

LOS ANGELES HERALD

BY THE HERALD COMPANY FRANK G. FINLAYSON, President ROBT. M. YOST, Editorial Manager S. H. LAVERY, Business Manager

OLDEST MORNING PAPER IN LOS ANGELES

Founded Oct. 2, 1873 Thirty-fourth year. Chamber of Commerce Building.

TELEPHONES—Sunset Press 11. Home The Herald.

The only Democratic newspaper in Southern California receiving the full Associated Press reports.

NEWS SERVICE—Member of the Associated Press, receiving its full report, averaging 25,000 words a day.

EASTERN AGENT—J. F. McKinney, 707 Pottery building, New York; 211 Boyce building, Chicago.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION WITH SUNDAY MAGAZINE: Daily, by carrier, per month, \$1.65

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

Population of Los Angeles, 251,364

A gigglers' club has been formed in Ocean Park. It is to laugh.

Mrs. Thaw went back on the stand, and the yellows were happy.

Also, we might have a little street paving done this fine weather.

Fire bonds? Of course—after Owens river bonds are voted. Not before.

Harriman has to explain, and Abe Ruef is to be tried. Has the big clinch failed?

Missouri's legislature has smallpox; ours has Southern Pacificitis. Which is worse?

Evelyn Nesbit has now to divide the witness stand and the limelight with Harriman.

Senator DePew is to make a speech in the upper house of congress. All Joe Miller jokes are barred.

An anxious world now awaits Mr. Harriman's explanation of how he does it. Then we can all try it.

San Francisco votes "Salome" very tame. It is, after the joints that Abe Ruef and his gang operate.

What a disaster if Mrs. Thaw should cease to testify before all the yellows' pictures of her were printed.

Cut loose from the northern part of the state? Of course; what does the north do for us save bunco us?

With rain in sight it behoves Los Angeles again to ask: Have the streets been paved during this dry spell?

San Francisco has a flying machine to carry fifteen persons. There is plenty of hot air in San Francisco to inflate it, too.

And still the Southern Pacific awaits with interest the result of its efforts to make Los Angeles abandon San Pedro. Don't!

It will be interesting if Harriman really does "explain." Then perhaps some of the rest of us can learn how it is done.

It is to be hoped that that comet will not side swipe the earth till the Thaw case is over and Harriman has told how he does us.

A New York girl gave a fish party to celebrate her birthday. Lots of men went as lobsters, and didn't have to make up at all.

Besold, the wife murderer, becomes state charge for life. Sometimes a hanging missed is considerable of a public misfortune.

San Pedro needs Los Angeles and Los Angeles needs San Pedro. Vote to consolidate, and let the Southern Pacific prevent it if it can.

Missouri's legislature has quit because of smallpox. Will some kind friend introduce the disease to the aggregation in Sacramento?

So long as the cholos settle their feuds among themselves it isn't so bad. It is when they get to shooting up others that trouble really begins.

Cuba humbly asks the United States to permit cockfighting. If that will ease the Cuban mind and stop revolutionary gossip by all means allow it.

What's become of that anti-tipping law in the state legislature? Were the members afraid it would cut off hand-outs to them from the Southern Pacific?

As between smallpox and its legislature, Missouri would undoubtedly prefer the former if the legislative body in any way resembles that of the Southern Pacific in Sacramento.

"Salome" is being performed in San Francisco, and for the life of them the San Franciscans can't see anything bad about it, compared to their French chaps and crib houses.

Nothing will gratify the Southern Pacific more than to have Los Angeles abandon its plan to consolidate with San Pedro. And whatever the Southern Pacific likes is a detriment to this city. Remember that when you vote.

Even should the courts overthrow the San Pedro-Los Angeles election it would be some satisfaction to know that both titles want to consolidate, and it might have an influence in the days to come, when the state has a California, not a southern Pacific legislature.

WORSE THAN DISGRACEFUL

In the face of certain facts herein noted it requires a good deal of courage and some gall to herald Los Angeles as the most progressive city in the United States.

Progress in particular lines only does not make a substantial basis for a claim to head the procession of American cities. A conspicuous lacking in any respect mars the whole exhibit, like an ink dab on a handsome specimen of penmanship.

The ink dab is an appropriate simile in considering the defect in this city's claim to first place in the march of progress. In a general sense Los Angeles looks as pretty as a prize specimen of chirography, although the specimen is horribly daubed and disfigured—by mud.

But the cause officially assigned for the smear on the fair face of Los Angeles is even more discreditably than the smear itself. Here it is, bottled down to a few words: The city has thirty-four miles of paved streets. Applications for the paving of thirty-two miles more are pigeon-holed in the city engineer's office.

Bear in mind the fact, in considering this situation, that not a dollar of expense to the city is involved in any of the hundreds of pigeon-holed applications for street improvements. All the cost for such work is levied upon the owners of contiguous property. And yet the property owners have been clamoring, in some cases two years or more, for the work they are eager to pay for.

Where rests the blame for this astonishing situation? Directly in the city engineer's department; indirectly and responsibly in the failure of the municipal government to furnish the city engineer with adequate assistance.

As a consequence of this condition, consider the prospect as forecast officially: "To catch up with the street paving already ordered, at the rate of last year's work, will take six years, without allowing for new work."

No wonder that the patience of citizens living on unpaved streets is entirely exhausted. They are not only annoyed and inconvenienced by the wretched condition of the streets, as evidenced this winter, but the value of their property falls to appreciate in ratio with values on improved thoroughfares. And this, too, when they are yearning for a chance to pay all expenses, even at present exceptionally high figures.

The situation thus outlined in Los Angeles is not fittingly characterized merely as disgraceful. It is infamous. No reasonable excuse or apology can be offered for it. Strangers who are acquainted with the city only through its general reputation could hardly believe that such conditions exist.

These conditions, of course, were inherited by the administration which came into power at the beginning of the year. For the sake of the city's reputation for progress and to preserve a decent show of consistency in claiming first place for it in the urban procession, it is to be hoped that no time will be lost by the new administration in correcting the glaring errors of its predecessor.

A PLEASING SPECTACLE

It is pleasing to turn from such debasing features as prize fighting in Los Angeles life and contemplate instead such an inspiring example of the other side of the life picture as is shown in the splendid response to the appeal of the Young Women's Christian association. The contributions already made toward the new building for the association, approximating \$100,000, and following so closely after the still greater sum given for a like purpose to the Y. M. C. A., probably is without parallel in the history of any city of similar size.

This generous outpouring of funds in the cause of Christian charity is the more notable because it is the offering of all classes of the community, without regard to sectarian proclivities. A very large proportion of the contributions came from persons who are not affiliated with any religious denomination. But all citizens of Los Angeles recognize the incalculable value of the service rendered by those institutions in the great work of public betterment.

The undertaking of the women's association, to raise \$150,000 for their building fund within the brief period of four weeks, was typical of the pluck and determination that characterize the women of this city. The task looked as difficult as some of the achievements whereby Hercules became famous, but it was begun without apparent misgiving and has been prosecuted unflinchingly to the point where the successful end seems to be in sight.

The two fine Christian association buildings thus assured will be conspicuous tokens of the preponderant Christian sentiment, in its broad sense, prevailing in Los Angeles. Those buildings, like the scores of church edifices that dot the city, will be substantial proofs of the noble character of the community generally, and they will be mute protests against the debasing influences that blot the city's fair name.

With all due respect to both sides, The Herald begs to commend both to the ardent, not to say bilious, temperance crank, and to the saloonist, a certain farce now playing in this city, and it earnestly advises them both to see it—and to learn the lesson it plainly tells. Both sides need the simple instruction.

If the water glass on a Texas train tastes suspiciously these days do not wonder. Drinking from a bottle is forbidden by law.

If that comet does strike the earth—well Harriman let it? That's the instant question.

DIVISION OF CALIFORNIA

If the question of dividing the state hinged solely on a sufficiency of grievances in the southern part, the act of bisection could not come too soon. That it will come ultimately there is hardly a doubt. Many arguments are available in support of such distinction as we see in the Carolinas and Dakotas.

It is not a new proposition, by any means, that now appears in favor of state division. The idea has been broached and discussed at several periods during the greater development of the south-n section. About ten years ago, for instance, the division movement was so aggressive that Los Angeles was dubbed the "capital city."

But while the southern part of the state has sufficient grievance now to warrant a demand for separation, the question of expediency requires careful consideration. In the first place, would separation obviate the chief grievance, namely, the outrageous discrimination by the legislature against the interests of Southern California?

Now, it is conceded on all sides that this legislative antagonism emanates from the same politico-railway combination that largely dominates the city and county of Los Angeles. The same influences, and in part the same individuals, bossed the state "organization" convention at Santa Cruz last fall and the county convention at Venice. And the same general dominance is in evidence everywhere in the state.

What ground is there for belief that a Southern California legislature would be held less tightly in the grip of that powerful combination than is the present group of legislative looters at Sacramento? The demand for separation at this time is based chiefly on the success of the combination in stifling legislation necessary for the Los Angeles harbor project. But would it not be even easier for that combination to achieve its purpose with Southern California legislature, at the capitol right here in Los Angeles?

The time will come—it must come—when the iron grip of the combine on the political throat of California will be loosened. That grip is intolerable, unbearable, and the tension of public patience will eventually snap. When that time comes, bringing with it the bright prospect of decent politics in city, county and state affairs, the plan for the division of California will be ripe.

But it is a serious question, at the present time, whether the erection of Southern California into a separate state would not make the political situation worse instead of better. It would cost a very large sum of money to establish and maintain a separate state government, and in present conditions the combine would be ringmaster of the circus.

It is now up to Governor Gillett to veto certain bills or stand convicted of breaking his promise. And they are not bills favoring the Southern Pacific, either, so he can veto them without trembling.

THE SOLEMN TRUTH!

From the Sacramento Union (Rep.)

A delegation of Los Angeles has paid Sacramento a visit and returned to their celestial terrestrial home to report that they "found the legislature of California dominated absolutely by the Southern Pacific railroad and shamefully taking orders from one of that corporation's drudges." What a remarkable discovery! What great southern city was it, by the way, that stood in with the Southern Pacific Railroad company and took orders from this same political drudge at the Santa Cruz convention, as well as before and after? If Los Angeles is given the worst of it by the alleged Southern Pacific legislature, it will get no more than is coming to it by rights.

United States, to be the most powerful on the seas, may make Japan less chesty.

And the streets are in no better condition for a shower than before.

"THE PROBLEMS OF THE PEOPLE"

William Jennings Bryan and Senator Beveridge appear in a printed debate today on the subject of state's rights. The first in a series on the problems of the people, which has been arranged between them. It is understood that in speaking for the Republican party in these debates Senator Beveridge acts as the mouthpiece of the administration. All the important issues between the two parties will be discussed, and Mr. Bryan is expected to outline his party's platform considerably in advance of the usual date. In the first debate, which is published today in the Reader Magazine, Mr. Bryan goes into a careful statement of the differing theories held by statesmen of the constitutional period and follows this with a discussion of issues of the day, in which these paragraphs are prominent:

"If the time has come for obliterating state lines and consolidating all authority, legislative, judicial and executive, at Washington, it can be done by constitutional amendment whenever three-fourths of the states are willing to ratify such an amendment. But is there any demand for a surrender by the states of the powers reserved to them? On the contrary, every reason which existed 118 years ago exists now, and those reasons are even stronger than they formerly were, because of the increase in the area and population of the nation.

"The demand for the enlargement of the powers of the federal government comes from two sources, viz., from those who believe with Hamilton in the theory of centralization, and from those who have been led by the state's rights doctrine to obstruct the interests of the last is most influential, because the members of this class impart to their method the strength supplied by the object aimed at. An abstract theory seldom provokes discussion, but embodied in a concrete issue, it is not likely that a majority of congress will hully reach the object, for it is not likely that a majority of congress can be brought to favor any enlargement of the power of commercial corporations.

"A systematic absorption of power by the federal government would not only cause discontent and weaken the attachment of the people for the government, but would breed indifference to public affairs—fore-runner of despotism. "The exercise by the federal government of restraining power is not so objectionable as the exercise of creative power. "In the exercise of restraining power care should be taken to preserve to the states the exercise of concurrent authority, so that the state government, as well as the national government, can stand guard over the rights of citizens. "No assault upon the authority of contraction of the sphere of the state is necessary for the overthrow of monopolies. Federal remedies should supplement state remedies; they should not be substituted for state remedies."

In his article Senator Beveridge refers to the recent contests waged by advocates of state's rights against certain federal legislation; the Louisiana state lottery; the sending of obscene literature through the mails, the most bill, etc., etc., and defines the position of the Republican party on future measures as follows:

"When an evil or benefit is so widespread that it affects so much of the country as to be called national, the nation's power should be equal to end that evil or secure that benefit to the American people. "When an evil or benefit is so widespread and affects none of the American people except that part of them who live in the state where the evil exists or the benefit can be applied, and nowhere else, the state should end that evil or secure that benefit. "The storm raised by the beef trust scandal caused the passage of the pure food bill; and state's rights, though sorely wounded, made little outcry because it would have been most unpopular. You will observe that state's rights is a very politic creature and seldom becomes excited for 'liberty' except when some financial interest is endangered by the assertion of nationality. State's rights is not often heard of, unless financial interests are threatened; and not even then if the people happen to be sufficiently aroused against evils that nationality will end. "An example immediately at hand: Child slavery exists in the mining regions and in the silk mills of Pennsylvania, the cotton factories of the south, the glass works of New Jersey and West Virginia, and, indeed, at numerous points throughout the whole republic. Scores of thousands of little children, from 5 to 14 year of age, are compelled to work from ten to twelve hours a day to their physical, mental and moral ruin and the degeneracy of the race. . . . And now, behind the mask of state's rights, the interests profiting by child labor are frantic against the proposed law prohibiting interstate commerce in the products of child labor—this, too, although state's rights is not technically touched by the bill. The states cannot stop it. "Powerful interests which exploit the people and the nation's resources can more easily handle a smaller portion of the American people for their purposes than they can handle the entire eighty millions of the people for their purposes. And if their rights are stopped in one state—one small subdivision of the American people—they always have forty-five other chances. "The extent to which the American people are divided (into states) precisely measures the extent to which their power to end abuses is diminished. It is all summed up in the republic's motto, 'United we stand, divided we fall.' "This does not mean destruction of the states in their natural spheres of action. And their natural spheres of action are described by the phrase 'local government.' "All this [the growth in population woven into a unit by railroad, telegraph and telephone] creates new problems which the old theory of state's rights never contemplated, and new necessities on the part of the people which state's rights cannot supply. But the people's problems must be solved, the people's necessities supplied. Each day makes it clearer that only the nation can do this. That is why the nation is doing it. If the states could do that work better, nothing could prevent them from doing it. It is because the nation is the only force equal to the daily developing needs of the people that nationality is developing, and for no other reason. In all of this there is no harm, but only the welfare of the people; for it is merely the people themselves acting in common for their common good."

It is announced that Mr. Bryan will answer these arguments of Senator Beveridge's in the April number of the Reader, and that the senator will reply to Mr. Bryan's remarks quoted above.

MILLIONAIRE AND MOTOR CAR

There was a man who saved and saved And got a little cash, And rode among the bulls and bears On Wall street cut a dash. By buying here with foresight wise, And shrewdly selling there, He woke one morning bright to find Himself a millionaire. He bought a costly motor car His wealth to celebrate, The merry tooting of its horn Re-echoed along and wide, "Oh, this is life," he gayly cried, "Oh, this is something like." As day in the big machine, He whizzed along the pike. But what with tires exploding fast And fumes in every town, Repairs and gasoline, his gold Like snowflakes tumbled down. And now upon a trolley car Each day he rides to work, And draws his modest ten per week. Once more an humble clerk. —Minna Irving in The Bohemian.

Right to the Point

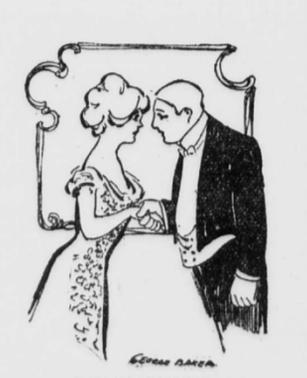
BY GEO. O. BAKER



A CALL DOWN. Miss Askitt—What is your business? Mr. Talkat—My pursuit is the realization of the highest ideals of the human intellect. Miss Askitt—How many laps are you behind?



SURE REMEDY. Mr. Lover—Ah! dearest, my heart is burning with love for you. Miss Clever—Is it? Wait a minute, and I'll get you a little soda. Grandma says that's the only thing for heartburn.



THE MIGHTY ONE. Tom—Shall I ask your father for your hand? Edith—Gracious! No. Tom—Then your mother? Edith—No; ask the cook.



TO BE SURE. She—Miss Antique is very much up-to-date. She has a horseless carriage. He—And a birthdayless age.



HE WENT! Mr. Staylaight—You're a sensible girl. Miss Weirigh, and whatever you say goes! Miss Weirigh—Oh! Mr. Staylaight!



Penelope—I am afraid you let your laziness control you, Jack. Jack—Well, my laziness is constitutional. Penelope—What of that? Jack—Why, I believe in a constitutional government.



RUGS

Of Unquestioned Excellence and Price-concessions That Are Worth While:

9x12-ft. "Royal," "Hartford" and "Bigelow" Wilton rugs of the quality universally sold at \$40, here in a limited number of patterns at \$27.50; mostly rich, dark colorings in oriental and allover designs.

27x54-inch Wilton rugs of best grade, heavily fringed, in medallion and allover designs, \$4.00; worth \$5.00.

27x54-inch Wilton rugs of extra heavy grade, with all-over or medallion designs in green, red or dark blue, \$2.50 each; readily worth \$4.

27x54-inch Nubia Wilton rugs in rich, dark colorings—especially desirable for hotels and beach cottages—specially priced at \$1.25.

New shipment of 9x12-ft. Bigelow Wilton rugs in uncommonly attractive designs at \$35. Same thing in size 8 1-4x10 1-2 feet at \$32.50.

Distinctively New Suits for Boys

Neatest and most novel suits for 3 to 6-year-old boys evolved this season just reached us—exceedingly fine all-wool cassimeres, cut in Buster Brown style, with Peter Pan collars and white serge shields. Light spring weights, lined with Alpaca. Some trimmed with gun metal buttons. Some have white kid belts, others braid trimmed cloth belts. Eighty-five and ten dollars.

J.W. Robinson Company BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE 235-237-239 SOUTH BROADWAY

Dean Says. Come early. Our annual ladies' hand bag sale begins today and lasts all week. Every hand bag in the store will be reduced one-half the regular price. The assortment is complete and includes all our new spring numbers. Our stock is second to none. OFF DRUG CO. 214 South Spring

Shoes and Oxfords for \$2.50. Too many shoes in our store. Too many new ones coming. We must make room. Shradler's, 402 Broadway. Bring this ad and get a box of polish free. \$1.95

PI LINES AND PICK UPS

GROWTH OF A MITE. It's only a drop in the bucket. The mite I am able to give; But sometimes a song is sufficient To help us to dream and to live. —Baltimore Sun. We acknowledge that dreaming is easy, We always can do it. O Bard; But we've found that a diet of dreamings Gets punk and uncomfortably hard. —Milwaukee Sentinel. With only a drop in the bucket. When clear to the top it was wet, And nobody near it but you, What kind of a dream do you get? —New York Telegram. With only a drop in the bucket. And all of the rest of it bare, If you have absorbed to that limit, Your dreaming is largely hot air! A man in Philadelphia whose wife was killed by a ferocious dog declined to destroy the animal on the ground that it was worth \$50. Which tends to throw some light on the market value of wives in the Quaker City. President Castro's death has been reported so often that he has had a good chance to see how little it affects the universe. Sir Alfred Jones says that Swettenham was the right man in the right place. Sir Alfred Jones has made a topographical mistake. Word comes from Maine that the cold there is so severe that men's beards are breaking off and cow's tails get frozen into the water troughs and have to be chopped off. After this there is no more to be said by the hard winter story tellers. CAN'T A MAN CHANGE HIS MIND? Last night Sam Baker, after emptying his bottle, decided to take a trip to Europe. This morning he was around trying to borrow a chew of tobacco. —Kelton (Wyo.) Gazette. A Milwaukee baker stands accused of warming his feet on his hot bread before passing it out to the trade. Hereafter Milwaukee people should patronize only bakers who are never troubled with cold feet. Some have been born great, others have achieved greatness, while an even dozen have been forced to serve on the Thaw Jury. And now here comes a Japanese paper called the "Jiji" with a learned opinion on the Frisco affair, Hully Jiji! An imitator of Caruso has been arrested in the lion house of the New York zoo. Some of these days that zoo will undoubtedly have to be shut down as a menace to public morals. FOOLISH Poppy—You married me for my money! Pepper—Then I am not the fool you thought I was, eh? Senator Rayner threatens to reopen the Sampson-Schley controversy, and Alfred Austin is reported to be writing a poem on the Jamaican earthquake. This is likely to be a year of unprecedented horrors. WARPED WISDOM You can't get much filthy lucre if you keep clean hands. Most testimony in the unwritten law cases is also unprintable. You must have polish to shine in society. Time will tell—but the gossips beat time to it. It's a wise son who knows he knows less than his dad. Consistency is a jewel—but you can't pawn it. A man must be mighty poor not to want to beat his taxes. The man content with his lot usually has one on a choice corner. Better fall out than be fired. The man who makes bad breaks is soon broke. Some men outlive their usefulness; some are born without any. If there were more fun in virtue, there'd be lots more virtue. The wolf at the door often follows the stork at the window. The pen is mightier than the sword—and much safer to fight with. —W. H. G.