

LOS ANGELES HERALD

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THE ELECTION

RETURNS indicate the election of Mr. Taft. We congratulate President Roosevelt and him on their success. We hope President Taft will have a prosperous and successful administration and that permanent prosperity may be restored to the United States. We believe in the principles represented by Mr. Bryan, in the Americanism of which he is an ardent advocate. Many of Mr. Bryan's principles have been regarded with favor by the Republicans, and he has had and will continue to have great influence upon the life and thought of the nation.

While our congratulation of the Republican party and of Mr. Taft is sincere and, as good Americans, we wish them well, it is impossible for close students of national affairs to avoid the conclusion that at this election the teacher has been rejected and the political nominee of a convention composed of federal officeholders accepted. Since the majority of the people have ratified the choice of the officeholders' convention and endorsed Mr. Roosevelt's action in naming his successor, it is the part of good Americans to accept the decision in good spirits, with good grace and with cheerful hearts. We hope President Taft will have a happy and successful administration, and that when he attempts to enforce the teachings of Mr. Bryan and put Bryanism in practice he will not be overawed or browbeaten by the trusts, the money power or the enemies of the republic.

Mr. Bryan is today the greatest living American. No leader of the English speaking world, excepting Gladstone, has had a personal popularity like his, which survived and survives despite the influence and the teachings of Mr. Bryan, which are sometimes comprised in the word Bryanism, have done more to advance purity in politics, to clear the air and enforce the great truth that in daily life, in commerce and in international relations, righteousness exalteth a nation, than the influence or the teachings of any other man of modern times. He has done more than any other citizen to advance the cause of reform in politics, and so statesmanlike, as well as ethically so sound are his teachings that many of his suggestions have been accepted eagerly by his opponents, who have not hesitated to adopt issues proposed by him and at the same time, with characteristic inconsistency, have committed to corporation tools the task of carrying out and enforcing the teachings of the great Democratic leader, the greatest American of modern times.

The Americanism and Democracy represented by Mr. Bryan have been rejected, but not defeated. The mighty truth which is the inspiring force of all Mr. Bryan's policies must prevail. To the first principles of Americanism this nation must return, renewing the vows of its youth, if it is to continue to hold its place in the vanguard of civilization.

NOT OUR BUSINESS

WE HOPE the new administration will make it a point to keep the United States free not only from entangling alliances but from meddling with the quarrels of foreign powers. Several times during the reign of Theodore the strenuous were indications that our country might be swerved from its time honored policy of non-interference in European matters, which not only are none of our business, but weaken our position when we assert the Monroe doctrine. President Roosevelt is said to be deeply moved by the Balkan crisis.

Austria's violation of her treaty vows in Eastern Europe was truly astounding, while Germany's apparent approval of this breach of faith has given rise to a discussion as to the real working value of international treaties in general. It cannot be denied that current performances in the Balkans afford some excuse for a cynical or a pessimistic view of international faith. The New York Tribune, being the opinions of Ambassador Reid, blames Bulgaria and Austria Hungary for breaking a treaty and violating a contract. But the Chicago Inter-Ocean, alarmed by the suggestion that Reid may stir up the government at Washington to intervene, and thereby plunge this nation into the thick of European affairs, says: "The United States is in no way a party to the Berlin treaty, is in no way interested in its maintenance or destruction, and is not affronted by its modification or downright abrogation, no matter how brought about. No American interests are menaced. In the Balkans we have no political stake. We have some scattering commercial relations, and there are in those countries the usual number of American missionaries and residents. None of these are in any way threatened. They will undoubtedly fare better under the better government which is promised by the rearrangement. The affairs of the Balkans are strictly none of our business."

President Roosevelt's son cast his first vote yesterday. We hope his father has instructed him in the first principles of Americanism. Or perhaps he has read Artemus Ward, who gave as good a description of our country as has ever been compressed into few words. "This," said he, "is a republic, where all men are free and equal, the only inconvenience being that some are even freer and equaler than others."

Mrs. Frank Wiggins is the foremost feminine booster of California. She says many Los Angeles industries are hardly out of their swaddling clothes—an aptly feminine illustration—but thinks they will soon grow up to vigorous maturity. Don't worry over the election. Everything is all right. Boost your home city.

Presidents may come and presidents may go. California and the Union will go on forever.

NOW FILL HIM UP, MR. TAFT

GEE THIS WILL BE THE FIRST SQUARE MEAL I'VE HAD FOR YEARS!



RIVERSIDE ROMANCE

IN Riverside a pretty little runaway bride is suing her parents for possession of personal belongings they are withholding from her. The girl had to elope in order to get her husband, and now she wants a novel called "For Love's Sake," another entitled "St. Elmo," a glued horse-shoe, a doll trunk covered with tin and painted brown, a green doll dresser and contents, high school books, dumb bells, photographs and a canary bird. "How cruel are the parents," says an old song. But, after all, the parents have lost their daughter.

The sweet-faced little girl who sat with big eyes absorbing the contents of "For Love's Sake" and "St. Elmo" has gone out of their lives. "For Love's Sake." That is probably why she ran away. Parents who allow their daughters to read stories about the beautiful self sacrifice of devoted heroines who shin down a clothesline and get up on saddles with Young Lochinvar must take the consequences. When a real "Young Lochinvar" comes a-whistling and singing the girl will suddenly forget the doll trunk and the doll dresser and the high school books, and even the canary bird. But, by and by, she will remember them all. She won't want to leave Young Lochinvar—he is hers forever and a day, and she is Mrs. Young Lochinvar—but she will want all the little bits of her old life so that she may include them in the wonderful mosaic of her new life, which will be incomplete without them, just as her old life was incomplete without Young Lochinvar.

Confound those silly, sentimental books and songs, anyway. What fantastic ideas they put into a girl's head—especially the Scotch songs, that tell her about Young Lochinvar and bid her expect him, and ask her why weeps she by the tide and command her to follow the Highland laddie over the hills and far away, even though she have to forsake father and mother and books and dolls and canary. But a lawsuit is a poor sequel to a pretty story, and we respectfully suggest that this one should be ended with kisses and hugs all round, while the orchestra plays "Home, Sweet Home."

PUBLICITY

PUBLIC opinion as to the undesirability of having Solid Threes or Solid Fours or any kind of solid combinations in public bodies will not be affected by the defense of Eldridge, Wilson and Patterson. Deliberative bodies of any kind should never resolve themselves into associations having the semblance of conspiracies. When two or three men meet in secret and take measures which they allege are for the public welfare, the people, being, thank heaven, a stiff necked and rebellious generation when it comes to such matters, will not take the word of the secret few, and some of them will even begin to allude to the quiet conference for the public good as a "conspiracy."

Incidents similar to that which brought the Solid Three into prominence have happened so often in the history of American municipal and county government that one would think public officials would shun even the appearance of evil. Private deliberations over public matters always end in scandal. This is a public nature. Its affairs are or should be conducted by the people and for the people. Officials of any kind who agree among themselves, it would be better for the public if they discussed certain matters in what is called executive session may be acting within the law, but they are not acting in the spirit of Americanism. The people have a right to know what goes on at committee meetings as well as open meetings. This should not be a vexed question in the United States, although we can readily understand it might be subject for disputation in Turkey, Persia, Russia or Horrioboboland. Let all public matters be discussed in public. That is the safest way.

FOOD FOR MINDS

IN a magazine article published recently Rev. William P. McKenzie wrote: "Are men not interested in what is normal and beneficial? As a matter of fact they are, only this interest has not been appealed to nor trusted sufficiently by the newspapers, but the time has come when men's minds do not respond to the stimulus of the sensational as once they seemed to do." "The human mind requires food, and the food should be wholesome. To feed the body on pliant sauces and relishes and sweetmeats alone would result in physical inefficiency. The craving would come for plain and common food. So does the overstimulated mind revolt from sensationalism, and desire the rest given by consideration of normal conditions."

"If we mistake not, the revolt has already begun. People are honestly tired of incessant appeals to their emotions of fear, horror, amazement. They would like wholesome stimulus to be daily given them by the newspaper of their choice. There is an uplifting influence which comes from every presentation of the ideal. When some man has made the ideal practical, the news thereof may well be made known universally, for in emulation there is a fine pleasure; also, the story of successful goodness enables ten thousand strugglers to pluck up their courage. It makes them work with hope. There seems to be therefore a great field for a paper devoted to exploitation of positive goodness, usefulness and success, which will not consider the abnormal to be news, but which will minister to man's legitimate interest in the good that men do."

To be a newspaper of this kind has been and is the aim of Los Angeles Herald. We give all the news of all the world, but we see no reason why evil tidings should be preferred over good. We see no reason why this or any newspaper should make the most of the worst and the least of the best. For our part, we make the most of the best and the least of the worst, as our readers well know, and that is why the circulation of Los Angeles Herald has been growing steadily, and will continue to grow.

HINDOO CRITIC

B. K. SINGHA, who is said to be a "high caste" Sikh, has expressed his disapproval of American women. Why? Here is what he is reported to have said: "Everything is free in your country, and especially the women have the greatest social privileges. Our women, down trodden as they are, exercise more influence over us than do the American women over their husbands. Here the women are seeking new ways of enlarging their liberties, and your men are so generous, so kind, that nothing is too good for your women, who are the most over-indulged, petted and pampered of any women I have met in my trip around the world."

Mr. Singha, who is a remarkably good looking, intelligent, refined, well educated specimen of his "down trodden race," might find in the social condition of the women of his country something distinctly approaching a logical and reasonable explanation of the "down troddenness" of his race. People who practically enslave women, who for years denied—and perhaps, if the truth were known, still deny—that women have souls, cannot expect to rival the triumphant, liberty loving, woman-freeing Caucasian, whether his habit be the British Isles or the broad United States. If the Hindus wish to be free—that is to say, if they wish to be allowed to govern their own country and at the same time to be able to prevent it from being annexed piecemeal by Japan, China or Russia, or amicably "partitioned" by all three, it must free the women. American mission workers as well as British mission workers unite in condemning the zenana system, the segregation, enslavement, suppression and repression of the mothers and wives of the Hindus. If Britain were to let go her hold the word "inferno" would only mildly describe the consequences in Hindustan. Not only would it be the scene of religious and tribal wars among its own people, but it would be invaded by at least three nations, and its last state would be worse than its first.

HEART'S INSULT

WHEN the smoke of the friendly battle has rolled away, and Republican has shaken hands with Democrat, and almost the entire American nation has resolved to support the administration with a will, and do its best to promote progress, peace and prosperity in the United States, there will be one malcontent, one lone citizen who will flock by himself. He will not shake hands with anybody. He will shake his fist at everybody. And from the tents of Kedar will come in soul harrowing wailings, the wailing malediction of William ALSORandolph Hearst.

The lonely one has prepared himself for his Ishmaelism by spitting in the face of the entire American people. In the history of our nation, no such universally insulting cartoon had ever been published as that which appeared yesterday on the first page of our disgruntled friend's local yellow sheet. It exposed Hearst's contempt for his fellow citizens, his contempt for the ballot, his contempt for Americanism, his contempt for everything but yellow journalism and for everybody but Hearst. After having formed a new political party, one would have thought Hearst would have had enough respect for the little regiment of citizens who flocked to his Chinese banner to have at least refrained from including them in his insult to the American voter. But, no. Hearst's opinion of the American people is—well, it is exactly the opinion which might be expected to dominate a man who has insulted and degraded American journalism by bringing it down to what he considers to be a depth suitable to the popular intelligence. Hearst's cartoon of the sovereign American voter should be resented by every self-respecting citizen. It is an insult to the nation; an insult to every individual in the nation.

President Roosevelt is anxious to start on his African hunting trip. It won't be a particularly "wild" experience, after all, as during his entire journey he will be well guarded and guided by experienced men supplied by the British government.

In the midst of election news, it is refreshing to read that an Indiana man had a horse which acquired the habit of tobacco chewing, and died from an excessive chaw. In the domain of natural history, real or artificial, Indiana is always to the fore.

A Los Angeles aeronaut will compete for the Michelin prize. There is no reason why Los Angeles should not have the finest flying machine and the champion aviator of the world. We have the best of everything else.

A country life commission will visit Los Angeles. But it won't be able to teach the easterners how to rival California country life, unless it can devise a plan for shipping California climate to the eastern states.

An athletic carnival is contemplated by Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. By all means let the boys remove it from the "contemplative" zone of thought and into the practical; and we wish them great success.

Three cheers for President Bill!

SIMPLY GREAT
He said of safety razors,
"I'd like to rise and state
I've used one for a year or more
And they are simply great!"
His listener looked upon his face
To see if 'twas as stated,
And found it was; it looked in him
Like it was simply great.
—Houston Post.

Glory Be!
Verses in the northern papers
All about the early fall
Call to mind that here in Texas
We have winter not at all.
—Houston Post.

New Constitutions Are Now Being Adopted by Old Lands

THERE is a manifest stirring of the depths, and those who sit in high places find themselves compelled to heed. Why do the heathen rage? Why are the oppressed peoples of the world over demanding constitutional government, by which they mean, for the most part, parliamentary rule? In Persia, in Russia, in Turkey and now in China there are brand new constitutions, all making greater or less pretensions in the way of granting popular rights. It may or may not be encouraging to find that the institution of these reforms has been attended in one country after another by bloody riots, says the San Francisco Call.

China is the latest country to join the constitutional procession, but the Chinese evolution of parliamentary government has not as yet advanced to the riotous stage. Possibly even the change may come about in a more practical way than the road the Turks, the Russians and the Persians followed.

It is a strange document—this Chinese constitution—to the American matter of fact eye. The preamble by Shakespeare's famous advice put into

the mouth of Polonius in his speech to Laertes. The advice runs thus: "This above all, to thine own self be true; and it must follow as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man." Despite the universal agreement on subjects of this kind we now and then read of petty dissensions among church members, of bickering and backbiting that would disgrace the dead in billingsgate or the contending factions in a political war. Every person possessing the true Christian spirit should ponder over the lessons afforded in the thorough investigation of the points of difference, which are often the result of malicious gossip or deliberate falsehood. The man who will not give an accused fellow man a hearing violates the Golden Rule, and shows that, however loud may be his professions of Christianity, he is in practice a barbarian.

We have, therefore, laid down the general principles of the constitution and the program for the work of giving everything in readiness in nine years. These may not be changed in the least particular. "There will be boundless daily improvement and the 'silken sounds' descend to inform the empire and fix the road for ten thousand years, comforting the hopes of the myriads who long for peace." It is a laudably reform that the emperor and empress dowager offer to a patient people. It will take altogether forty-two years to complete the administrative changes, and it is introduced by this fine sentiment that the emperor and the dowager "take the measure of heaven and earth as their measure and the heart of the people as their heart."

Golden Rule Is the Supreme Law for All Human Conduct

DURING the Columbian exposition at Chicago there was a federation of congress of religions. Men and women from all parts of the globe met and discussed the broad principles underlying all creeds and church organizations. Dissimilar as were their views, and bitter as were the controversies that had often raged there, there was substantial agreement that nothing greater than the Golden Rule has ever been promulgated in the history of the world. The disciples of Zoroaster, of Confucius and of Brahminism, like the followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene, alike accepted the Golden Rule as the supreme law of human conduct.

This reminds us that a Danish philanthropist some years ago offered a reward to that person who should select from non-religious writings the greatest rule of human conduct. The prize was awarded to a competitor who chose Shakespeare's famous advice put into

the mouth of Polonius in his speech to Laertes. The advice runs thus: "This above all, to thine own self be true; and it must follow as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

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Woes of San Francisco That Are Caused by Corporations

JUDGE VAN FLEET'S modification of the injunction in favor of the gas company puts the order on a more reasonable basis and affords consumers a chance to recover overcharges in case it shall be decided that the rate fixed by the board of supervisors is just, says the San Francisco Call. The money collected in excess of \$5 cents per 1000 feet of gas during the months when the original order was in force may be regarded as permanently absorbed by the corporation, no matter how the ultimate suspension of the rate may be effected. The American sort of irreparable injury that makes the basis, real or supposed, of restraining orders; but, in practice, it amounts to the same thing, and the fact in the past ignored it is responsible, in large measure, for the popular resentment due to abuse of the injunction powers. It was the practice to give public rights the worst of it on the least excuse. The mere saying of a corporation affidavit man was sufficient basis for an order suspending the rate. The conditions of the existing conditions of corporation outlawry, fostered by the courts and permitted to continue for years, can not be suffered by a self-governing people. It is the monstrous fact that the city's government in San Francisco has been suspended for six years past by court orders in relation to water rates, and not one of the suits involved has come to trial yet. The patience of the people has been extraordinary.

avoided by compelling corporations seeking injunctions to fund excess payments with the court, made a practical failure. As Judge Farrington did in the water suit. But the rate payers are not out of the woods yet, and all the ingenuity of corporation lawyers will still be applied to defeat regulation of their clients by the government, federal, state or municipal. For one reason or another they usually have had their way in a court of law. It is a bad and dangerous condition. Popular government, as applied to the regulation of corporations, has been, with the help of the courts, made a practical failure. No criticism of the courts is offered here. Doubtless their action accords with the law, but the emphatic fact is that the conditions they have created is impossible. They have brought the county to a dangerous impasse. Now, if the courts can not extricate the country from this dangerous morass of obstructive litigation, the American people, always practical, will find some other remedy. That may be municipal or state ownership, or it may be something else, but it is obvious that existing conditions of corporation outlawry, fostered by the courts and permitted to continue for years, can not be suffered by a self-governing people. It is the monstrous fact that the city's government in San Francisco has been suspended for six years past by court orders in relation to water rates, and not one of the suits involved has come to trial yet. The patience of the people has been extraordinary.

The Public Letter Box

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The Herald gives the widest latitude to correspondents, but assumes no responsibility for their views. Letters must not exceed 500 words.

ELUCIDATES POSITION OF SPENCER TOWARD SOCIALISM

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—[Editor Herald:] Your remarkably liberal Letter Box deserves commendation. The matter appearing under this head of late would almost supply an education, especially in the field of sociology and economics.

But one of your correspondents claims that the Spencerian exposition of co-operation "was clear as mud." He quotes Spencer as follows: "The system of voluntary co-operation is that by which, in civilized societies, the system of mutual aid is practiced. It is only partly true. An army is not an industry, but it is carried on by compulsory co-operation. And so, likewise, is the street car, gas or lighting and water industries in many communities. Even where the municipality does not operate them, it interferes by granting franchises or special privileges to some one corporation. We are therefore subject to compulsion in the matter of co-operation with them."

This is the very origin of whatever evil we find in the franchise system, or of national ownership.

Socialism proposes simply to coalesce nations and make universal ownership in a co-operative commonwealth the rule. This will only aggravate the evil. All co-operation will thereafter be on a compulsory basis, and it can be made endurable only by injecting opportunity for volunteering. But this bolster is foreign to the very nature of Socialism.

Under our present semi-socialistic system the workers still have the liberty to work where they will, or leave Socialism does not propose to maintain such liberty. Each man must take his place in the "army" of industry. Their philosophy denies the right of the individual to his liberty as against society.

OVER-PRODUCTION ARGUMENT MEANS FOOL-KILLER NEEDED

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 31.—[Editor Herald:] A cablegram from London informs us that "hundreds of thousands are on the verge of starvation through lack of work," and another that "some of the factories have shut down and others run with only part of the force."

At times like these, when factories close because their products cannot be sold, our statesmen tell us the panic is caused by overproduction. But how can it be that we have produced too much when there are so many who have not enough?

Those who have studied economics know the panic is caused by under-consumption; that those whose labor produces the vast amount of wealth thrown on the market are unable to buy, and consequently unable to use it; and the reason for that is that their wages are not equal to the values they produce. I hope we shall become intelligent enough to have a system under which the people will not suffer from so-called overproduction or under-consumption.

Suppose a man from Mars were to come here at such a time and ask why these thousands of workers were going hungry and poorly clad. "Have you a famine in this country?" he would ask. "God bless you, no. On the contrary, all this hunger and misery is caused by overproduction. Oh, yes, sir, that must be the cause, because all our papers and all our statesmen say so." "Then you'd better get married."—Exchange.

Wanted a Wife
"So this patent savings bank isn't complete enough for you?"
"No; I want something that will take my day and dole me out money by the nickel."
"Then you'd better get married."—Exchange.