

LOS ANGELES HERALD

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THE HERALD IN SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND—Los Angeles and Southern California visitors to San Francisco and Oakland will find the Herald on sale at the news stands in the San Francisco ferry building and on the streets in Oakland by Wheatley and by Amos News Co.

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The camera doesn't lie.

"Me and Ruef"—Gillett.

How'd you like the picture?

Next is due a photograph of Langdon in a bunch of Hearst grafters.

Birds of a feather flock together. Gillett, Ruef, Parker, Porter, et al.

The Republicans have orders to boost Langdon. Gillett abandoned already?

President Roosevelt indorses no Republican who relies on the S. P. bosses and Abe Ruef.

A man is known by the company he keeps. Gillett, Boss Parker, Judge McKinley and Ruef.

Gillett's hand rests on Abe Ruef as on a pillar of support. That shows upon whom Gillett relies.

It seems that Mayor McAleer doesn't want any light on the subject. What has the mayor to conceal?

They who touch pitch are defiled. A candidate who relies on Parker and Ruef is contaminated.

You don't see any photographs of Bell in the midst of a group of S. P. bosses and Abe Ruef, do you?

Another man who shot a Los Angeles woman kindly takes his own life and saves the state a lot of expense doing it.

Snowstorms and blizzards in the middle west will start the army of tourists into winter quarters at Los Angeles.

The Hearst yellows howl against Murphy in New York as they do against the S. P. out here—then sell out to both for votes!

Instead of quarrelling over it, the library income should be increased in every way possible. The library needs all it can get.

"Support Gillett; if he won't go, support Langdon. Anything to beat Bell; we can't do a thing with Bell."—Edict of S. P. bosses.

Parker has his dirt out, and any Republican candidate who doesn't know to the boss gets a stick in the neck. Be good, Republicans.

Will the Republican-S. P. organs kindly print a photograph of Bell in the center of an S. P. group of bosses? No; "there ain't no such thing."

Thomas O. Toland's statement as to why the S. P. is in politics may be condensed into a very few words: "For what the S. P. can get out of it."

Maybe the president saw that photograph of Gillett in the midst of the S. P. bosses and Ruef, before he refused a word of cheer to the California Republicans.

Blizzards are raging throughout the middle west, and the easterners are in for a hard winter. They would better come to southern California and start at once.

A combine of all the packers, with half a billion dollars capital, is now proposed. But just so we don't have to eat refuse for tinned-meats—that is the chief concern.

And while the Republican-S. P. candidates for mayor are fighting it out among themselves Lee Gates, the non-partisan nominee, sees his chances improve every day.

The order of the S. P.-Republican machine to support Langdon if Gillett is unpopular shows that Hearst has sold out and turned Benedict Arnold in California just as he has in New York.

Notice the look of satisfaction on the face of Boss Parker, and remember that this photograph was taken BEFORE the Santa Cruz convention—thus showing how well it was all cut and dried.

An "Independence" league speaker was mobbed in Napa Saturday. Napa is Theodore A. Bell's home, and they are so used to his plan, honest sincerity there that they won't stand for any Hearst hypocrisy and demagoguery.

T. O. Toland told very plainly Saturday why the Southern Pacific wants Gillett for governor—for what there is in it for the S. P. He knows; he has fought the S. P. on the state equalization board for years. Now he proposes to fight it as lieutenant governor.

WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

Not since the marvelous experience of Saul of Tarsus, when en route to Damascus, has there been a change of heart more wonderful than the one revealed by Councilman Smith. "Uncle George" was not going up to Damascus, as was Saul, but he was coming down from San Francisco when he experienced the remarkable change. It should be stated, incidentally, that Walter Parker was in company with "Uncle George" in the journey from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

It is presumable, although no information on the point is given, that Uncle George, like Saul, saw a great light at some point on the journey. That is inferable from the suddenness of the change subsequently noted. The first symptom of the change appeared in the disclosure that Uncle George's ambition to become mayor of Los Angeles had been utterly and completely snuffed out. It was a strange disclosure, truly, to friends of the councilman who were familiar with the earnest chase he had been making after the mayoral rainbow.

The public explanation of Uncle George's transformation is scarcely less astonishing than the episode. He says, "My own private interests have assumed such proportions in the state of Nevada, practically demanding my personal attention, that I cannot in justice to myself think of continuing longer in the service of the city at this time." That is strange, because prior to his last visit to Nevada he not only could "think of continuing longer in the service of the city," but there was good reason to believe he was thinking of nothing else.

But nobody who understands the gearing of the local S. P. and Republican machine, and how it is manipulated by Walter Parker, doubts for a moment that the great light seen by Uncle George on his journey from San Francisco was the headlight of a political locomotive. And no person thus informed can fail to smile at the transparent excuse offered for Uncle George's sudden abandonment of his ambition to be mayor.

Not the lesson taught by Councilman Smith's experience be lost on the voters of this city. It was not because Uncle George's ardor for the mayoralty had cooled, nor because of his interests in Nevada, that he suddenly curbed his aspiration. It is as clear as sunlight to all who are familiar with Boss Parker's policy in the local Republican party that he is a more complete dictator in the party than is the czar in the affairs of Russia.

Another chaser of mayoral rainbow, Dr. Lindley, suited the purpose of Boss Parker better, as a prospective mayor, than Councilman Smith. Hence, on that memorable journey from San Francisco to Los Angeles the boss indicated to Uncle George that he must step down and out as an aspirant, and that he must go at once.

Such is the "true inwardness" of Councilman Smith's sudden recollection that his Nevada interests "demand his personal attention."

JUDICIAL SALARIES

The Los Angeles Bar association, at its annual banquet in this city Thursday night, unanimously declared in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment to adjust and equalize the judicial salaries in this state.

This is a question of considerable importance and should have the attention of every voter, because it is a measure of justice, economy, reasonableness and fairness.

In 1905 the legislature enacted a law purporting to fix the salaries of justices of the supreme court at \$8000 each, and of justices of the district courts of appeal at \$7000. The constitution, however, provides that the salaries of the justices shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they are elected. The consequence is that this statute cannot apply to any of the incumbents of the respective offices.

It does not go into practical operation, nor affect the salary of any of the justices, until next January, and even then it will apply only to those justices who have been elected for full terms at the next November election.

Justices Henshaw and Lorigan are the only justices of the supreme court whose terms expire with the present year. Their successors are to be elected in November and take office on the first Monday of next January, and will then receive the increased salary of \$8000 a year. The terms which Justices McFarland and Sloss are now serving do not expire until January, 1911, and those of Chief Justice Beatty and of Justices Angellotti and Shaw do not expire until January, 1915. During all of these terms these justices, or their successors, can receive no more than the salary of \$6000, as fixed by the law of 1872, while their two associates will be receiving the \$8000 salary provided by the act of 1905.

The terms of the nine justices of the district court of appeal begin anew in January next, and from that time forward these nine justices will be in receipt of the increased salary.

By the present constitutional provision the salaries of the district court justices are to be "the same" as those of the supreme court justices, and it is generally conceded that the provision of the act of 1905, giving them \$7000 only, is inoperative, and this may result in giving them also the \$8000 a year, the same as the supreme court justices.

If matters are left in this condition we shall have a curious and anomalous discrepancy in the compensation of justices. Chief Justice Beatty, Judges McFarland, Angellotti, Shaw and the justice elected to complete the unexpired term of the late Justice Van Dyke, now filled by Justice Sloss, will each be serving for a salary of \$6000, performing the same duties and an equal share of the work with their two newly elected associates, who will be paid \$8000. This will manifestly be

somewhat embarrassing as well as unreasonable and unjust.

In addition to this, the justices of the several district courts of appeal will have the increased salary of \$8000. The supreme court is the highest court of the state, and has jurisdiction throughout its borders and supervisory authority over the district courts of appeal. Yet those of the justices above named, some of whom at least by long and efficient service have achieved fame and eminence as jurists, are thus forced to the humiliating position of serving for less compensation than is given to the justices of the district courts, which are of lower grade and limited jurisdiction. Every one will at once recognize the propriety of the suggestion that Chief Justice Beatty should certainly receive as much salary as any of his colleagues or any justice of the district court of appeal.

The proposed constitutional amendment was designed to remedy this unreasonable discrimination. It provides a salary of \$8000 a year for the supreme court justices and \$7000 a year for district justices, to apply immediately to all the justices.

There is no other remedy. The salary of a justice cannot be changed by statute after he is elected. If the next legislature should repeal the law increasing the salary, that would not affect the newly elected full term justices of either court, and they would continue to receive the increase during the whole of such terms, while their associates would be compelled to accept the lower rate.

The amendment will accomplish the purpose by operating on the constitution itself, and it thus eliminates all uncertainty of construction and lack of uniformity arising from the statute taking effect at different times upon the respective justices.

The proposed amendment will not make the aggregate amount of salaries to be paid larger than it will be without the amendment, except in the trifling sum of \$1000 per year for the first four years, after which it will result in a saving amounting, after eight years, to \$8000 per annum.

HONOLULU CONNECTING LINK

The suggestion of a steamship line to ply between San Pedro and Honolulu, as presented by the promotion committee of the latter city, is entitled to careful consideration. Portland already has such a connection with the Hawaiian islands, and there seem to be good reasons why the more direct line embracing San Pedro would be preferable.

But the Honolulu proposition is properly a feature that should be embodied in a greater one. A steamship line plying between San Pedro and the oriental ports, touching at Honolulu, is a project that certainly will be realized when the harbor work at San Pedro is completed. That proposition has been thoroughly considered and its practicability is unquestionable.

The steamship lines operating between northern ports and the orient are adjuncts of the railway companies. The Southern Pacific company controls the service from the San Francisco terminus and the Great Northern company the service from Seattle. Senator Clark has substantially declared his purpose to project a steamship line to the orient from the San Pedro terminus when the harbor at that port is available.

Pending the establishment of a through steamship line to the orient, however, it might be feasible to operate at once a comparatively light draft service between San Pedro and Honolulu. It is not probable that the traffic between the two points would justify at present the use of large craft nor of a frequent schedule. The sugar product of the Hawaiian islands affords the chief element of freightage therefrom, and San Francisco is likely to retain the part that now comes to this coast.

It is quite true, as argued by the representative of Hawaiian interests, that a great volume of tourist travel would be attracted by a San Pedro and Honolulu steamship line. Among the tens of thousands of eastern tourists who annually come to Los Angeles a large number would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to make the Hawaiian visit a feature of their entourage. A voyage to the islands would also become a popular outing for many citizens of Los Angeles and of Southern California generally.

Mayor McAleer's consistency is something wonderful. He says that Los Angeles' down town lighting system, which he fought from first to last in every way possible, is "the most beautiful in the world." How can the S. P. Republican machine, which needs consistency so much, overlook this wonderful man?

The Herald yesterday presented a view of the real Santa Cruz convention—the dicker between Abe Ruef and the S. P. bosses for Gillett. The meeting the next day was merely to ratify the choice already made by the machine powers.

San Francisco has an alleged district attorney in W. H. Langdon, Hearst puppet candidate for Governor, but to rid itself of this rule, San Francisco has to call in outside aid. Wouldn't that be necessary, too, were Langdon elected governor?

In putting out a fire in her own home, Mrs. Willoughby Rodman has set a pace in exclusive and novel functions which other social leaders may find it rather difficult to follow.

The Salt Lake, in reaching Bullfrog, seems to have hopped into a good thing by taking a long jump forward. No croaker can deny this.

Los Angeles building permits for October will run close to \$2,000,000. How's that for a late fall record?

RUINS IN THE FAR EAST TELL STORIES OF INVENTION

First Lamp of Antiquity, Together with the First Brick, First Woven Cloth and the Home in Babylonia From the New York Evening Post.

As the excavator uncovers the ruins of long past civilizations, in ancient Egypt, and especially in Babylonia, the antiquities which he discovers, crude as they may seem, often tell a story of unusual interest. A shapely piece of clay, a minute fragment of earthen jar, a bit of polished stone, a sea shell, or some other apparently worthless object, if found at a certain depth and with certain surroundings, may reveal far more regarding primitive man and how he lived than the more beautiful antiquities which adorn the showcases of the great museums.

Bismya, the Babylonian ruin which the excavations for the University of Chicago have recently exposed and which represents the oldest city now known, revealed in its lowest strata material which has yielded an unusual abundance of light upon the origins of some most common things. As valuable as were the marble statues from the Bismya temple, the gold jewelry from the graves and the beautifully engraved and inlaid vases of alabaster and onyx, still more valuable for the study of primitive civilization were the little fragments of clay and stone to which most people would hardly give a passing glance.

While it was standing at the edge of a trench which was being dug through the residential portion of Bismya a workman, unthinking, with his pick a small clay object the size of a large orange. Carefully brushing the dirt from it he examined it, and, observing that it was so light that it must be hollow, he shook it at his ear. A faint sound came from within, and as the clay became free from the moisture of the ground the sound became louder, closely resembling that made by a baby's tin rattle. Indeed, the little clay object was the rattle of a Babylonian baby of the time of the first king of the city, the inscriptions found in the enclosing dirt. The rattle was made by placing a few pebbles in a small saucer-shaped dish, and before the clay was dried a similar dish was inverted upon it, and as the pebbles rolled about in the hollow spherical clay ball, with the pebbles inside, was formed.

The maker's mark upon our modern bricks is not a recent invention, for it has been employed from the time bricks were first made. In ancient times bricks were not manufactured by one person and sold to the general trade, but, as now in some parts of the modern orient, if a person wished to build, his first duty was to make and bake his bricks. It was then the king alone who aspired to structures of burned bricks, and, therefore, only the royal mark appeared. The first mark upon a brick of about the year 4500 B. C. was made by jabbing the end of the thumb into the soft clay; the thumb mark from the end of a round stick. Between 4500 and 3500 B. C. an interesting series of brick marks was developed. The first of the series was a line drawn lengthwise with the finger along the surface of the brick; the next generation drew the line diagonally, the third added another diagonal line which crossed the first. The other rulers continued the series with two, three, four and five lines. In 3500 B. C. Sargon, the king, who introduced square bricks, was among the first to stamp his name and titles upon them—a custom which has survived in one form or another until now.

We are told that the dress of the first human pair was made by fastening fig leaves together. The dress of the early Babylonian, as we learn from the statues and statuettes from the Bismya ruins, showed but little improvement upon it. The dress was a narrow band about the loins which, in time, grew wider until it extended from the waist to the knees. It is difficult to distinguish upon the crude clay and stone images the material employed in the dresses, yet it appears to have consisted of bands of leaves overlapping each other as shingles upon a roof, or of skin, or of strips of wool, lightly attached together.

Weaving by the Babylonians

It is not known just at what time the ancient first wore cloth. Probably the weaving of cotton and wool, or the fibers of plants, was suggested by the reed mats which were made at an early date. No woven goods from the earliest Babylonian times have survived, but that they existed we are certain. In the ruins of a house containing inscriptions dating from about 3500 B. C. we uncovered an earthen jar which had been securely sealed with mud. Breaking the mud covering away we found upon its under surface the distinct impression of the threads of a woven cloth. The cloth itself had entirely disappeared, but the impression showed that it had been placed over the mouth of the jar and then smeared over with mud.

To most people it is a mystery how the American Indians formed their arrow shafts and other implements from the hardest of stone. Still more remarkable was the work upon stone in the ancient Babylonian times. The chief weapon of war was the sling, with its balls of hard clay, yet stone arrow heads have been found. The most common of all stone implements was the flint saw, an exceedingly thin piece of stone, about half an inch in width and with notches upon both edges to serve as teeth. With the fragment of one I had no difficulty in sawing through

Fragments of Pottery

Down on the desert level, far below a large temple which was constructed about 4500 B. C., and beneath thirty feet of earlier ruins, we found a thick layer of clay pottery fragments of an antiquity so great that it is difficult to estimate their approximate age. Some of the pots from which the fragments came had been made by hand; others showed traces of a most primitive potter's wheel. The potter who, while forming a vessel, turned with one hand the flat board or stone upon which the clay was resting, as he shaped it with the other, invented the wheel. The earliest "thrown" vases were not exactly circular, for the board upon which the clay was formed did not then revolve evenly as about a central pivot. The first step in the development of the

Pi-Lines and Pick-Ups

Her Take-Off "Did she celebrate her birthday By taking a day off?" I asked about the pretty girl. Her "friend" began to scoff. "Fuh! Hardly that," she quick replied; "I don't mind telling you—She took not merely a day off, But also a year—or two!"

The first victim of the hunting season in the Maine woods was mistaken for a bear instead of a deer, but he is just as dead as if it had been the other way.

Thanksgiving day ought to be moved forward for some time before election; many more people would enjoy it.

"Should certain office holders have a life tenure?" asks the Chicago Post. Don't know; but certain other office holders should have a life sentence.

Palm—Why should the tan bark? Pepper—Why should the bark tan?

An unusually large chestnut crop is reported this year. Carry the glad news to the minstrel show men.

Pennsylvania is making as much fuss about its extravagant state capitol as though it were not used to being robbed.

She May Intend to Wear It

A wedding outfit that is being made in Atchison will include a skyblue silk wrapper. Now, what earthly use can the wife of a \$50 a month man have for a skyblue silk wrapper?—Atchison (Kas.) Globe.

The man who shot his image in the looking glass in the belief that it was a burglar should try to get acquainted with himself.

The Massachusetts legislature has made it a crime to steal a cat. A more popular act would have been the passage of a law making it a crime to keep one.

Oranges—What was the most interesting ruin you saw abroad? Lemon—My year's income.

Chicago's new theater, "devoted to the artistic," was opened by a George Ade sketch. No doubt George M. Cohan's artistic soul will be hurt at such a slight.

An Accomplished Teacher

Prof. Ezra R. Harper, the new school teacher, has a hole in his front teeth through which he can spit quite a distance.—Kelson (Wyo.) Gazette.

The Premier Diamond Mining company of Johannesburg has paid its annual dividend of 400 per cent. What we need is municipal ownership of diamonds.

Say, but wouldn't a race between Grover Cleveland and Bill Taft be the sprightly thing?

For a Rainy Day

"You should lay aside For a rainy day," Said the wise old man To the maiden gay.

"That's what I've done," Said the girl so fair; "For the time that's stormy I've had a care."

"You're wise and thoughtful," He made reply; "Just the sort of girl for One such as I."

"What have you gathered?" "On a hint from Maw, The sweetest silk stockings You ever saw!" —W. M. C.

WOMAN'S PRIDE IN HER HAIR

Women have great times with their hair. If they visit in a dry climate they are sure to say when they come home: "My hair acted lovely; it did not come out of curl at all." If they go where it is damp they say when they come home: "It was the worst place for hair; my hair was as straight as a string all the time." Once in three or four weeks they wash their hair and then they tell each other how they cannot do a thing with their hair, as it has just been washed. For a week or before it is washed they say it is a disgrace they do not wash their hair; that it is so sticky with curl that they cannot do it. The women are always telling each other they look horrid with their hair done low, or else they would not be seen with it done high. Their hair is either all coming out or else they cannot imagine what has happened, but it is coming in thick and "lovely." As they walk down the street the women are forever reaching for their back hair and caressing up short locks with hairpins, or feeling to see if their hair is coming down. When they get in front of a mirror the very first thing the woman look at is their hair and twitch it one way or the other. No matter what any woman has on her mind her hair takes first place.—Atchison Globe.

BEWARE OF SHODDY LEATHER

"It's a fierce age, this," sighed the shoemaker as he mended shoddy leather now. It's worse than shoddy wool.

"They buy up all the old boots and shoes and they throw them into a big machine and grind them into a coarse powder. Whif-er goes the machine, and in at one end fly the old shoes, while out at the other gushes a chocolate colored dust.

"This dust they mix with about 40 per cent of melted india rubber, and the mixture they press out, as thin as pie crust, under huge rollers applying a pressure of 10,000 pounds to the square foot.

"They color it afterward and put it on the market. It is used in cheap shoes. The men who hail and heel you for a quarter employ a lot of it. Shoddy leather—wonderful stuff.

"Wear? How does it wear? Why, man alive, nobody wants it to wear. The idea is to make you use it up as quick as possible and then come back again for more."

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BY JOE HANOVER

A GOOD SUBSTITUTE. The Bug—My! This is fine. It reminds me of Niagara.

JUST THE TICKING. Bug Barber—Isn't it lucky I bought that stick of candy for a cent when I opened the barber shop!

NO TIME TO LOSE. Bug—Key! Wait a minute, Mrs. Snail. Mrs. Snail—Can't stop, I'm going to town to do some Christmas shopping, and it's nearly October now!

HE CERTAINLY WAS MEAN. Bug Mosquito—Oh! Brother's—Just too mean for anything! Mother Mosquito—What's the matter? Bug Mosquito—Well, he's found a hole in the mosquito netting over the baby, and he won't tell me where it is.

HIGH PRAISE. First Mosquito—I'm going to the Swampshouse Hotel; fine house! Second Mosquito—Yes, indeed! I spent each night there, never had a better meal in my life.

TOO BAD. Mrs. Fly—Isn't it pity that such a fine mosquito netting is being taken in a level!

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