

AROUND THE TOWN

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The Herald will pay \$10 in cash to any one furnishing evidence that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing copies of The Herald from the premises of our patrons.

THE HERALD.

Pennsylvania Society Social

The Pennsylvania society will hold its regular meeting in Victoria hall, 125 1-2 South Spring street, Tuesday evening. A musical program has been arranged for the entertainment of the members. A picnic is being planned for Laurel canyon on Saturday, June 10.

Struck by Car

Roy Hegner, a cabinet maker, nineteen years of age, was struck by a car at Tracy and Main streets yesterday afternoon. The accident occurred as Hegner was attempting to cross the street and ran in front of the car. He was taken to the receiving hospital, where it was found that he had sustained no other injuries than a scalp wound and a cut in his right hand.

FOUND DEAD BODY IN PARK

Passersby Saw Body Lying on Grass for Hours

George Thompson, a teamster in the employ of the Henry Express company, was found dead in Central park yesterday afternoon.

The man was found lying on the grass, where he had been for many hours. Passersby, who had seen Thompson, supposed that he was sleeping, and it was not until a police officer became suspicious that all was not well that the discovery was made. The body was removed to Pierce Bros' morgue.

He was dressed in blue overalls, and his pockets contained cards and a letter addressed to a man named Foster, care of the Los Angeles Furniture company.

The inquest over the body will be held this afternoon.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Daniel J. Swenie, widow of the late D. J. Swenie, at one time fire chief of Chicago, and her niece, Miss Mae Santer, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday from Catalina island, where they have been spending the past month. They will leave Tuesday for their home in Chicago.

A. C. Boldemann, president of the Castle Rock Water company, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday from San Francisco and is registered at the Hollenbeck.

Col. W. D. Sanborn, Pacific coast agent of the Burlington road, is a guest at the Lankershim.

G. S. Holmes, formerly proprietor of the Angelus hotel, now of Salt Lake City, and who has been in Los Angeles for the past week, left yesterday for Las Vegas, Nev.

F. D. Black, president of the Seattle Hardware company, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday from Seattle and is registered at the Lankershim.

Mrs. C. H. Smith and her daughter, Miss Caroline Smith, prominent in the society of Denver, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday on a short tour of Southern California. They are guests at the Lankershim.

J. B. Belcher, owner of large mining properties in the Texas fields, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday and is registered at the Lankershim.

Dr. F. K. Ainsworth, formerly of Los Angeles but now of San Francisco, chief surgeon of the Southern Pacific, left Los Angeles yesterday in his private car for the north. Accompanying him as his guests were Mr. and Mrs. George A. Denham and Miss Stanley of New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Epes Randolph of Tucson, Ariz., arrived in Los Angeles yesterday and are guests at the Van Nuys.

D. P. Doak, president of the Pan-American line of steamships plying between New York and South American ports, who with Mrs. Doak has been in Los Angeles for the past week, left yesterday for San Francisco.

Thomas R. Brown of the Baker Hardware company of San Francisco is registered at the Van Nuys.

Mrs. Graham E. Babcock, accompanied by Miss Edwards of Coronado, is a guest at the Van Nuys.

L. J. Jansen, a prominent mining engineer of Kansas City, formerly of Los Angeles, with Mrs. Jansen, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Jansen return to Los Angeles after an absence of twelve years. They are staying at the Angelus.

H. L. Newman, president of the First National bank of El Paso, Tex., accompanied by his wife and daughter, is a late arrival in Los Angeles and is staying at the Angelus.

George C. Rankin, a prominent attorney of San Francisco, is in Los Angeles on business and is staying at the Van Nuys.

Mrs. John Metcalf, wife of Captain John Metcalf, supervising engineer of Lloyd's Register in San Francisco, accompanied by her little daughter, is a guest at the Hollenbeck.

If you want to see C. H. Hayden, Agent Illinois Central R. R. 258 S. Spring.

WINES OF OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS

Dr. Bowers Replies to Rabbi Edelman's Article on the Wines of the Hebrew and Greek Testaments

Written for The Herald by Stephen Bowers, Ph. D.

LOS ANGELES, May 12.—(Editor Herald): In reading Rabbi Edelman's article, recently published in The Herald, I cannot but feel a degree of surprise that one apparently so learned should so grievously err in his interpretation and application of the Old and New Testaments' scriptures relating to wine. He says Jesus made intoxicating wine on the occasion of the marriage feast at Cana and that he and his disciples drank four cups each



STEPHEN BOWERS

of intoxicating wine at the institution of what Christians call the Lord's Supper. This virtually brands them as drunkards, and they must have staggered from this sacred feast, for the rabbi admits that not all could drink that much wine and remain sober.

While Mr. Edelman's interpretation of the words and phrases relating to wine will not bear the light of critical exegesis, the tendency of his teaching, I regret to say, is not good. The drinker will find it an excuse for continuing to drink and every gin mill in the city will stand firmer than before. It is true that not a large number of Jews in this country are confirmed drunkards, to their credit be it said, but this is not true of others; and Paul, the Jew, writing to the Gentiles and to his own countrymen, said: "If meat (or drink) make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth." Such an example on the part of Jews and Christians, especially their moral teachers, would save many a man from a debauched life.

Words Translated by Wine

The word wine occurs in the English translation of the Old Testament about 200 times and in the New Testament about forty times. Associated terms, as "new," "sweet," etc., usually indicate the character of the wine spoken of. In the Hebrew Old Testament not less than ten distinct terms are translated by the word wine. The less important of these are ashishah, shamra, yaqoub, mimesak, soba, anab, shemarmim and asis. They are translated by a variety of words, as flagon, wine, mixed wine, drink, drunken, grape cluster, sweet wine, new wine, juice, press, dregs, lees, etc.

To these must be added three other words which indicate products of the grape. The first is debsh and occurs not less than fifty-four times in the Hebrew scriptures. It was supplanted as a beverage by tirosh in the time of Nehemiah. It is said by scholars to be the modern Arabic dibs, a sauce of stewed grapes. The term shekar as used in the Septuagint was a highly intoxicating wine. It occurs twenty-three times in the Old Testament; and the corresponding verb shakar nineteen times, and is rendered drunken. The Greek sikera occurs but once in the New Testament and refers to John the Baptist, who should drink "neither wine nor strong drink." Fermented wine caused drunkenness, hence it became "a strong drink," which was not true of unfermented wine.

The word chomets, meaning "to leaven," occurs five times in the Hebrew scriptures and the verb chomets eight times, and is literally rendered "leavened," etc. The noun chomets, found ten times, is rendered leavened bread. To us this is conclusive evidence that fermented wine, as well as fermented bread, was excluded from the Hebrew festivals.

Meaning of Tirosh

Mr. Edelman says that tirosh, shakar and other drinks were intoxicating. If he is correct in this, then the most learned and best informed Hebraists

that have ever lived have given these words a wrong interpretation. Tirosh is used thirty-eight times in the Old Testament scriptures, and the best Hebrew and Oriental Christian scholars tell us that tirosh is unfermented wine. Fuerst, the latest and considered the best archaeological lexicographer, renders it "unfermented wine." The representation on the walls in Egyptian tombs shows the method of drawing off the sweet, watery juice of the grape

from vats into oiled jars and covering it with a film of olive oil. This method has been revived in this country, and is used by importers of wines from Spain and Italy. Of the thirty-eight passages in which tirosh occurs there has been but one in which the meaning has been disputed, and that is in Hosea 9:11. It is the Greek translation by the word methusma, which the Latin Vulgate renders ebrietas. But Stephanus, a Roman Catholic scholar, corrects this in his Greek Thesaurus and says the rendering of this word by ebrietas is without example or authority.

Meaning of Yayin

We now come to the rabbi's keystone word, yayin, which he certainly misinterprets and misapplies. This Hebrew term occurs 141 times in the Old Testament, and he uses it as a specific word, "always meaning fermented (intoxicating) wine," when in fact it is a generic term and is used to cover all kinds of wine, which we will proceed to show. It is cognate with Greek oinos, Latin vinum.

Scholars inform us that the word is not found in any of the Hebrew or Semitic family—ancient Chaldee, Aramaean, modern Syriac or Arabic. That the term yayin includes tirosh is proved by Numbers 18:12, where Moses ordains that offerings for the Levites shall be in quality of cheleb tirosh or fresh, unfermented wine; and again in Numbers 28:14, where the quantity, not the quality of the drink, is made prominent, it is said it shall be half a hin of yayin. This example clearly shows that like its cognates oinos and vinum, yayin is not restricted to intoxicating wine.

In Numbers 28:14 the drink offering to God is the produce of the grape, and the yayin cannot be intoxicating wine. Not only does the construction forbid it, but common sense and reverence due to God forbids an oblation to him of that which dehumanizes his creatures, and has brought more misery and suffering into the world than anything else in the whole range of human thought. The yayin of Gen. 14:18 cannot be that of Gen. 9:21. One made Noah beastly drunk, the other was brought to Abraham with bread by the "priest of the Most High God" when he blessed him. The washing of garments in yayin, Gen. 49:3, is parallel to the use of chamets in Isa. 63:11. The association of yayin with fresh products of the field, as in I Chron. 9:29, 12:4, 27:27; II Chron. 2:15; Nehl. 13:15; Jer. 40:10, 12, etc., has always been regarded by both Hebrew and Christian scholars a fresh product of the grape. In Nehl. 5:18 is a reference to the store of "all sorts of yayin," which includes every variety of wine.

Referring to the days of Solomon an eminent scholar uses the following language: "The purity of the youthful affection pictured in Canticles, the poem of Solomon's true, early love, the country life pictures among vineyards, as well as laws of interpretation, have restrained in all ages the thought that intoxicating wine is referred to

Ask to see—Grandmother silks, black and colors, 85c to \$1.50.

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Buy only—"Moneybak" black taffetas, \$1.25 to \$2.00 a yard.

The Store That Is Now in the Limelight of Popular Favor in Los Angeles

Interesting trade times these—new goods arriving constantly—every day sees additional inducements in the way of lowered prices; getting stocks into ship-shape—every department reflects masterly buying. Come—if only to SEE the new things.

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Best of the Season

Special Price Inducements

The unusually sharp reductions on these silk items today puts a premium on early buying, and women who take thought for their raiment will know that the offerings are those in present fashion's fullest favor.

20-inch fancy colored silks, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 qualities, at 72 1-2c. Every one of the lot shows this season's best weaves, in all the preferred designs, for silk shirt waist suits. Louisines, taffetas and messalines are included—your choice at 72 1-2c.

At 50c; plain colored silks. Taffetas, Louisines, Peau de Cygnes, Poplins, satin Duchesse and Pongees, the favorites for gowns, drop skirts, linings and street suits. Some of these are worth \$1.50; none less than 85c, yet all go at 50c a yard.

\$1.25 Crepe de Chines at \$1. Soft, crepy, high luster silks in white, ivory and cream only, suitable for commencement gowns and evening costumes, now \$1 a yard.

The warmer weather brings a call for lighter weight underwear, and we are responding with such reduced prices on the most wanted weights as follows:

White ribbed lisle vests, crochet finish, 35c quality at 25c.

Light blue lisle vests, lace open work effect, having silk taped neck and bands; 25c instead of 35c.

Fancy striped mercerized cotton vests; lavender and white, blue and white, and pink and white; usual 25c values at 15c.

Ribbed vests of light weight white cotton at 15c each, or two for 25c.

White cotton ribbed drawers, trimmed with torchon lace, made with band or tape; 50c values at 35c.

Women's "Merode" brand union suits of white ribbed cotton; either low or high necks, short sleeves, long sleeves or sleeveless, and in knee or ankle length; special value at 50c.

Wash Materials

Unusually Strong Values

Summer comfort will be yours if you select from these discriminatingly chosen fabrics, and you'll also find the purchasing power of your money elastic during these days of special offerings. For example:

10 a yard represents the cost to you of regular 20c dimities, 30 inches wide, crisp and dainty, in a wide variety of styles, white and colored grounds, displaying choice designs.

15c buys 25c printed Batistes in either large or small figures, dots and floral effects on white grounds; 30 inches wide.

Genuine imported French Organdies, in the most recent charming printed designs on white grounds may be bought at 25c a yard, instead of 35c and 50c, their real worth.

36-inch (double fold) Danish cloth—a washable wool and cotton mixed fabric in such fast colors as cream, black, brown and navy—a durable and desirable material for women's suits and children's wear—25c yard.

We want you to know Haskell's Black Silk Peau de Cygne beautiful soft finish—21 to 24 inches wide; \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard.

Washable Robes

The person who conceived the idea of these robes must have had in mind their use at a season when every dressmaker is engaged for weeks ahead—they're so easily and quickly made.

White India Linon and Swiss embroidered robes; consisting of plain material, band, flounce and allover embroidery for trimming; practically complete—ready to be sewn together, washable, and remarkably low priced; \$10, \$12.50, \$15 \$17.50, and as high as \$35 each. Some new patterns just received.

New Garden Hats

We are showing what is decidedly popular in the East just now—and will be doubly so here—Garden Hats—being rims and hat crowns of white linen, embroidered. They sell at \$1.75 and higher. If you prefer to do your own embroidering, we've stamped designs of the same sort at 75c, \$1, and up, and have on exhibition a finished one to show the desired effect.



Cream Dress Goods

Greatly Reduced Prices

Fancy Cream Mohairs, drop stitch and Jacquard effects 38 inches wide, regularly 50c to 65c, at 35c a yard, today and tomorrow.

The approach of June with its numerous "school-end" affairs brings to mind with imperative force the need for suitable gowns. These fabrics will amply supply the necessity at a gratifyingly low price, too—85c a yard for your choice of 42 to 50-inch Mistrals, Nub Granites, Panama Suitings, French Voiles, London Twines, lace effect Panamas, Paris Crepes, Voiles—plain and fancy, silk and wool Batistes, and plain and dotted Etamines. Actual value of these goods are in some cases as high as \$1.50 a yard.

Furnishings

For Beach Cottages

Handsome new bedspreads and comfortable in summer weights and attractive styles, at prices made especially low as details prove:

Twelve-quarter hemmed Marseilles bedspreads in floral designs, excellent weight; eleven-quarter hemmed satin spreads showing floral designs, and eleven-quarter fringed satin spreads in floral patterns; regularly \$4, at \$2.85 each.

72x78-inch summer weight cotton comforts, cambric covered; both sides showing assorted delicate figures on white grounds—at specially low prices.

23x42-inch hemmed bleached Turkish towels; heavy double thread, regular 35c each, special at 25c.

Remnant lengths of cream and bleached table damasks—from 1 1-2 to 4 1-2 yards, marked 20 per cent to 25 per cent under their regular yardage prices.

Watch the papers for store news of more than passing importance. There'll be something doing every day this week. See tomorrow's ad.

In the mention of yayin seven times in the Songs of Solomon.

A Wide Contrast

The wide contrast between the Hebrew word in Isa. 28:1; 55:1; and 56:12, forever sweeps away our rabbi's bald statement that yayin "in all cases means fermented (intoxicating) wine." The first reference relates to the "drunkards of Ephraim," who are "overcome with wine." In the second, sinners are called to repentance and are exhorted to buy the wine of salvation "without money or price." The third refers to pleasure seekers and wine drinkers who are compared to "greedy dogs." The man who can make himself believe that the same meaning should be attached to the Hebrew word in each of these quotations must have an exceedingly fertile imagination. The failure of yayin in Jer. 48:33 is the failure of the harvest of grape clusters. "I have caused wine to fail from the vinepresses." The grapes failed because of the drought; hence, no wine from the vinepresses.

Wine in the New Testament

In the English version of the New Testament the word wine occurs forty-four times. Ten times it is associated with "new," twice with "good," three times with "oil," five times with "press," once with "fat," or "vat," twice in the compound word "wine-bibber" and once in "excess of wine." It is unassociated twenty-one times. The generic oinos is used in every instance in the New Testament with one exception. It covers every variety of wine, as do all its cognates. Eight times it is associated with neos, "new," twice with kalos, "good," once with tenos, "press," three times in compounds in oinopotes, "wine-bibber" and once in oinophlugia, "excess of wine."

Oinos covers every variety of wine, which can easily be shown by Roman writers from Cato to Pliny and from usage from classic Greek. This can also be proved by the Greek translation of the Old Testament which was used and quoted by Christ and his apostles, in which tirosh, as we have shown, has no intoxicating element, and is generally rendered oinos. Mark, who wrote for Romans familiar with their own fermented wines, called the beverage offered to Christ when nailed on the cross oinos, still called by the French vin-gar, sour wine. The alcohol develops into vinegar in the temporary process of fermentation. As before intimated, the unfermented

character of their wine was inscribed on the tomb walls of the Egyptians, with whose scenes in real life Moses was familiar when he wrote of the fresh grape cluster pressed into Pharaoh's cup, Gen. 40:11, 13. At the second observance of the Passover, at Mount Sinai, the people still had stores brought out of Egypt, and they did it with unleavened bread, and with the "unleavened" wine of Egypt if used at all. In the days of Samson, Samuel, Elijah, Jeremiah and Daniel, and of devout Jews after the coming of Christ, abstinence from intoxicating wine was required. This was the commandment: "He shall separate himself from wine and strong drink, and shall drink no vinegar of wine, or vinegar of strong drink, neither shall he drink any liquor of grapes." Num. 6:3. See also Judges 13:4, 7:14; I Sam. 1:11, 15; Jer. 35:1, 19; Dan. 1:8, 10; Luke 1:15; Acts 21:24-26.

The law as to the quality of wine offerings to be brought for the priest's use, and the public festivals, required that it be chabeb tirosh, which the English, like other versions, make the word chaleb an adjective, as does Fuerst in his lexicon. This word in modern Arabic means "fresh" as applied to milk, etc. "David, Solomon and the priests always condemned the use of intoxicating wine," says a noted Hebrew scholar, and commanded the simple "cup" of the country laborer, which was the fresh grape juice. "The reader has but to contrast the statements of the same inspired writers to see the truth demonstrated.

Compare Psa. 75:8; 33:5; 104:15; Prov. 20:1; 23:29-31; Cans. 5:1; 7:9; Dan. 1:5; 10:3; Neh. 2:1, 5; 18; 13:15. These contrasts are easily understood by one seeking after the truth. Solomon says: "It is not for kings to drink wine; nor for princes strong drink." And there is but one place in the Old Testament wherein it is even recommended as a medicine, and one in the new, and that was undoubtedly unfermented wine as we are prepared to show.

The Marriage at Cana

There is much more in the Old Testament that I would like to take up, but space forbids, and I hasten to consider briefly the converting of water into wine and the institution of the Lord's Supper. Perhaps there are few scriptures more grossly interpreted than Christ's first miracle. Nearly everyone who seeks an excuse for drinking intoxicants or for making drunkards, hastens to tell us that Christ made in-

toxicating wine on this occasion: This is a calumny equal to calling him a "wine-bibber," in Mat. 11:19, and Luke 7:34.

How can anyone conceive of the immaculate Son of God being behind the law of the Greek and Roman moralists in his use and teaching concerning intoxicating wine? To say that Christ created alcohol which is the poison produced by the corpse of the dead grape, it to say that he sanctioned that greatest curse that has ever befallen mankind. No other thing in this wide world has degraded and debauched humanity and brought such misery to our race as has alcohol. To say that Christ is the author of this great crime, or to say that he sanctioned it by precept or example, is abhorrent and unthinkable. The word used was kalon, the same as Christ applied (Mat. 7:16, 20) to fruit—fruit juices unexpressed, so fruit juices expressed is good only when fresh. In Mat. 9:17 and Mark 2:22, Jesus speaks of "new wine" preserved in "new bottles," which shows the existence and use of oiled skin bottles, which, as Origin says, preserved wine from ferment. The declaration of the governor of the feast "when men have well drunk" simply means, as Prof. Stewart says, satisfaction, not intoxication. It is from methu, sweet wine or must.

The Last Supper

It is equally inconceivable that Christ would have selected a wine for his supper that would have denied his chosen forerunner, John the Baptist, membership in his church, which would certainly have been the case had it been intoxicating wine. It should be remembered that the provision for the Lord's Supper is never referred to as wine, but as the "cup." This is also true of the Passover, which Christ calls the wine of this supper the "fruit of the vine," which is both figuratively and literally "new," and which was to be drunk in the coming kingdom. Early Christian writers make it very clear that the unfermented wine of the Passover was and is to be that of the communion. Matt. 26:27-29; Mark 14:23-25; Luke 22:17-20. Early writers say that special significance is emphasized by Christ's reference to himself as the "vine" (John 15:1), from which the juice "fruit of the vine" flows for man in cup and symbol. "He took the cup and gave thanks and said, Take this and divide it among yourselves." Perish the thought that in turning water into wine and in instituting a sacred feast to be observed in his memory "until he come again,"

Christ placed his seal of approval upon the greatest possible curse to those he came to redeem—that which has proved to be the greatest enemy of his church, of the home, of faltering humanity, of Christian propagandism, and of everything good that the world has ever seen.

POLICE TO CLOSE ALL "BLIND PIGS" IN CITY

Two More Arrests Made Yesterday and Capt. Auble Says Others Will Follow

According to Capt. Auble of the police department, unlicensed liquor dealers have but a few more days in which to carry on their unlawful business. Yesterday afternoon two alleged "blind pigs" fell into the clutches of the police and Auble asserted yesterday that it would only be a question of a short time before every "blind pig" in Los Angeles will be made to close.

M. Horne, proprietor of a drug store at Twenty-fourth and Hoover streets, was the first to be placed behind prison bars yesterday. Officers King and Close, both of whom have been detailed for some time on rooming houses and "blind pigs," made the arrest.

Close says he entered the drug store and asked the proprietor for a flask of whiskey. Horne did not demand a prescription, which is required by law, and a moment later King entered and placed the man under arrest. He was later released on \$100 cash bail.

M. J. Glezen, a clerk in the employ of Dr. Johnson, who is proprietor of the Angelus pharmacy, Third and Flower streets, was the next to suffer arrest.

For some months residents in the vicinity of the Angelus drug store have complained to the police department of alleged unlawful selling of liquor in that establishment.

The arrest of Glezen was made in the same way as that of Horne. He was also released on \$100 bail.

ENERGY

Is there anything so good that will go so far? Pure, clean and wholesome. It is all this and more—it is a perfect food. Don't forget ENERGY. 10 cents a package.

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