

ORANGE HOMES TO GLORIOUS END

BIG RALLY AT CHUTES IS THE WINDUP

Thousands Attend and Hear Democratic Leaders Show How Grasp of Southern Pacific Will Be Broken

(Continued from Page One.) front commissioners and most of the state patronage from that source.

Bell Challenges McKinley Then seeing Judge McKinley, who was chairman of the Santa Cruz convention, in the audience with friends, he made an open challenge then and there to the distinguished Republican.

BELL IS GIVEN WARM WELCOME UPON RETURN TO LOS ANGELES

Arriving direct from his most gratifying campaign in the north Theodore A. Bell was given an exceptionally warm welcome upon his arrival in Los Angeles yesterday morning to attend the great demonstration at Chutes Park.

Timothy Spellacy, chairman of the Democratic state central committee; Nathan Cole Jr., W. B. Murray, A. E. Cronewet and a number of other prominent Democrats were at the Arcade depot to greet Mr. Bell upon the arrival of the Owl train.

A cheer went up as the well known former of the Democratic standard bearer appeared, and Mr. Bell soon was surrounded by his friends.

Mr. Bell expressed himself as pleased to return to Los Angeles to attend the demonstration which had been planned. He said that his tour since his departure from Los Angeles had been most gratifying and it was confident of the success of the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Bell was conducted to an automobile in waiting, while others entered carriages, and headed at last by the distinguished guest was escorted through the streets to the Hollenbeck hotel.

At many places along the route from the depot to the hotel Mr. Bell was recognized and heartily cheered. In front of the hotel a large crowd of enthusiastic Democrats had congregated, and when Mr. Bell stepped from the automobile he was given three rousing cheers.

After an impromptu reception on the sidewalk and in the lobby of the hotel Mr. Bell retired to his room where he received newspaper men and other guests and others, after which he took a much-needed rest in order to be in condition for the night exercises.

BEN E. WARD WRITES OPEN LETTER DENYING CHARGES OF GRAFT

To My Friends and Neighbors, Lovers of Fair Play and Voters of Los Angeles County

You have received the past week a circular signed by Bradner W. Lee, in which, among other things, I am charged with being a "grafter," "black-

mailer," "liar," etc. I have deferred answering until all of his special brand of slush had been delivered. There will be more possibly—there is a postal card being addressed now. What its contents are I know not. They say "one scheme is now exposed and is in the hands of the district attorney," etc.

The moment I heard of this I went to the office of the district attorney and insisted upon the fullest investigation. This was made. The district attorney investigated and his reply is: "In the above investigation the only matter which would interest this (the district attorney's) office would be as to whether or not Mr. Ward had intimidated, either by statement or innuendo, that his official acts as county assessor would be influenced by the purchase of these documents." (There were ten firms in all whose names were submitted.) "All of the above firms were interrogated on this point and they all responded that Mr. Ward had not intimidated in any way that they would be favored in the matter of assessment if they purchased, or would be discriminated against if they did not purchase a list. From an examination of the assessment they do not appear to have been favored." He concludes:

"I therefore hold that there is no evidence of any criminal intent on the part of Mr. Ward, and so far as the district attorney's office is concerned the matter is terminated.

"J. D. FREDERICKS, "District Attorney."

In this connection they try to make it appear as a crime in the eye of the voter by saying (referring to my negotiations with Mr. Barker of the Pacific Purchasing company as follows): "Ward was at that time placing valuations upon property for the purpose of making up the assessment," etc. They refer to the date being March 14 as the date of negotiations; again, under same section (viz., No. 12): "By a hand's stroke Ward had it in his power to increase or reduce their taxes thousands of dollars." Now I have Mr. Barker's signed statement, which reads in part: "Early in January Mr. Ward called and I secured this list and used the same, paying for it in March, sixty days later." In this conclusion he says (this refers to the "hand's stroke," and the idea they wish to convey to you is that this is an actual fact, although our stock was lower than at any time previous, our assessment was increased over \$50,000.

"PACIFIC PURCHASING COMPANY, "By W. A. Barker, President."

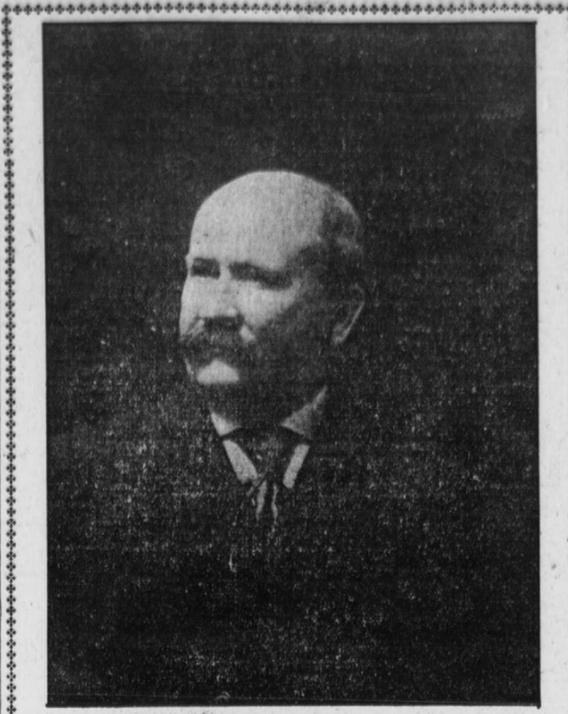
Do these two statements look much like "graft"? As to the above I beg to say that these lists were prepared outside of business hours at not one dollar's expense to the county. Every sheet of carbon paper, every ribbon used, every sheet of paper used was paid for by myself. This county was better off by \$37.50, being one-half month's wages of the typewriter that I saved to the county by paying her out of my own pocket. The list was made from the records of this county. They are absolutely open to the public at any time during business hours, and you are at liberty at any time to use of them. Why don't they charge me with the same because of having bought and sold real estate or a horse occasionally as well as other persons or real property? I submit the statements of the district attorney and Mr. Barker should answer this charge.

Again, under section 11, they charge me with using the name of sixteen persons that I was using time of men paid for by the "small home owner and wage earner." Even if this statement was in the slightest degree true the "small wage earner," etc. I venture, would gladly contribute his proportion of the amount in order to have me retained in the office.

DR. LAMB ISSUES SIGNED STATEMENT, GIVING PLATFORM

BY DR. W. A. LAMB

MADE TELLING SPEECH AT MONSTER RALLY AT CHUTES PARK



THOMAS O. TOLAND

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NON-PARTISANS ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS TO PRECINCT WORKERS

It is of the greatest importance that precinct workers should be on hand at the opening of the polls—at 6 a. m. A favorite device when fraud is attempted is to rush in many fraudulent votes at the opening, relying on the absence of workers for good government.

Examine original registration to see that the voter compares as to age, residence, etc., with the original registration blank. Compare the signature on the voting roster with that on the registration blank. Section 1204 of the political code requires voters to sign the roster, and that the signature on the roster must be compared with the signature on the registration blank in the presence and view of the by-standers.

Grounds for Challenging—That the person is not the one whose name appears on the register; that he has not resided within the state one year, the county 90 days and the precinct 30 days; that he has voted before.

Proceedings upon challenge—If the challenge is on the ground that the person is not the one whose name appears on the register, the inspector must tender the challenge: "You do swear (or affirm) that you are the person whose name is entered upon the great register?" If upon the ground that the person has voted before: "You do swear that you have not voted before, this day?" If the challenge be on the ground that the person has not resided within the state, county or precinct the required time, the question must be asked by the inspector: "Have you resided in this state for one year immediately preceding this election?" If the challenge is on the ground that he has not resided in the county for 90 days or the precinct for 30 days, the question shall be: "When did you last come into the county (or election precinct)? When you came into this county (or precinct) did you come for a temporary purpose, or for making it your home? Did you come into the county for the purpose of voting?" and such other questions as may be necessary to a determination of the challenge.

Challenges: how decided—Challenges on the ground that the person is not the one whose name is on the register or that the party has voted before are determined by his taking the oath. Challenges for non-residence are determined by the board upon hearing the evidence.

Rules governing place of residence—A man's residence is where his habitation is fixed, and that is where a man's family reside.

A list of all challenges and proceedings thereunder must be kept by the clerk of the board.

Arrange with your co-workers so that one of them is present during the entire counting of the vote. Let one man watch the officer who reads the ballots, and another one the clerk who publishes the returns. Remember you have a perfect right to be present and have a view of the proceedings.

Section 1252 of the political code says:

"The canvass of votes must be public, in the presence of by-standers."

Every election board has a copy of the election law. Consult it freely. Voting illegally, or attempting to do so, is a felony, and any person violating the law shall be liable upon the police to arrest the offender at once; no warrant is necessary. If a voter takes the oath and votes, and you are satisfied of the fraud, cause his arrest; the non-partisan organization will sustain your action.

Any elector of the county has a right within the polling place to examine the list and challenge voters, but he must have a balance of at least one hundred votes within one hundred feet of the polls.

The election board is liable to severe penalties for failing to perform any duty prescribed by law, and in case of a balance of at least one hundred votes of the election laws that requires legal or police aid, telephone to headquarters, 424 Merchants Trust building. Telephone Broadway 4630, Broadway 2667, Home Exchange 748; Home 5709.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ISSUES STATEMENT ON MARKING BALLOTS

After having received several hundred requests for enlightenment on the ballot to be used at the election next Tuesday, District Attorney Thomas O. Toland, representing the county, yesterday issued an exhaustive statement setting forth in detail the meaning of the ballot and the instructions to voters.

The ballot this year is one of the most complicated affairs in the political history of California and it will take a great deal of instructing on the part of the election officers to straighten out the voters who, for the first time in years past have had hard work in voting a simple ballot the way they had intended to.

The great number of candidates on the various tickets, the number of parties in the field and the fact that the names of many of the candidates appear on several tickets has caused a condition of confusion which, according to Toland, is the worst since the county was organized.

Following is the statement issued yesterday:

"Certain questions have arisen regarding the counting of the ballots at the general election to be held November 6, which are not answered expressly in the provisions of the law upon the subject, and there has been considerable inquiry upon these points. It seems proper for this office to express its opinion upon the matters for your guidance.

Voters' Intention Considered

"First—The first question presented is as to the effect of stamping crosses in two or more party voting circles. It is the opinion of this office that a marked is not to be rejected for that reason, but must be counted as far as the intention of the voter can be ascertained. The law says that a cross stamped in the circle of a party ticket shall be deemed a vote for every candidate named upon that ticket. It is our opinion, therefore, that a ballot containing crosses stamped in the circles of two or more party tickets is to be counted as if the voter had separately stamped a cross opposite the name of each candidate upon each of those two tickets. In many cases this rule will be applied to voters having marked more names than there are persons to be elected to the office, and therefore his ballot could not be counted for that office; but in some cases the voter has marked names upon two or more tickets for the same office, and in other cases there are no nominees upon one of the tickets for offices for which nominees appear on the other ticket. In the last two cases the ballot could be counted.

"To explain the matter more in detail, if a voter should stamp the Republican ticket and the Socialist ticket, his ballot would be counted as if he had stamped two or more tickets for the same office, and in other cases there are no nominees upon one of the tickets for offices for which nominees appear on the other ticket. In the last two cases the ballot could be counted.

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Advertisement for Lyon-McKinney-Smith Co. featuring 'The House of Quality' and 'Facts Tell the Story'. It lists 'THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' worth of furniture, carpets, and draperies available at the Temple Auditorium. The address is 652 So. Broadway, Los Angeles.

THE UNION LABOR TICKET APPEAR THE NAMES OF CERTAIN CANDIDATES, SEPARATED FROM THE TICKET ABOVE BY A HEAVY, BLACK LINE.

This method of printing the ballot is in accordance with law, and the names printed below the heavy, black line are not part of the tickets above the line. Therefore, a cross stamped in the circle of the Union Labor ticket, or of the non-partisan ticket must not be counted as a vote for the candidates whose names are printed below the ticket voted and separated therefrom by a heavy, black line.

"Fourth—In a number of cases the name of the same person appears upon the ballot more than once as a candidate for the same office. If a cross is placed after any such name in more than one of the places where it appears the ballot is not thereby invalidated, but it must be counted as one vote for the person so voted for.

"Fifth—The question has also been presented as to who are the election board within the meaning of section 1237 of the political code, which provides that the election board must try and determine challenges for certain causes. There are contradictory provisions upon this subject in sections 1142 and the provision which was last enacted in point of time must prevail.

This last provision is to the effect that the election board consists of the inspectors, judges and clerks. The clerks are therefore entitled to vote upon the matter of challenges."

JAMES HANLEY HAS WORDS OF PRAISE FOR A NON-PARTISAN

James Hanley, Democrat, and chief inspector of the board of public works, has made public the following signed statements, urging the election of E. D. Goode of Glendale, non-partisan nominee for the assembly from the Sixty-seventh district:

"Mr. Goode was road overseer of Los Angeles road district, which includes Glendale, Tropic, Burbank, Eagle Rock and Ivanhoe, during six years of his administration as county supervisor, and he proved himself a reliable, efficient, conscientious and progressive under all circumstances. During the dry seasons of four and five years ago when the farmers in that locality had very little to do, when some of them were giving their horses away because of insufficient feed, and when many formerly well-to-do people were in straightened circumstances, Mr. Goode came before the supervisors and stated that if it met with the approval of the board he would like to change the men who were running the county sprinkling wagons and divide the work among the most deserving ones, giving them each a month, which meant \$75.

The supervisors acknowledged this to be a good plan, and it was adopted and worked out most beneficially and satisfactorily to all except the few who imagined they had a pull. At that same time they were gravelling San Fernando road, working fifteen or twenty men and teams. Mr. Goode insisted that inasmuch as the road money was tax money the work should be so divided that each needy taxpayer could get a share of it while times were so hard, and so the crews were changed every three days, and all was done regardless of politics or pull. We had no complaint against Mr. Goode, except a few who seemed to think working for the county was a snap, and these few complained because they said he worked them like a contractor; but they very soon learned that to join that crew meant work or quit. His work was always eminently satisfactory to the supervisors.

"He is a kind, brotherly man and has done more than any one else for the upbuilding of the community in which he lives. His promoting the building of the Glendale electric line, under most adverse circumstances, and the organization of the Glendale Union High School are examples of his enterprise."

"He is a teetotaler as far as drink is concerned and has never indulged in the tobacco habit in any way. So his head is always right, his heart is right, he has no strings on him and can be relied on to give all a square deal, and if elected you can rest assured that he will be subject only to the will of the people of his district. No mistake can be made in sending him to the legislature."

JAMES HANLEY.

LEE C. GATES DENIES HE PREFERS M'ARTNEY TO GIFFEN AS SENATOR

For some time past H. S. G. McCarty, machine nominee for the senate from the Thirty-eighth district, has been exhibiting a letter of recommendation signed, among others, by Lee C. Gates, non-partisan nominee for mayor.

"That Mr. McCarty is sailing under false colors is shown by the following signed statement by Mr. Gates:

"Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 2, 1906. To the county non-partisan committee: Regarding the circular now in circulation indorsing the candidacy of Mr. McCarty for state senator signed, among others, by myself:

"I hereby state that this document was signed by me before I knew that Mr. McCarty's candidacy was to be promoted or that Mr. Giffen was to be his competitor and was not intended to be a recommendation of Mr. McCarty over the claims of Mr. Giffen. Yours most truly,

"LEE C. GATES."

In connection with this letter the following circular has been issued by Chairman S. C. Graham and Secretary Ed. North of the county non-partisan organization:

"In asking your support for Mr. G. M. Giffen for state senator in the Thirty-eighth senatorial district, we do so with the full conviction that no better man could be selected for this high office."

"Mr. Giffen has been a resident of the Fourth ward of Los Angeles for

the past thirteen years and has by his unswerving advocacy of right established an enviable reputation for fair play. Fearless and energetic, his course on the city board of education where he served two years, and his outspoken opposition to all wrong acts in public affairs, as well as private dealings, has established his fitness for the office of state senator.

"Mr. Giffen is capable in every way to attend to the duties that will devolve upon him in the senate and the non-partisan committee recommends him to the voters and respectfully requests your personal influence and efforts to secure his election.

"We feel that we were extremely fortunate in securing a man of such high character and qualifications as George M. Giffen for the office of state senator, and we are satisfied that a large majority of the best citizens in this district will concur with us in this opinion."

STATEMENTS IN REPUBLICAN LETTER EMPHATICALLY DENIED

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2.—[Editor Herald:] I wish to deny the statement of the central Republican committee, sent to the voters of this county. They print my name in same as deputy assessor of Ben Ward, which I wish to deny as an absolute falsehood, and I have good and sufficient reason to believe the whole thing is a lie and calculated to deceive the honest voter.

I do this in the interest of the people of this county. My record is known here for twenty-five years in business and I have known Ben Ward to be an honest and fearless and efficient assessor and hope he will be elected in the interest of right and justice to the people. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MOFFATT, 815 Ramona avenue.

Mary had a little lamb, Its fleas were white as snow, And Mary made a fortune on A Wonder Insect Show.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Cures Grip and COLDS

The display lines "77" for Grip and "77" for Colds are familiar to every newspaper reader; and that's everybody—the story underneath changes every time—watch it for hints on the treatment of Colds and Grip, tells how to avoid taking Cold, how to check a Cold in the beginning, how to break up a stubborn Cold that hangs on, tells how to keep well—see also Dr. Humphreys' Manual—it's sent for the asking.

At druglists, 25 cents or mailed. "Humphreys' Home Medical Co., cor. William and John streets, New York.

When in doubt what Piano

To buy, call and see the Strich & Zeidler, H. P. Nelson, F. W. Kringel and Cambridge pianos, and the Regal player piano.

F. W. Kringel 845 South Spring St.