatic realism an incident at a local theater is entitled to special notice. An actor, personating "a treacherous Chinese officer" did his dagger act so effectively that he cut a slit in the victim's back, barely missing the spinal cord. Los Angeles theaters generally give the audiences their money's worth.

The description of President Roosevelt's attire at the religious service in a schoolhouse last Sunday says "his jacket was sheep lined duck, his trousers of duck, tied about his ankles with strong cord." He must have been as picturesque a figure as was Brian O'Linn, who "had no breeches to wear, so he bought him a sheepskin to make him a pair."

Possibly there is a weird explanation of the mystery about the whereabouts of the Russian fleet. When it rounded the Cape of Good Hope the fleet may have fallen in with the "Flying Dutchman," whose habitat is in that neighborhood, according to sailor lore. Maybe it is now a phantom squadron that is mysteriously reported at times in the orient.

Ballooning in and about Los Angeles is not without its little drawbacks. An aeronaut who went up at the Chutes last Sunday came down astride some live electric wires, and a pair of sky adventurers at Playa del Rey dared not tackle an ascent because of high wind. The novelist's scheme for overcoming the attraction of gravitation would be helpful to balloonists, if it could be made to work.

CHICAGO'S REMINDER OF 1894

There is grave cause for apprehension that the strike in Chicago may lead up to the proportions of the one that paralyzed the city in 1894.

The latter affair was brought to an end finally by the drastic action of President Cleveland. On that occasion the strike which began at the Pullman car shops spread until it caused interruption of the United States mail service. Then the order came from Washington directing the military commandant at Fort Sheridan to take a hand in maintaining order. It was an iron hand, but the sight of it was sufficient for the purpose. The railways were under the aegis of the federal government, and the protection afforded them soon led to the abandonment of lawlessness, followed by an early ending of the labor contest.

In the present situation the government may be drawn into the contest again by reason of an interstate aspect of the case. The Employers' Teaming company was incorporated in West Virginia, and being thus technically an outside concern it is entitled to federal protection in its business in case the authorities of Chicago are unable to afford it.

It is possible, however, that this phase of the situation may have a favorable effect in the efforts of Mayor Dunne and other influential persons to find a satisfactory basis of adjustment. The strike leaders are using their utmost endeavors to avoid any action calculated to invite federal interference. They have appealed directly to the president, as reported, to permit no such action without first causing an investigation. An effort will be made, as stated, to induce the president to look into the matter personally when he stops over at Chicago, May 3, en route to Washington.

The situation looks extremely grave now, however, and Chicago will be fortunate if it escapes the experience of 1894.

NOT A FIGHTING ISSUE

A sentiment that should pervade all classes of Los Angeles citizens concerning the pending saloon issue was expressed by the president of the anti-saloon meeting held Sunday afternoon.

It was a business men's meeting, ostensibly, but there were present comparatively few of that class whose names are generally familiar. The president of the meeting was a notable exception to the rule. He is not only a leading business man and capitalist of this city, but a leader in all good works, including that of practical temperance reform.

In opening the meeting in question President Rindge said: "We ought to go into this contest with malice toward none, but with charity for all. . . . We must remember that our opponents are human beings like ourselves, men of hearts trained differently from ours—that we, perhaps, would be like them had we had their training and their views of life."

Entirely too much of the militant spirit has been exhibited already in the agitation of the saloon issue. We hear a great deal about "fighting" and "downing" one side or the other, as if the people of Los Angeles were arrayed in hostile battle lines. It is noticeable, however, that this spirit is manifested chiefly by certain professional reformers, who are non-residents and who seem to be actuated only by an inherent liking for agitation.

Now, the citizens of Los Angeles are giving very serious consideration to the movement aiming at the elimination of the saloons. As The Herald has said heretofore, all citizens have at heart the best interests of the community, and all are striving to make Los Angeles greater and better.

In regard to the liquor traffic, probably not one per cent of the people of this city will deny that it is an unmitigated evil.

Three-fourths of our electors, and probably a much larger proportion, would vote to abolish the saloons if they believed the proposition to be practicable.

But there is very wide difference of opinion regarding the feasibility of so radical a change, and it is merely that difference of opinion that is at issue now.

But why should there be any "fight" or any unpleasantness whatever over a proposition that involves mere difference of opinion among people who are all striving for the public weal? It is ridiculous to characterize such difference in terms of the prize ring, and it is harmful to the community to stir up bitterness between citizens who have different views on questions of public concern.

The saloon issue soon will be decided by the popular vote. Every voter should cast his ballot as his judgment tells him is for the best interests of the community. It is not an emotional or sentimental subject that now is engaging public attention. It is not a matter calling for agitation and excitement. On the contrary, it is of the highest importance to Los Angeles that the issue be thoughtfully considered by all voters, and that the ultimate verdict be in accordance with the deliberate judgment of the majority.

And that verdict will be accepted in good faith and in good spirit by every citizen who loves Los Angeles.

BOODLER BUNKERS' CONVICTION

Another notable triumph for California justice was recorded in the conviction of former Senator Bunkers for the crime of bribery in his official capacity.

The conviction is especially important because it foreshadows, presumably, the fate of the other three expelled senatorial boodlers. The criminal indictments were alike in the four cases and the other ones are set for early trial. If convictions result in the remaining cases the citizens of California will have cause for thanksgiving.

If the verdict in the Bunkers case stands against legal tactics in a motion for a new trial, the boodler statesman will be sentenced to a term in state prison. The law is mandatory in a case of this kind, imposing a penalty of imprisonment ranging from one to four years.

There could be nothing more effective as a deterrent of corrupt practices in the legislature than terms of imprisonment for all of the bribed senators. Down to the moment of the verdict announced in the Bunkers case not one of them seemed to take the criminal prosecution seriously. They believed, no doubt, that it would be an easy matter at least to secure a disagreement of the jury, with the ultimate failure of the prosecution.

Sacramento has cause to be proud of a jury that will stand for the right in a case of this character. A defendant who has been a shining political light is apt to have ways and means of influencing one or more jurors. For this reason there would have been no surprise if the Bunkers case had ended in a disagreement of the jury.

If the four legislative boodlers adorn the inside of prison walls, as they seem likely to do, a lesson will be given to legislators with itching palms that will long be remembered in California.

A special election in Los Angeles is a costly affair, as appears from the outlook for the test of the saloon issue. There are 108 election precincts, each of which will require the services of eight men on election day. And soon after the election to decide the saloon question a bond election will be necessary to provide additional funds for sewer construction.

It would be difficult to find a man in the United States better qualified than Carter H. Harrison, former mayor of Chicago, to express an intelligent opinion on the saloon question. He says: "I never have known prohibition to work successfully in any city except for the proprietors of blind pigs." High license and rigid police regulation he regards as the best means of settling the liquor problem.

The local directory company, which has just finished the gathering of data for the new directory, estimates the present population of the city at 188,923. That is considerably below the figure based on the enumeration of school children. The directory figures make the gain in the last year about 27,000, and at that rate the round figure of 200,000 will be reached, anyway, before "the last rose of summer is faded and gone."

Of course, there is no reason to doubt that President Roosevelt meant just what he said—that in no circumstances would he again be a presidential candidate. And yet it always looks suspicious when a man in public life is reported, as the president was last Sunday at the Colorado schoolhouse, of "shaking hands with every man, woman and child present." If he had kissed all the babies the act would surely have meant another go at the presidency.

A BIG CONTRACT FOR A SMALL BIRD



—Philadelphia North American.

TO INVESTIGATE PRINTING CHARGES

COUNCIL ACTS ON GENERAL OTIS' SUGGESTION

PUBLIC HEARING IS ORDERED

Allegations of the Sixth Ward Councilman That the City is Over-charged by the Times Will Be Probed

By order of the council certain overcharges, alleged to have been made by the Los Angeles Times in regard to the city printing contract, will be investigated two weeks from today in public session by a special committee appointed for the purpose.

A letter was received yesterday by the council from Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror company, dealing with the allegations which have been made from time to time both in Los Angeles newspapers and on the floor of the council.

In his communication it is stated that when the contract was made last June it was changed by some city official in such a manner that it no longer agreed with the specifications, and did not when it was executed.

The chief contention was said to be the size of type which is used. The communication stated that the Times had the right to use nonpareil if it chose, which runs twelve lines to the inch. Had this been done it is claimed the city printing to date for the current fiscal year would have amounted to about \$35,000 instead of \$29,000, as it has cost the city.

The communication further stated that it was impossible to set 5 1/2 point agate type fourteen lines to the inch, as the type would if it was this size run slightly under thirteen lines to the inch, and the specifications called for thirteen lines.

THE CITY PRINTING

Statement of Gen. Otis on Behalf of the Times-Mirror Company

Following is a copy of the letter submitted to the council by Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, in explanation of the contract entered into by and between the city and the Times-Mirror company. The subject has been so often referred

to in the newspapers that The Herald takes occasion to print Gen. Otis' letter in full:

OFFICE OF THE TIMES, Los Angeles, May 1, 1905. Hon. Theodore Summerland, President of the Council and Acting Mayor—Dear Sir: I deem it proper and opportune to address this letter to you, and through you to the official body over which you preside, in order to present pertinent facts bearing directly upon the matter of the city advertising, for which the Times-Mirror Company is the contracting publisher. My aim is to sweep away, if possible, the cobwebs from the atmosphere—to make clear that which has been rendered cloudy, by persistent misrepresentations on the part of disappointed journals and persons, running through the entire period of the contract thus far.

In what is said herein, the purpose has been to make it as non-technical as practicable, to avoid hair-splitting, and to present the facts simply, plainly, clearly and accurately.

(I.) The current contract for city advertising was entered into between the city and my company in June, 1904, and became effective on the 8th day of that month.

The specifications exacted by the Council, or by the City Clerk's office, called for the use in the public advertising of the sizes of advertising type known as nonpareil and agate—either the one or the other—either 6-point type (nonpareil) or 5 1/2-point type (agate). The first was by the stipulations of the specifications to be twelve lines to the inch; and the rate per inch finally agreed upon was 60 cents for each insertion.

The award was made, as you well remember, upon the basis of circulation, The Times having shown to the satisfaction of the Council that its bid was lower on the basis of each 1000 copies actually and regularly circulated than the offer of any rival newspaper bidding on the work.

As to the actual rate charged for this official advertising—60 cents per inch—we feel that no defense will or can be required from us after we have stated that this rate is over 10 per cent lower than our regular schedule rate for advertising by the month or year.

(II.) In typography an inch in depth of metal or print—that is to say, an inch down the column—is 72 "points." Nonpareil is everywhere known in the books, as well as in actual printing practice, as 6-point type; while agate is known as 5 1/2-point type, and nothing else, in measurement. Therefore, to fill one inch in depth of printed space precisely twelve lines of nonpareil are required; but to fill one inch with agate type a very small fraction over thirteen lines are required; in other words, thirteen lines of agate measure 7 1/2 "points," or the one hundred and forty-fourth part of an inch less than a full inch.

the last moment the contract was changed by the city—or at least by direction of the Assistant City Attorney—as to require fourteen lines of agate to the inch. I believe this subsequent raise in the figures to have been an error, or at least an inadvertence. Certainly it was a change made directly in the face of the specifications themselves, being wholly inconsistent with them, and therefore manifestly indefensible. I do not assail or impugn the motives of the officer responsible for the change, but I do not hesitate to say that the condition should not have been exacted, and that the execution of the contract was a mistake under the circumstances, in the form finally demanded.

(IV.) Fourteen lines of agate cannot be put into an inch in depth of type space. If that number of type lines were to be put into one inch, the type employed for the purpose would not and could not be agate, or 5 1/2-point type. It would be something else. It would be smaller than true agate; it would be what is called a "bastard" size. This assertion cannot be successfully controverted, and the point need, therefore, be further dwelt upon here.

(V.) The manner in which The Times has executed the official advertising contract is well known to your body. I assert here that the integrity of our course, as the contractors, cannot be justly assailed.

(VI.) In the outset, printed specimens of the style of composition were submitted by The Times to the City Clerk's office, passed upon officially, and officially approved in advance of beginning the work. The type used was and is true agate, set solid. There has been no avoidable expansion practiced by The Times for the purpose of increasing the cost. This office even offered to undertake the compression of the city advertising matter into still smaller space; and the method and style in vogue throughout the life of the contract is the method and style chosen and approved by the authorities for the typographical execution of the matter.

(VII.) We had the right, by the very terms of the contract, to use 6-point, or nonpareil, type (12 lines to the inch), instead of 5 1/2-point or agate type (a trifle less than 13 lines to the inch). Had the publishers availed themselves of this, their clear contractual right, the aggregate cost of the city advertising for the period from June 8, 1904, to April 30, 1905—about ten and two-thirds months—would have been increased by about 19 per cent, or not less than \$5500 in all, which would have made the aggregate cost thus far \$34,800.33, instead of \$29,350.33, which is the sum earned under the contract to date.

This material fact is now submitted to the members of the Council as bearing in a direct and convincing way upon the practical question as to how The Times has actually fulfilled its contract with the city.

(VIII.) Another fact worthy of consideration in this connection is this: During the term of our contract with the city, we have systematically and regularly published, free of charge, in a conspicuous place, daily, and in the form of reading matter, clear and explicit mention of every ordinance, notice or other city advertisement published, such mention being made on the day of the first insertion. This has been done of our own volition, for the early information of thousands of citizens interested in city business and in the proceedings of the Council. This matter has made in the aggregate more than 3500 lines of million or reading matter type up to date, and had it been charged for at our full commercial advertising rate for that class of matter, would have amounted to an aggregate of more than \$1900.

I do not exploit this fact here as ground for a claim of any sort against the city (for we have none on that account), but only to show members of the Council and all other city officials that The Times was determined not only to fulfill its contract to the letter, which it has done, but to do something more to show its good faith.

and reckless and desperate walking delegates of the Typographical union and their too willing mouthpieces of the opposition press and before your honorable but harassed body.

(X.) Speaking for myself and my business associates of The Times-Mirror Company, publishers of The Times, and contractors for the city advertising, I have to say that we are conscious of no wrong-doing in our relations with the Council and the city government in this matter; that our course in this connection has been governed by a strict regard for our obligations under the contract, and that we have no fear of any honest, intelligent, expert and impartial official investigation into our acts, first and last. But if we are to go on trial, which we are ready for, we have the right to be tried before a just, a fearless and an unbiased tribunal, one that will not be coerced by dishonest demagogic clamor, but on the contrary will be influenced in its decision only by the law, the contract and the facts, and by the actual merits of the case.

In the belief that yours is that sort of a body, I submit this statement of the case to its consideration.

I am, very respectfully,
H. G. OTIS,
President and general manager, The Times-Mirror Company.

Inclosure: Printed specimens, showing the difference in space occupied by nonpareil and agate, respectively:
FOR EXAMINATION AND COMPARISON.

Printed Specimen Showing the Contents of One Inch of Space Set in True Agate, or 5 1/2-point Type:

An Ordinance providing for the number of persons to be employed in the Park Department of the City of Los Angeles, and fixing their several compensations.

The Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows: Section 1. There shall be employed in the Park Department of the City of Los Angeles, beginning with the first day of May, 1905, 1 superintendent of parks at a salary of \$200 per month, including keep of one horse; 1 secretary of the board of park commissioners at a salary of \$125 per month; 1 foreman

Printed Specimen Showing the Same Matter Set in Nonpareil, or 6-point Type—the Increase in Depth Being Three-sixteenths of One Inch:

An Ordinance providing for the number of persons to be employed in the Park Department of the City of Los Angeles, and fixing their several compensations.

The Mayor and Council of the City of Los Angeles do ordain as follows: Section 1. That there shall be employed in the Park Department of the City of Los Angeles, beginning with the first day of May, 1905, 1 superintendent of parks at a salary of \$200 per month, including keep of one horse; 1 secretary of the board of park commissioners at a salary of \$125 per month; 1 foreman

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

Innes Festival of Music
The season ticket sale opens this morning at the Union Pacific ticket office for the eleven events which constitute the Los Angeles May Festival of Music opening at Temple auditorium Monday, May 15.

Labor Temple Benefit
The Casino, Broadway, Unique, Orpheum and Fischer's new theater each has volunteered talent for the big Labor Temple benefit to be held Saturday night at the Mason opera house. The Musicians' Mutual Protective association and the stage employes also have tendered their services, and from present indications the program will be one of the best ever presented in the city.

Richard B. Harrison, a reader of dialect verse, is among the volunteers for the benefit.

The box office of the Mason will open at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, when all advance tickets that have been sold will be exchanged for the regular coupon seat tickets. As hundreds of advance tickets have been disposed of, those who have purchased them are requested to make their exchange before Saturday night, in order to secure good seats.

Heinrich Concert Tonight
Tonight at Simpson auditorium Max and Julia Heinrich, the well-known vocalists and entertainers, will present their first recital program in this city, assisted by Miss Lydia Gross, the well-known lyric soprano.

Max Heinrich is considered the father of cycle songs in America and at the same time is one of the greatest musical comedians in the world. He has selected a series of numbers both laughable and entertaining. His clever work is already known in this city and his daughter Julia is also a great favorite with music lovers. In addition to the song recital Mr. Heinrich will present Tennyson's melodrama "Enoch Arden," for which Richard Strauss has composed beautiful music.

Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra
On Friday afternoon of this week the Los Angeles Symphony orchestra will give the eighth and last concert of the Symphony season at the Mason opera house. The soloist is Johann Haae-Zinck, the well-known Danish tenor, who has arranged to present two of the famous folk-lore songs of Denmark.

Young Orators to Compete
Prohibition Speakers Will Hold Contest at Whittier
The annual prohibition oratorical contest will take place at Whittier next Friday evening under the auspices of the Quaker college at that place. Orators from U. S. C., Pomona, Whittier and Occidental college will be heard. J. P. Hagerman will represent Occidental, Guy Dyar will speak for the University and Edwards will endeavor to bring the honors to Pomona. The winner of this event will represent Southern California at the Pacific coast contest held at Portland in September. The winning orator of this contest goes east to participate in the interstate prohibition oratorical contest.

May 2 in the World's History

- 373—Athanassius, patriarch of Alexandria, died. His parents were pagans, he became a Christian and distinguished himself by his learning and the zeal with which he opposed the Arian heresy.
- 1450—The duke of Suffolk, prime minister to Henry VI of England, beheaded in a boat at Calais. During his ministry England lost most of her possessions in France. Yet his murder was resented by the formidable rebellion of Jack Cade.
- 1487—Lambert Simnel, an impostor, crowned at Dublin by the title of Edward VI.
- 1568—Mary, queen of Scots, aided by the gallant George Douglas, escaped from the castle of Lochleven, where she was confined after the murder of Darnley.
- 1606—Fernand de Quirres discovered the New Hebrides islands.
- 1655—England took Jamaica.
- 1774—Permission was given the Society of Antiquarians to open the stone coffin of Edward I, and it was found that the body was in a perfect state of preservation and measured 6 feet and 2 inches. It had been placed in wax.
- 1808—The royal family of Spain sent prisoners to France. At the sight of this procedure there was a general insurrection of the inhabitants of Madrid, who attacked the French soldiers with knives, and a bloody contest took place, which was only quelled by scouring the streets with grape shot. The Spaniards finally desisted on seeing their resistance fruitless. It is estimated that 4000 French and 6000 Spaniards lost their lives.
- 1809—Battle of Amarantha in Portugal, in which the Portuguese were defeated by the French under Soult.
- 1829—The duke of Norfolk and seven other Roman Catholic peers took their seats in the house of lords.
- 1856—James Gates Percival, American poet and philosopher, died in Wisconsin, aged 60. He was a native of Connecticut, graduated at Yale college and studied medicine, but devoted himself to the cultivation of poetry and the pursuit of science. He assisted in preparing Webster's Dictionary for the press and superintended the publication of Malte Brun's geography.
- 1863—Battle of Chancellorsville.
- 1903—Emperor William of Germany received in Rome.
- 1904—Togo sunk twelve merchant steamers in the entrance to Port Arthur harbor, intending to bottle up the Russian fleet.