

LOS ANGELES HERALD

ISSUED EVERY MORNING BY THE HERALD COMPANY

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Population of Los Angeles 302,604

CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN



VESTIGIA NULLA RETRORSUM

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN; FOR VICE PRESIDENT JOHN W. KERN

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERIOR JUDGE ALBERT LEE STEPHENS.

SENATORS: Thirty-fifth District, FRANK B. FIREY; Thirty-seventh District, WILL D. GOULD

ASSEMBLYMEN: 6th District, GEORGE P. CARY; 7th District, J. S. ALLISON; 8th District, FRANK L. HILTON; 9th District, CHARLES J. CRELLIN; 10th District, G. C. MARTIN; 11th District, JOHN W. SATTERWHITE; 12th District, B. P. HARD; 13th District, M. G. YOKUM; 14th District, S. A. WALDRON

SUPERVISORS: Second District, H. J. WOOLACOTT; Fourth District, FRANK D. HADDOCK; Fifth District, ANTHONY SCHWAMM

CONGRESSMAN JUD R. RUSH.

AT THE HEATERS

AUDITORIUM—"Leah Kleesha"; BELASCO—David Wardfield in "The Music Master"; BURBANK—Florence Stone in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall"; GRAND—Dark

PROFESSOR—Dark; ORPHEUM—Advanced vaudeville; LOS ANGELES—Fashionable vaudeville, EMPIRE—Vaudeville; FISCHER'S—"Smith's Troubles"; UNIQUE—"Finnigan's Alley."

GAMBLING

IN California race track gambling is denounced by the Democratic party, which placed itself on record as being squarely opposed to it.

On the other hand, the Republican party has dodged the issue. Here is a characteristic contrast between the two parties which through their candidates are making their appeal to the people for support.

Gambling is one of the worst evils which can possibly afflict or tect a community. It is a menace to the home, a destroyer of happiness, a wrecker of lives.

The Democratic party realized that its duty to the public called for a declaration of its attitude with regard to this great evil, and its hostility to it is clearly expressed and is well known.

Referring to the principles which govern life or conduct, the railroad-owned, machine-rulled Republican party refuses to defend the people of the state of California from the attack of this diabolical enemy of mankind, the gambling evil; refuses to shield or protect the home or the family.

GEORGE C. MARTIN

STANTON is opposed in the Seventy-first district by George C. Martin. This Democratic nominee is pledged to work and vote for a direct primary law, a law making effective the constitutional provision against re-licensing and discrimination, a re-

enactment law (the Texas car-shortage law), an anti-race track gambling law, a law providing for the annexation to Los Angeles of a seaport, the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for direct legislation and the recall, an economical management of state government, and, should there be a Republican majority in the legislature, to vote for an anti-corporation, anti-railroad Republican for United States senator.

IN THE DARK

STAR CHAMBER investigations are always suspicious, and when practiced by bodies like the police commission might almost be called circumstantial evidence of the existence of testimony which officialdom wishes to withhold from the public. Now when officialdom wishes to conceal testimony it is fair to assume the motive is self-defense. There is something in that testimony which might possibly bring officialdom into disrepute or make trouble for someone, either in the rank and file or higher up. It is because they breed suspicions and accomplish no good purpose that the public does not take kindly to star chamber proceedings.

When secrecy is used for the purpose of whitewashing some black sheep there is cause for public indignation as well as criticism. In one notorious instance a police investigation proved to be a sheer farce. It had the result of dabbling a coat of whitewash over one officer whose offense had been so flagrant that his superior, after reproving him publicly, snatched his star from him and suspended him on the spot. The action of this superior officer, a lieutenant, was sustained by the captain. Yet the offender, who had publicly beaten into insensibility a fellow officer, was treated with extreme consideration and rewarded instead of punished, because two weeks' vacation on full pay cannot be considered equivalent to a punishment.

FREIGHT RATES

PROPAGANDA is persistently at work for an increase in freight rates. Evidently the railroads intend to carry on a publicity campaign, and prepare the minds of the people for increased rates all over the country. They intend to work up a public sentiment which will justify their action.

The people of California, who are the worst sufferers from exorbitant freight rates, should be constantly on their guard against machinations of this kind. Californians, at the mercy of the railroads by reason of the tribute they must pay on almost everything they consume, are also at their mercy so far as shipments out of the state are concerned.

Now that California is becoming a manufacturing center, the question of outward freights becomes one of vital importance. In order to compete with other manufacturing districts, California must not be handicapped by excessive freight charges levied on its goods. Citizens interested in the industrial prosperity and progress of this state should resist steadfastly any effort to increase freight rates.

For their own sakes and for sake of home interests and home industries, the people of California should favor parcels post, and until the parcels post system is adopted, and with its adoption a distinct advance in civilization is made, should use all the influence at their command and do all in their power to bring about the reduction of express rates or governmental control of the express business.

GOD SAVE THE KING

KING EDWARD is the Wall street ally of Harriman. This news will cause considerable apprehension among King Ned's friends in the United States. It means that Harriman has persuaded His Majesty to sit in at the game with him. When anybody sits in at the game with E. H., whether he is king or commoner makes no difference to the railroad emperor. Why Harriman should be piling Ossa on Pelion in the most giganticly ambitious project for accumulation of the world has ever known cannot be guessed, unless he has made a private arrangement of an indefinite extension of his life. He acts exactly as if he is expected to live forever.

But the question before us is, What will happen to the king? For no man who plays the game with Harriman may hope to escape scatheless. King Edward's throne is certainly in peril at last. Harriman will win it for under him and will ship it to New York, where he will use it for an office chair. He will also win the scepter, which will make a showy walking stick. We cannot guess to what use he will put the crown when it comes into his possession.

Even a good American, when he hears of the alliance of Ned and Ed may without sacrifice of patriotism utter the heartfelt wish, "God save the king."

CAMPAIGN FUNDS

FEAR lest the presidential election may be unduly influenced by the use of money has been expressed by many Democratic leaders. Mr. Bryan himself, after studying carefully prepared reports founded on data gathered in all parts of the United States, says the certainty of Democratic victory WOULD BE beyond question or dispute if it WERE NOT for that "X," that unknown quantity, the Republican money power.

In spite of repeated appeals to their Americanism, their patriotism, Republican leaders refuse to make public detailed lists of campaign contributions. Without doubt, the Democratic resolution to have all plutocrats of campaign funds and contributors had its effect on the responsible and thoughtful citizens of the United States. In vivid contrast with Democratic frankness and honesty in this particular are the extreme Republican bashfulness with regard to campaign funds and their sources, and the shrinking and timid modesty of the contributors to those funds. It is evident many contributors to the Republican fund have stipulated that their names shall not be used, otherwise surely Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt would not have indulged the extraordinary proposal to make the names of contributors public "after election."

The refusal to publish the names of subscribers until after election has doubtless made hundreds of thousands of votes for Bryan and Kern.

THE EXPECTED



SWINGING AROUND THE CIRCLE

"WHOLE-HOG"

E. H. HARRIMAN is reported as saying, "With the increased business of the railroads in the next ten years, one man out of every six of our adult population will be a railroad employe, or a total of 4,000,000 employes." Mr. Harriman might have added that at the present rate of acquisition before ten years will have expired he will be the owner of the railroads which have these employes, and not only will control the entire steam railway system, but will have a large interest in street railways. In other words, many students believe Mr. Harriman will ultimately own the entire machinery of transportation of passengers and distribution of the necessities of life.

Harriman contemplates the most gigantic and tyrannical monopoly ever ruled by one single despot. Modern society is not yet alive to the fact that commercial tyranny in a republic is as evil as political tyranny. Indeed, a tyrannous control of the necessities of life is a more savage and far reaching attack on liberty than any legislation governing conduct or attempting to direct it into channels providing the greatest good for special interests and not for the greatest number of citizens.

Harrimanism is the bane of Americanism, and a tyranny like that contemplated by the ambitious Harriman program is a menace to this republic.

With the present gigantic steel trust merged into a metal trust controlling the entire output of the mines, the lumber trust owning the forests, and a completely organized food trust, the most malevolent octopus of all, with tentacles in all directions, social conditions should give pause to any citizen who uses his powers of observation and reflection. The fact that all kinds of trusts are not merely possible, but actual or probable in a Republican regime is the most alarming with which students of economics are confronted.

A political oligarchy is impossible in the United States. Fortunately for themselves the people are resenting even the suggestion that a small clique has taken possession of the executive mansion. And yet the nation groans under an oligarchical commercial system substituted for that free and unrestricted American plan by which the greatest good was assured to the greatest number. It has been well said: Republicanism has attempted to make the United States an inverted pyramid, and has put the smaller or apex interests where the basic interests should be, instead of realizing that if the basis of society is firm and strong and sound the superstructure will be solid and enduring.

The election of Mr. Taft would perpetuate the commercial oligarchy and the results that might be anticipated can be gathered from the fact the Socialists say they are in favor of his election. They see the oligarchic trend of the Republican party and hold that the sooner all the oligarchies can be combined into one inevitable final oligarchy the better it will be for the cause they advocate. They say the sooner an oligarchy controls the production and distribution of all the necessities of life, that much sooner will society in search of relief and remedy resort to what they term confiscation, but restoration to the people of the wealth they have created. Many Socialists have declared they will do everything to bring about the election of the Republican candidate except vote for him.

With Democracy successful there will be no reason to fear the destruction of American institutions and the substitution of an untried system into which the nation would be plunged by experimentalists and theorists who by the Republican failure to "make good" would have won a chance to assert themselves and obtrude their plans on the vexed and distraught public. The Socialists call their proposed substitute for the present United States the "co-operative commonwealth," but the proposals of the commonwealth agitators are in the nature of iridescent dreams, while the members of the Democratic

DEFENSIVE?

OUR Republican contemporary is no doubt fathering a statement with a wish in saying the Democrats are on the defensive. Toward the close of the Russo-Japanese war a persistent Cossack campaigner told a wondering world the Japs were on the defensive. We should not be too severe on people who are victimized by hallucinations of this kind. They are generally plucky, and do not know when they are licked. Therefore it is the duty of kind friends to tell them they are whipped, and should prepare to acknowledge their defeat with becoming grace and resignation. There can only be one president of the United States—at a time.

As Mr. Bryan will assuredly be the next president, we cannot see where Brother Taft "comes in," and we certainly perceive not the slightest ground, except yearningness, for the statement that Democrats are on the defensive.

The Democrats do not need to defend their record, or their candidate. Their platform is a masterpiece of statesmanship and good Americanism, a most brilliant contrast to that sordid, dingy, uninspiring plattitude, the Republican platform. There is nothing to defend in the Democratic platform.

If we heard any Democrat apologize for it, we would conclude that prolonged and intimate association with Republicans had been too much for his nerves and that he was cracked. And we would doubt the sanity of a Republican who said HIS platform did not need defense. Mr. Taft does not evince enthusiasm over the Republican platform. As soon as any one mentions it the candidate is overcome by that tired feeling, and becomes sad and silent. When the Democratic president has been inaugurated the Democrats propose to reform the tariff for the benefit of the wage earner as well as the importers. By tariff reform American industrial workers will be protected from the Trusts, and the Democrats do not defend their intention to effect this reform. What then are they defending?

Two million American boys and girls, who are slaving in mines, factories and mills when they should be attending school or building up healthy bodies by happy out-door exercise and play. They are defending women who work for pauper wages in the mills. They are defending the American home, which would soon go out of fashion if every member of the family, old and young, had to toil in order to make up among them the week's wage of one decently and properly paid worker.

As far as the home and the women and the children and the wage earners are concerned, we admit the Democrats are on the defensive. But, curiously enough, their defense of their homes and families will be most enthusiastically aggressive. It will include in its program the election of Bryan and Kern by an overwhelming majority.

This reads like a Defensive Democratic Editorial, doesn't it, Republican neighbor?

TAX BURDENS

CAREFULLY prepared estimates show the heavy burden of Republican taxation which is imposed upon those least able to bear it. By the operation of the iniquitous Republican tariff schedules the family of the average wage earner is taxed to the extent of \$75 a year; the salary earner's family pays tribute amounting on the average to \$120 a year; the professional man's family pays a like sum, and an employer's family pays on the average \$400 a year.

The expenditure of an average family among wage earners is about \$780; that of a salaried or professional man's family is about \$1200, and that of an average employer's family about \$4000. Therefore it is plain that the less the income the more burdensome is the tax. Democratic tariff reform will remedy much that is unjust and unfair and oppressive. Republican tariff revision will devise heavier and more adroitly cunning methods of bleeding the American taxpayer.

Padeauvaris Is Now Writing for the Yellow Journals

SINCE William R. Hearst learned at the Central theater meeting what the people of San Francisco really think of him and his methods, he has taken a new ally in his fight against the graft prosecution. Now when he is tired of reading letters from John D. Archibald commending grafters and higher-ups and denouncing public benefactors, he can read letters from Felix Padeauvaris defending grafters and higher-ups and denouncing public benefactors, says the San Francisco Bulletin.

Padeauvaris, a fugitive evading a warrant charging him with complicity in the dynamiting of the home of James L. Gallagher, boldly writes to the Examiner. He looks upon Hearst as his friend, and knows that the Examiner does not want him returned to San Francisco to trial. He volunteers his services in behalf of his fellow servant in the cause of the higher-ups and Hearst eagerly accepts his services. Of course, Padeauvaris is not in Marselles, the city at which his letter was postmarked. His correspondence with Hearst is being carried on through the literary bureau of the higher-ups. Abe Ruef is at the head of the bureau, and keeps in touch with Padeauvaris. He sends the letters of Felix to a man in Marselles, and a man in Marselles mails the letters to the Examiner. What Felix thinks, Abe thinks, and what they both think is put into type by Hearst, who thinks as they do.

If Padeauvaris only dared to come back home he would enjoy speaking from the stage of the Central theater with his ally. Then the electric lights at the entrance could blazon the names of a new vaudeville team that would draw even better than Hearst & Higgen. Who could resist the temptation to see and hear Hearst & Padeauvaris? True, some persons might make the objection that the doodle dee and the dynamiter say the same things, but it does not necessarily follow that their entertainment would be monotonous. They could easily overcome such a disadvantage by expressing their opinions in chorus. Padeauvaris, writing from Marselles refers to Francis J. Heney as an "imported special reformer," to William J. Burns as a "special imported detective," to both as squanders of the people's money, and to Rudolph Spreckels as a dictator. Hearst has said this and more. Therefore, he and Padeauvaris might well lift their voices together in one long plaint and let it go at that. Hearst, the soprano, and Padeauvaris, the bass. What an attraction! One might wonder not enough. Any wise theatrical manager would be willing to give them a week.

Yet, alas, Padeauvaris is not coming to San Francisco, at least not for some time. He has decided to work until his ally, William R. Hearst, has driven the "imported impostors" out of San Francisco. Padeauvaris, at the time he wrote, had not heard of his partner's experience at the Central. When the truth reaches him he will probably purchase an annuity and change his citizenship papers. Meanwhile, and until further orders from Hearst, he will continue to act as a foreign correspondent for the Examiner.

Transmississippi Congress Yields Associated Chambers

AS WE have heretofore said, there is much good cheer in the news of the organization of a body known as the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast. This is first and possibly the most important fruit from the Transmississippi congress, says the Sacramento Union.

Our accounts of the conferences between the members of commercial bodies from Seattle to San Diego show that there was complete harmony marked by mutual enthusiasm. There was not the slightest bickering, jealousy or animosity during any of the conferences. The broad gauged business men of the many port cities represented concluded without difficulty that there is strength in union, and that we may yet be able to set a pace that will be an object lesson to the entire country.

It is the purpose of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to make a thorough discussion of every question of interest before taking a step toward the obtaining of federal assistance to further coast projects. It seems to us that it will be exceedingly awkward for any congressman or cabinet officer to remain indifferent when petitioned by this patriotic, businesslike and formidable commercial organization.

When men of many minds, representing a number of diverse interests, go forth in solid phalanx to find a way for the betterment of this important section of the Union, we may hope to get our share of assistance from Uncle Sam's various departments.

Until the organization of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast there was marked lack of unity. We were not acquainted with our neighbors to the north or the south, nor did they know us or our wants. By the commingling of minds and the discussion of common problems this thoughtful body composed of men of affairs found itself delighted to find so much worth knowing concerning interests and sections heretofore isolated.

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The Public Letter Box

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The Herald gives no responsibility for the views. Letters must not exceed 300 words.

GIVES REASONS WHY WORKERS SHOULD NOT VOTE FOR TAFT

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20.—[Editor Herald:] A Los Angeles evening paper gives a reason, daily, why Mr. Taft should be elected president of the United States, but the reason given is so shallow and illogical that it fills one with contempt. If I may be permitted, I would like to give a few reasons why Mr. Taft should not be elected.

1. Because of the thousands of skilled mechanics and unskilled workmen who walk the streets of every city in this land and who are driven to work from necessity rather than from choice.

2. Because of the thousands of little children who go barefooted to school in the City of Angels, but in every city in this very prosperous country—while the children of protected plutocrats squander millions in demoralizing amusements, unhealthily luxurious lives and toys.

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HOLDS DIVORCE SHOULD BE AS PRIVATE AS MARRIAGE

SAN PEDRO, Oct. 15.—[Editor Herald:] I fully agree with "C. N. B." that divorce should be a private matter in the court procedure in divorce cases. It is just, humane or dignified to drag people into the divorce courts at great expense, and to have their private scandals and tragedies that degrade the public mind and disgrace the parties concerned?

If for each and every two people desire to sever their marriage relation, with proper protection for children, it is not the business of the public. Every marriage ceremony is private. If the parties so desire, and why should the parties to a divorce be subjected to publicity which is both degrading and demoralizing to the community, are things in human life so sad and sacred that they should be buried in the hearts of those who suffer them?

It has been estimated that within the last thirty-five years over 700,000 divorces have been granted in the United States. Seven hundred thousand divorces mean that 1,400,000 people have been released from marriage bonds and filled their lives with dissension, hatred, fear, cruelty and bitter regrets. Had these people been denied divorce, would not the divorce courts be filled with children they would have brought into the world in these thirty-five years, the state, the nation, be in a higher moral state than it is today?

The church and the state combined seem powerless to settle this question. Eighty-three per cent of the divorces secured have been granted by the courts, and only 17 per cent to men, showing that women will not now accept the conditions of married life that they have learned to dread. The wretched edicts of church and state can no longer appeal them when they come to see, as they are rapidly seeing, that their husbands are outraged and their happiness destroyed.

SOPHIA HILDRETH.

SLILY SUGGESTS THERE ARE TWO SCHOOLS OF LOGIC

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 20.—[Editor Herald:] There are, seemingly, two schools of "logic," Mr. Editor. I am content to leave readers to judge the merits of that kind which permits one disputant to take something from the opponent's mix it with something his opponent has said, and quote, and persist in quoting it as the ipse dixit of that opponent.

There is a point, however, aside from the main controversy (which may be considered closed) that I would like to clear up; it may be accountable for the verbal liberty Mr. Spradling allowed himself in regard to that "quotation." I gather now that that gentleman took the passage concerned as having particular and direct reference to the verbal liberty Mr. Spradling allowed himself in regard to that "quotation." I gather now that that gentleman took the passage concerned as having particular and direct reference to the verbal liberty Mr. Spradling allowed himself in regard to that "quotation."

At the time of his arrest Magon weighed more than 300 pounds and was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood. As a result of his imprisonment he has contracted tuberculosis. Modesto Diaz, another revolutionist arrested in this city at the same time, died last week from the effects of his imprisonment.

In the case of the Irish agitators who become the neutrality laws under which the Mexicans are being held? But I forget. The Irish have votes, for which our politicians are D. D.