THE CITY

Strangers are invited to visit the exhibits of California products at the Chamber of Commerce building, on Broadway, between First and Second streets, where free information will be given on all subjects pertaining to this section.

The Herald will pay $10 in cash to anyone 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.

Confesses to Forgery

Frank L. Blandon pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery before Judge Wilbur yesterday. He will be sentenced June 3.

Pleads Guilty to Burglary

Frank Meiner pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary before Judge Wilbur in the superior court yesterday. He will be sentenced Saturday.

Negro Admits Burglary

Charles Haynes, a negro, was arraigned before Judge Wilbur in the superior court yesterday charged with burglary. He pleaded guilty and will be sentenced Saturday.

Death of Mrs. Joseph Gross

Mrs. Joseph Gross, wife of a well known member of the Sunset Telephone staff, died yesterday at the family home, 317 East Jefferson street. Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

Funeral of Mrs. Brown

The funeral of Mrs. Bessie A. Brown, wife of Andrew M. Brown, assistant cashier of the American National bank, was held yesterday afternoon from the chapel of Peck & Chase. Mrs. Brown died last Sunday in Phoenix. Interment was made in Rosedale cemetery.

Addresses Federation

"Alleged Infidelity of Great Men" was the topic of Rev. John L. Brandt yesterday noon before the weekly luncheon of the Federation club. Rev. Mr. Brandt, who is a well known evangelist of St. Louis, spoke in an interesting manner. Rev. A. C. Smither presided.

FIGHT HOSPITAL IN COMMISSION

WESTLAKE PARK OWNERS GIVE AND TAKE

Legal Questions Over Permit Granted Are Referred by the Health Board for Consideration

Lacking an opinion from the city's legal department the health board yesterday took no action on the complaint of residents in the Westlake park district against the Wellborn hospital at Alvarado and Orange streets, opposite the park.

Attorney Orra Monette and Dr. O. C. Wellborn were in attendance at yesterday's hearing, as were several property owners, both sides making statements.

J. B. Mallard said the two principal reasons why over 125 property owners had signed the protests was that patients would use the park as a lounging place, thereby driving people away from a park for which the whole city was contributing maintenance costs. The other was that its presence depreciated property.

Asked by Attorney Monette if he would sell his property cheaper than before the hospital was established Mr. Mallard said promptly that he would. He also mentioned that other owners had cut their prices.

"The frontage is fifty feet," said Mr. Mallard, "which as any one knows is too small to allow space for a hospital without disturbing neighbors.

"If one such place is started here there will be others, and no public park will be safe."

Attorney Monette said that if lounging in the park was the principal objection, that could be met and had been met. He denied that patients loitered outside the premises, saying it was a surgical hospital from which all who entered went home as rapidly as possible. It was not a sanitarium or temporary place.

He pointed out that a garage was in the same block and this he regarded as more of a nuisance than a hospital.

"I lived next door to a hospital in Toledo," said the speaker, "and I did not find it an objectionable place."

Mayor A. C. Harper and Commissioners C. B. Dickson, J. H. Seymour and William D. Newell decided to refer the legal questions to the city attorney, as the permit had already been granted before the commissioners realized the issues involved.

Commissioner Newell recalled the fact yesterday that when the vote was taken he asked Secretary Hugh M. Love if any protests had been filed and none had come forward then to object.

RICH CHINESE MERCHANT TO FIGHT FOR HIS SON

Los Angeles Banker Goes on Bond. Claim Is Made Boy Arrested in Santa Ana Was Born in Monterey

Chin Gong, father of Chin Chung, one of the seven Chinese arrested at Santa Ana last week in an automobile, is doing everything to defend his boy, and has gotten A. C. Way of the First National bank and E. E. Leech, also of Los Angeles, as securities for the $2500 bail for the boy.

The father, who is a wealthy merchant of the Los Angeles Chinatown, claims his son was born at Monterey, and hence has a right to remain in the United States.

The other Chinese will be given an examination before United States Commissioner William Van Dyke at the federal court tomorrow. They seem to be of a different class from Chin Chung, and offer no reasonable proof of their right to remain in America.

TOOL COMPANY BUYS CORNER AND WILL ERECT SHOPS

The Union Tool company has purchased from Mary M. Nellis, A. H. Keefover, Edward Double and John P. Lee the southeast corner of Mateo street and Palmetto street, being 140 feet on Palmetto street and 168 feet on Mateo street, for the consideration of $22,700. The purchasers will improve this property with a warehouse and machine shop. The sale was made through the agency of J. W. Rice.

Court of Appeals Moved

The court of appeals has moved from the Bullard block on Spring street to the new International Banking building at the corner of Temple and Spring, opposite the new postoffice building. The offices will be open for business at the new location today.

ACID IN ONE ROOM, BODY IN ANOTHER

SAY COUPLE HAD MANY QUARRELS

WITNESSES TELL OF FREQUENT ALTERCATIONS

ACID NOT IN ROOM WHERE THE WOMAN WAS SLAIN

Attorney Rogers of Counsel for Defense Fails to Prove Gun Was Placed in the Bed by Policemen

(Continued from Page One)

kitchen behind the stove and that you picked it up and put it on the stove?" In this question he referred to the cup afterward found to contain sulphuric acid.

"I did," replied the witness.

"But Carey said that he found that cup, without any handle on it, on top of the kitchen stove before you got to the house. Do you know how it got from the top of the stove to the floor?"

"I do not."

"How many cartridges were gone from the box of cartridges you found in the bureau?"

"I don't know. Some were gone. I didn't count them."

"You said that McComas said something about shooting Mrs. Noyes. What did he say?"

"He said: 'I shot the poor kid. I shot once over her to scare her and she ran right into my second shot.'"

Rogers and Fleming Clash

At this stage, the proceedings were rudely interrupted by a row started by Attorney Rogers and harking back to his troubles in San Francisco. He attempted to ask the witness a question and Deputy District Attorney Fleming tried to formulate an objection.

"Oh, don't try to imitate Heney," growled Rogers, before Fleming had finished.

The prosecuting officer looked up in surprise and stammered out, "I don't understand to whom you refer."

"To Francis J. Heney," said Rogers deliberately. An angry red surged into Fleming's face, when suddenly Rogers bowed and said:

"I know the comparison is odious. I will apologize to Mr. Fleming and to the court."

Peace once more restored, Miss Lillie Vance of 1645 Ingraham street, directly across Little street from the flat in which Mrs. Noyes was killed, took the stand and told the first story of previous trouble between Mrs. Noyes and the man who, later on, snuffed out her life.

Miss Vance was a self-possessed witness and evidently made a strong impression on the jury. For the first time since the trial began, one of the jurors asked questions of the witness. As the witness told of a former row and of hearing Mrs. Noyes scream, it was evident from the appearance of McComas that the shots had struck home. He made no comments, but he moved his hands nervously and his tanned face reddened perceptibly.

"Where were you living February 28?" Miss Vance was asked by Deputy District Attorney Fleming.

"At home," was the quiet answer.

"Do you recall hearing of an alleged murder at 671 Little street on February 28?"

"Yes, sir."

"That night was your attention attracted to a noise or disturbance at the home of Mrs. Noyes?"

"Yes. I cannot tell the time definitely. It must have been shortly after 11 o'clock. I heard three shots. It seemed as though the shots were fired as fast as they could be. Our home is just across Little street from the place."

"On that day did you see McComas, this defendant?"

"I do not know."

"Did you know Charlotte L. Noyes in her lifetime?"

"Yes."

"Had you seen trouble before that day between the two?"

McComas Nervous

"I had heard something. I didn't see it," responded the witness quietly. And here it was that the flush deepened on the face of the defendant and his hands grew nervous.

"Did you see anyone at the Noyes' home at that other time?" asked Fleming.

"Yes. It was some time before Christmas, one evening. I cannot give the date. I saw the defendant. He came to the door. It was before Christmas last year."

"What did you see the defendant do?"

"He came to the door to admit some one. Before that, I saw him come to the window looking out on the porch of Mrs. Noyes' flat. I think it was the defendant. Then I saw a woman—I think it was Mrs. Noyes—start toward the window, and I saw him pull her back. She screamed and then I heard her say over and over again: 'I can't do it. I can't do it.' Then a man was admitted later on. I judged he was a physician. I heard the defendant here at the telephone and I could hear part of what he said as he gave directions to someone at the other end of the line how to get to the house."

"Had you seen Mrs. Noyes before that day?"

"I had. And I saw her the day afterward at the window. She had been in the habit of coming to the window and calling down to the vegetable men. The next day after I heard the scream she didn't open the window as usual, but hid behind the curtain as though she didn't want anyone to see her face."

"And how did she dress when she did go on the street after that?"

Wore Black Veil

"She wore a heavy black veil."

Attorney Paul Schenck conducted the cross-examination. He tried at first to show that the trouble between McComas and the woman he killed was trivial, but in this he failed.

"That may have been a scuffle in fun, may it not?" asked Attorney Schenck.

"I think not, from the sound of the woman's voice," responded the witness firmly.

"Her voice sounded as if she was angry?"

"No. It sounded to me as though she was very much frightened."

"What is it fixes these details on your mind after all these months?" asked the attorney for the defense.

"I had heard disturbances there before, but this one was very unusual," was the response. "We do not have happenings of that kind in our neighborhood often."

"As a matter of fact," said the attorney, growing harsh and cold, "you were devoting a good deal of your time to watching your neighbors. Isn't that a fact?"

"I was not. I was very much worried at that time."

"You said you saw some one come to the house later who was admitted by this defendant," continued Schenck with hardly a pause. "Don't you know that it was Dr. John B. Cook, and that he came there to sew up this defendant's head where it had been cut open by a bottle in the hands of the deceased woman?"

"No. I didn't know that," was the response.

"Didn't you see this defendant leave the house with his head bandaged up?"

"No, I did not," and she was allowed to leave the stand.

Before she could take her departure juror No. 8 asked how far it was from her window to the window in the Noyes flat. She didn't know, and Attorney Fleming promised to have the distance measured.

Then juror No. 2 wanted to know whether she saw McComas at Mrs. Noyes' window, through a glass or through a screen at her own home.

"The window was open, but there was a screen there,' said Miss Vance. "I think that the window in Mrs. Noyes' home was open, too." After this answer she was excused.

Detective Testifies

Detective J. R. Ritch was the next witness cliaed to the stand. He told the story of his arrival, on the patrol wagon, at the flat and of his finding Wyatt there and the body of the dead woman on the floor. He also said that McComas came out and talked with him.

"I asked who killed the lady," he said. "Wyatt says to me: 'This is the man,' pointing to the defendant. Then I asked McComas why he shot the lady, and he said he done it because she threw acid in his face. Then I asked him where the bottle of acid was, and he said he had thrown it away. I asked him then, after I had examined the woman, who had put the roll of carpet under the dead woman's head. He said he did."

"What did you find in the flat?" asked Fleming.

Ritch replied he had found a box of cartridges on the bureau. He found next day that there were forty-four cartridges in the box and five more in a dish. He told of the acid stains in the kitchen and on the foot of the bed in the bedroom. He also found acid on the curtains in the bedroom, on the floor of the bathroom and bedroom, on the floor of the southwest bedroom, on the floor of the hallway and on the receiver of the telephone.

"On the floor near the door between the bedroom and the living room—how much acid did you find there?" asked Fleming. It was close to this door that the head of the dead woman lay.

"Only a few drops, as though they had dripped from something," replied the witness.

Saw Two Cups

When the question of the two cups was brought up Ritch said that he saw two. One was lying face down on the floor of the living room, with no acid stains about it. The other, with a brown liquid in it, was on the stove in the kitchen. He said the woman's gun was found about twelve inches from the foot of the woman's bed, fully loaded, under the coverlet and spread. No shots had been fired from it, apparently.

"Were there bullet holes found?"

"Yes; there was one through the door leading out on to the porch. It was almost straight through the door. There was another mark on the window frame and a hole in the wall near the telephone. I took a .38 caliber bullet, like the ones that fitted McComas' gun, and fitted it into the hole. It fitted exactly."

When Attorney Rogers began the cross examination he was merciless in his questioning. He endeavored to show that there were vital discrepancies between his evidence at the coroner's inquest and that in the courtroom yesterday. He read the transcript of the coroner's inquest testimony where Ritch had declared that he had had no conversation at all with McComas. Ritch explained this by saying that he didn't understand the word "conversation" as asked him then to mean mere question and answer.

After this hot bout between attorney and witness Rogers started in on the theme that ran through much of the afternoon. It was the question of why, when he and Schenck were in the house with Deputy District Attorney Fleming, Detective Captain Paul Flammer and Detectives Ritch and Roberds, the gun said to have belonged to Mrs. Noyes was found under the bedclothes in her bedroom when he (Rogers) and his associate (Schenck) were not in the room, and why they were not told of the find.

"Do you remember, when we were all in the middle bedroom," asked Rogers, "that I stepped out into the living room and sat down at the table to examine some figures on a piece of paper?"

"Yes," answered the witness.

"You also remember that Mr. Schenck was absent for a moment?" The witness admitted that it might have been possible.

"Do you remember," said Rogers tensely, pointing his finger at the witness, "do you remember that when Schenck and I were in the living room the door between the living room and the bedroom was closed and that then it was—just at that moment—the revolver was said to have been found?"

"I don't remember," said the witness.

"Why was it that the revolver was found only when Mr. Schenck and Mr. Rogers were out of the room?"

Here Prosecuting Attorney Fleming made a startling interruption.

Didn't Intend to Tell Him

"We will stipulate," he said, "that we didn't tell you and that we didn't intend to tell you."

"Never mind," growled Rogers. "We'll put you on the stand later on and cross examine you."

"I was told not to tell you," said Ritch, after a pause. "I was told to take the gun back after you had gone and not to tell you."

"You had known that Mr. Schenck and myself were demanding that gun; that we knew it was there somewhere and asked you repeatedly why you didn't dig it up? Didn't you?"

"I did," said the witness. "Capt. Flammer found it between the coverlet and the quilt on the bed. I was told not to tell you, and I didn't."

Woman Heard Disturbance

Following Ritch as a witness came Mrs. C. S. Burr, who occupied the flat at 669 Little street, directly under that of Mrs. Noyes, the night that the woman met her death. She told a short and apparently straight story. She seemed to be in a hurry to say what was required of her and to get away from the courtroom as soon as possible. After stating where her residence was on the night of February 28 and had been asked if she heard a noise or disturbance she said:

"I did. I was very tired that night. I went to bed about 10:45 o'clock and must have been in my first sleep. About 11:50, as nearly as I could judge, I was awakened by hearing someone telephoning upstairs. It was a man's voice. I heard the words: '671 Little street! 671 Little street! I am dying! Oh, this is terrible!' It was a man talking.

"Then I heard this man go back to the rear of the house and return. Then I heard him hurry downstairs and go out. I lay awake for about two hours. Later on I heard the sound of a number of people upstairs."

H. C. Burr, jr., the husband of the foregoing witness, had another word to say about the trouble between McComas and Mrs. Noyes. He said that he had seen McComas around the place so often that he supposed he was the husband of Mrs. Noyes.

"Did you ever hear any disagreement between this defendant and Mrs. Noyes?" was asked of the witness by Mr. Fleming.

"I did," replied the witness, after he had identified McComas. "It was in the latter part of January, about 10 o'clock one night. First I heard a sound like a chair being shoved suddenly and then I heard a noise like a body falling down stairs. I opened my outside door, which is next to that leading to Mrs. Noyes' apartments. The defendant was at the door, and apparently hanging around his neck was the woman. She seemed to be pleading with him. They went away and then returned again. They had a conversation in the stairway in low tones, and then I heard him tell her to 'Go to hell.' He went away a second time, but again returned, and this time went upstairs. That is all I know."

"Apparently this man didn't want to be retained, and the woman was trying to retain him. Wasn't that the way it appeared to you?" asked Rogers.

McComas Wanted to Leave

"Apparently he didn't want to stay," said the witness, and he was excused.

When Captain of Detectives Flammer took the stand he had another bundle of light to shed on the relations between McComas and Mrs. Noyes.

"A month or two before the tragedy," said Flammer, "McComas came to me with a letter of introduction, signed either by Mayor Harper or his secretary. The letter said that any favors extended to the bearer would be appreciated. I had a talk with McComas. He said that he had been intimate with a woman and that he had had difficulties with her on several occasions. He said she had a bad temper and that he wanted to quit her, and he told me that he wanted an officer to go with him so that he could obtain his personal effects.

"He told me that the woman was quarrelsome, and that she had a revolver, but that he had fixed it so that she couldn't use it. Later on, that same afternoon, I met McComas and he said I needn't send an officer with him, as he had fixed things up and everything was all right."

"Did you visit the place February 28 and find any weapon?"

"I did. I turned up the covers and found the weapon. It was loaded. I think it was a .32."

Attorney Rogers again rehashed the fact of the finding of the weapon while he and Attorney Schenck were out of the room, but got little satisfaction from Flammer. He said he had been ordered by Fleming to keep the discovery from Rogers and Schenck, and that he had done so.

When Detective Roberds, who had corroborated the principal points of Ritch's testimony, was recalled to the stand, the final bombshell of the afternoon came. It was close to time for adjournment.

Again bringing up the question of the finding of the gun, Attorney Rogers said excitedly:

"Didn't you know who dropped that gun in that bed that day?"

"No," replied Roberds. "I didn't know anything about it."

"Don't you know that you dropped that gun in that bed that day yourself?" insisted Rogers.

"I know nothing of the kind," said the witness, and court was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

CHAFFEE RETURNS KNOWING FACTS

GETS INSIDE DATA ON CHARGES OF DISCRIMINATION

Finds Conditions at Tehachapi Cement Works Worthy of Further Study—Administration Will Act

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee returned yesterday from his trip of inspection to Tehachapi and a portion of the aqueduct route near Jawbone canyon.

The chairman of the aqueduct board traveled in more leisurely fashion than on his previous trip and took time to chat with many of the workmen to learn the exact status of affairs in regard to the hiring and treatment of men, the commissary and hospital conditions, and other questions of administration that cannot be solved at long range.

General Chaffee does things with military thoroughness, and it is safe to say, his friends predict, that decisive action will be taken in regard to the three head men at the Tehachapi cement works, whose course, according to charges made by a delegation of discharged men, has almost demoralized some of the forces on the big aqueduct project.

Mayor A. C. Harper also commented strongly yesterday on the testimony shown in the informal hearing before the civil service commission Tuesday, adding that he had heard rumors and would see to it that the matter was sifted thoroughly and an example made of the demoralizing influences at work in the north.

So far the aqueduct board has made no reply to the charges except that Assistant Engineer J. B. Lippincott told Acting Secretary Dee of the commission that the discontent grew out of the agitatorial work of John T. Parr and others who had since been dropped.

Had Worked on Sewer

Members of the civil service commission remarked at the hearing, however, that most of the accused men had worked a year and a half on the outfall sewer and no complaints against them were made there, and some of them are now working for the school board here.

Chairman David Edelman of the commission will probably be out of the city next Tuesday, hence it is likely that nothing will be done then; but at the following session witnesses may be formally called and sworn, and the aqueduct officials will then be given a chance to refute the charges if they can.

Briefly, it is claimed that the men at the head imported former employes of theirs from Colton, San Bernardino and San Francisco, allowing some of them to bring their children. A woman cook who had two children and got permission to take them to the camp was forced to board them on a nearby farm.

Los Angeles carpenters and taxpayers were told no jobs were open, although fifteen vacancies existed at the time.

Strangely enough, only a short time before the aquduct board asked the commission to except carpenters and carpenter foremen from the civil service list, and the commission yielded, though against the wishes of Commissioner Milton K. Young. The latter was at Fresno Tuesday, but at the hearing in the future he will doubtless take a decisive stand on the alleged discrimination against Los Angeles workmen.

While on Broadway stop at the Bartlett Music company. Why? Because they have on exhibition the autoplano to be given away by The Herald. It will pay you.

The best graham crackers in the world—baked a new and better way. They come to you with all their sweet-wheat and bakery freshness.

RED LABEL GRAHAM CRACKERS

In moisture-proof packages.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

SIDESTEPS BLAME ON STABLE PERMITS

BOARD OF HEALTH POINTS OUT REMEDY

If Property Owners Object to Barns They May Petition Councilmen to Enlarge Restricted Zone

The health board means to fight shy of any further controversies over stable and similar permits by giving abundant publicity to all permts which may become neighborhood nuisances.

Largely on the character of protests arising over any and all permit applications the commissioners will base their votes for or against such permits.

Yesterday the Edison Electric company, through A. L. Selig, asked the board to grant permission to establish a stable for ten horses on the west side of Cherry street, between Pico and Sixteenth. Apparently the petition had the necessary consenting signatures.

This location is outside of the stable zone, hence unless this zone is enlarged by ordinance the board has no legal reason to refuse unless the question of public health enters.

Nevertheless the mayor and commissioners decided that they would hold over action a week, so that if the residents exercise their right of petition and ask the council on Monday to enlarge the stable zone so as to include this section the situation would be altered.

In the meantime Secretary Hugh M. Love was instructed to notify the Edison people not to use unnecessary haste in going ahead with the stable plans.

The controversy over an old barn on Warner street near Washington, which the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage company proposes to convert into a stable with stalls for a dozen horses has been shifted to the board of health.

For five months, it is declared, a residence opposite the barn has been vacant because of this menace, while property near by is held at lower figures than on adjacent streets, even though Warner street has just been improved. Now with the prospect of horses being stabled there the situation becomes strained.

Dr. L. M. Powers, health officer, told the board that under the health ordinances the situation could not be reached easily, as the board has no jurisdiction when stables are outside of a prescribed zone. The council has the power to enlarge this zone when it wishes, after which control can be exercised over stable permits. The limit of the zone near this point is Sixteenth street.

CHARGED WITH THEFT OF 2 MULES AND 2 HORSES

William Westfall Placed on Trial as Accomplice of Man Accused of Similar Crime in Nevada

William Westfall was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Hutton for grand larceny. It is said that on January 21 Westfall stole two mules and two horses belonging to the California Truck company, which were stationed at the Bixby ranch.

Westfall is an alleged accomplice of Robert Brown, who was examined by Justice Summerfield for the same crime in January. In that examination Brown testified that the stolen stock was delivered to him by Westfall, who was known as "Charley Mays." Brown was taken to Nevada, where he was wanted for a similar charge. He was allowed to go free there, as the case against him was dropped.

COMMITTEE WILL URGE HORTICULTURAL REFORMS

The following committee has been appointed by J. W. Jeffrey, state commissioner of horticulture, in accordance with the resolution adopted at the recent session of the State Fruit Growers' convention at Marysville, to reform state horticultural laws, and to advocate measures before the legislature to protect California fruit and plant industries.

A G. Kendall of Los Angeles, secretary of the Citrus Protective league, who will act as temporary chairman when the committee meets at Sacramento in June; James Mills, Riverside; D. G. Overall, Visalia; Arthur Briggs, president of the San Francisco board of trade, and Judge Peter J. Shields of the Sacramento superior court.

The window of the Bartlett Music company displays The Herald's autoplano.

2-YEAR-OLD BOY SUES FOR $50,000 FOR RIGHT ARM

Jury Will Go in Special Car This Morning to Place Where Lad Was Crippled by Pacific Electric Street Car

A damage suit of $50,000 against the Pacific Electric Railroad company was begun yesterday before a jury in Judge Monroe's court.

The suit is brought in the name of Edgar Goldsworthy, a 2-year-old boy, who is alleged to have lost his right arm while playing on the tracks at Ninth and Tennessee avenue June 11, 1903.

Before the trial commenced attorneys for the Pacific Electric company requested that the jury be allowed to visit the scene of the accident before the end of the trial. Judge Monroe ordered the members of the jury to meet in the waiting room of the Pacific Electric building this morning at 9 o'clock, where the Pacific Electric company would have a special car to convey the court and jury to the scene of the accident. The plan was heartily indorsed by attorneys for the complainant.

SON OF BOSTON ATTORNEY CHARGED WITH A FELONY

Pleads Not Guilty to Accusation of Giving Worthless Check in Payment for Automobile to A. W. Gump

J. W. Crawford was arraigned before Judge Wilbur yesterday in the superior court charged with a felony.

Before pleading to the charge, Crawford's attorney filed a demurrer on the ground that it was stated in the complaint Crawford had passed a worthless check to the A. W. Gump Automobile company, whereas it should have been A. W. Gump. The demurrer was not sustained by the judge.

Crawford pleaded not guilty to the charge. His trial was set for July 21. He was sent to the county jail in default of $2000 bail.

Crawford's father is a prominent attorney in Boston. Crawford is alleged to have bought an automobile for $2150 from A. W. Gump and to have given a worthless check in payment.

WIFE ACCUSES ALLEGED FORGER OF INSANITY

Dr. F. C. Sanders was arraigned before the insanity commission in Judge Rive's court yesterday afternoon charged with insanity by his wife. Friday afternoon was set as the date for his examination.

Dr. Sanders is said to have forged the name of Rudolph Spreckels to a check for a large amount of money.

Held for Insanity

Mariana Deffie was arraigned before Judge Wilbur yesterday charged with assault with a deadly weapon upon H. F. Goehring. The prosecution charged that Deffrie was insane, and with the consent of the court dismissed the original charge and preferred one of insanity. Deffrie was held pending the decision of the lunacy commission.

Two Adjudged Insane

J. Pulte and Fannie Maurer were examined before the commission on insanity yesterday and adjudged insane. They were committed to the state hospital for the insane at Patton.

"CUMULATIE CREDIT" MAN IS RELEASED FROM JAIL

Orlanda K. Fitzsimmons, former president of the defunct Cumulative Credit company, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $250 for using the United States mail for purposes of defrauding, was released by United States Commissioner William Van Dyke yesterday.

Fitzsimmons had served his six months and also three months on his fine, and the law reads that if a proper affidavit can be shown that a prisoner has served time on his fine he may be released, which was done in this case.

FEDERAL COURT ROOM IS NOW READY FOR SESSIONS

The court room of the federal, district and circuit courts is ready for those tribunals today. Minor matters relative to alterations will be added later, but the room is practically completed. The judge and jury are at the north end, further removed from the south corner, where the noise from the trolleys at First and Broadway was such as to render it difficult for the judge or jury to hear all the testimony or the remarks of attorneys.

CITY GAS COMPANY MUST NOTIFY OF DISCONNECTION

Los Angeles Gas Company Secures Injunction with Certain Provisions Suitable to New Concern. Notification Brief

Judge Houser granted an injunction yesterday in the suit brought by the Los Angeles Gas and Electric company against the new City Gas company, with certain provisions, the City Gas company saying the provisions were what they wished.

The Los Angeles Gas and Electric company asked that the City Gas company be compelled to give a twenty-four hour notice before disconnecting its meters, with a contract signed by the consumer to show that the consumer really wished to change companies.

Officials of the City Gas company claimed they had been giving the Los Angeles Gas and Electric company the desired notice. This was denied by the attorneys of the old gas company. Both sides produced affidavits.

The injunction makes the necessary time of notice one hour instead of twenty-four, as asked for by the old company. Neither does the court require that the location of the meters to be disconnected be given.

Herald Patterns

A SAILOR SUIT FOR THE LITTLE MAN

The small boy who doesn't want to be dressed as a sailor is an anomaly yet to be met with; as a rule there is no more popular suit for the boy who considers himself too big for "girly clothes" than that of the jolly Jack Tar. The suit illustrated is one of the most attractive of present-day models and will be as popular with the youthful wearer as with the fond pasents, who wish their little lad to be becomingly attired. The suit consists of a blouse cut in regulation sailor style, and either long trousers or knickerbockers, patterns for both being given. The suit is not too complicated for home making, the directions accompanying the pattern being so explicit that any amateur sewer may understand them. Navy blue serge is the material most favored for these suits, though linen or duck is much used during the warm weather months. To make the 6-year size requires, with long trousers, two yards, or with knickerbockers, one and seven-eighths yards of fifty-four-inch goods.

4352—Six sizes, 3 to 8 years. The price of this pattern is 10 cents.

ORDER BLANK

The price of this pattern is 10 cents. When ordering please inclose illustration and the following blank:

Name .....

P. O. Address.....

Pattern No. ..... Size .....

Address all orders to pattern department, The Herald, allowing two weeks for delivery.

The window of the Bartlett Music company displays The Herald's autoplano.

"KAYSER" Made of PURE silk & PURE dye. The tips outwear the gloves. A guarantee in every pair. "There is a reason why more "Kayser" gloves are worn than all others together. GLOVES