LOS ANGELES HERALD

ISSUED EVERY MORNING BY THE HERALD COMPANY

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Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in Los Angeles.

OLDEST MORNING PAPER IN LOS ANGELES.
Founded Oct. 2, 1873. Thirty-fifth year.
Chamber of Commerce Building.

TELEPHONES—Sunset Press 11; Home, The Herald.

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

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

EASTERN AGENT—J. P. McKinney, 604 Cambridge building, New York; 311 Boyce building, Chicago.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION WITH SUNDAY MAGAZINE:

Daily, by mail or carrier, a month....	$ .40
Daily, by mail or carrier, three months.	1.20
Daily, by mail or carrier, six months..	2.35
Daily, by mail or carrier, one year....	4.50
Sunday Herald, one year.....	1.50

Postage free in United States and Mexico; elsewhere postage added.

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

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Population of Los Angeles 302,604

CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN

AT THE THEATERS

AUDITORIUM—Dark.
MASON—Dark.
BELASCO—"Madam Butterfly" and "The Critic."
GRAND—"The Honeymooners."
BURBANK—"Zaza."
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
LOS ANGELES—Vaudeville.
PEOPLE'S—"The Rocky Mountain Express."
FISCHER'S—"A Day at Arcadia."
EMPIRE—Vaudeville.
UNIQUE—"Fun on the Santa Rosa."

LAWLESSNESS

BY HIS deed the would-be assassin of Francis J. Heney proved conclusively he was not fit to serve an a jury. He was without respect for law, and showed he was a victim of an idea which is only too prevalent, that under certain conditions the individual is independent of social regulation. It might have been urged in his behalf that he was trying to live down the past, and to lead a respectable life, but his action showed that when he was examined as to his qualifications for jury duty he was in reality and at heart as lawless and unscrupulous as ever he was. It would have been politic as well as evidential of good citizenship on his part if he had quietly informed the court and Mr. Heney that he was ineligible, and if he had "made a clean breast of it" he would have been treated with consideration, and would have been allowed to go in peace without scandal or publicity. But he was evidently determined to brazen his way and accept the risks to which he would be exposed by such a course of conduct. To force himself into the open by accepting jury duty in the graft trial was either folly or worse. We say "worse," because there is a suspicion that Morris Haas represented a type of juror acceptable to the defense. Such a man would be almost certain to have some sympathy with the accused, and when a juror is in sympathy with a prisoner there is a reasonable probability of a miscarriage of justice.

Haas represents that contempt for law and order which must be eliminated from our American life, if the nation is to retain the leadership of civilization. Private vengeance is not only criminal in itself, but indicates that the offender is devoid of respect for the institutions of the land in which he lives. Mr. Heney is an officer of the law, sworn to do his duty. In the course of his duty he discovered that Haas had a criminal record. In the circumstances, there was room for suspicion that the grafters might have been attempting to introduce undesirable citizens into the jury. The suspicion might have been groundless, but it existed, and it was certainly not allayed by the attempt to murder Heney.

As far as Mr. Heney's treatment of Mr. Haas is concerned (the alleged act provocative of the attempted assassination), it was natural that Mr. Heney should resent and should expose publicly an attempt to smuggle into the jury a man who has proved conclusively he is an undesirable citizen, of criminal instincts.

It is a supreme necessity that this should be a law-abiding nation. Compared with the restoration of complete respect for law, every other public question is of minor importance. Righteousness exalteth a nation, and obedience to law is inseparable from righteousness.

In communicating with the government on such matters as customs duties, don't use the telephone. Uncle Sam is still so old fashioned he refuses to recognize a communication is a communication unless it is in writing.

CHRISTIANITY AND WEALTH

OUR contemporary who says "if it is a sin to have wealth then this is the most sinful age and we are the most sinful people" is taking a wrong and indefensible view of the subject.

No sane human being ever objected to the accumulation of riches by any other human being. It is extreme poverty and deprivation which are reprehensible, and, in a nation possessed of as much wealth as the United States, bread lines, deaths by starvation, closed high schools and decimated public schools are disgraceful, and if we do not make a reasonable attempt to allow all deserving men to earn enough money with which to support and educate their families then it will not be extravagant to call our national selves "the most sinful people of the most sinful age of the world."

Let a man, if he will, heap up mountains of treasure. Let him pile Ossa on Pelion and see whether he can scale the gates of heaven by way of the mountains of wealth. He cannot, and nothing deindividualizes a man so rapidly as the possession of immense riches. But that is his lookout. It is absolutely impossible to persuade of error any of these people who think they know the philosophy of life better than Jesus and believe their secret contempt for the Christian doctrine can be covered by a big contribution to a church fund. Jesus was well acquainted with the prototypes of these modern synagogue Christians and not only denounced them repeatedly in the bitterest invective which the Hebrew vocabulary afforded, but on one occasion even resorted to physical violence, assaulted some of them, flung them out of the temple and their money-bags after them.

However, bear in mind it was not money, but the arrogance of the money power, typified by the sordid changers in the temple, that was scourged by the founder of Christianity, and as the only occasion on which Jesus openly displayed indignation was when he saw commercialism in the church, it was certainly one of the most noteworthy events or incidents in his life. But, for some reason, it is not a favorite subject for sermons. Jesus did not teach it was a sin to have wealth, but he did teach, and we have chapter and verse for it, that it was a sin to accumulate money wrongfully, that it was a sin to oppress the hireling in his wages, a sin to grind the face of the poor, a sin to interfere with the freedom and education of children and make industrial slaves of them, a sin to have great possessions and allow poverty to afflict one's neighbor. Dives was not damned because he was rich, but because he allowed his poor neighbor to languish in poverty and rags on his doorstep, while he guzzled and drank in the dining room.

It is not a sin to have wealth. It is a sin to have poverty continually interfering with and destroying part of the human efficiency of a great and populous nation. Nobody but a fanatic or a fool wishes the abolition of riches or fortunes. But everybody who uses his reasoning powers and has a heart in his body does wish most earnestly and is willing to work most strenuously for the abolition of the degrading, disgraceful and outrageous poverty which is tarnishing the historical record of the American nation. Nay, for the sake of Dives, we ought to compel him to have consideration for Lazarus. If it is not pleasant to think of Lazarus, sitting ragged, sick, friendless and neglected, beside great riches, it is equally unpleasant to think of Dives howling in hell.

STAR DAY

STAR DAY has enlisted so many enthusiastic workers that its success is assured. We believe readers understand financial support is absolutely needed by the Bethlehem institute, which for a long time has conducted a good work in Los Angeles. Present social conditions make "Bethlehems" and rescue missions necessary. There are many citizens who hope a recognition of what Americanism really is may lead society to adopt measures by which that splendid "ism" may become effective. In the meantime, when private philanthropies are taking the place of public policy it is certainly the duty of every good American to support agencies which have been established with the intent of helping humankind, and of these Bethlehem is one.

The star of Bethlehem was a star of hope for the world, and Star day will be a pleasant and appropriate recognition of the new era of which the star was a sign. This new era was to be one of peace on earth and good will among men. For centuries mankind has been advancing slowly toward the time when there will be a complete realization of the promise and hope of the star of Bethlehem. On Star day let this community remember the wonderful star of long ago and aid with generous liberality the philanthropic enterprise which in the name of the birthplace of the Christ asks public support in order that it may continue its public service.

PROSPERITY WEEK

WITH the slogan "Prosperity," the citizens of Los Angeles for a week will buy and boost home products. This is the best kind of carnival or fiesta. It will advertise Los Angeles. It will show the world that in this community industrialism is flourishing, and that the progress of Los Angeles is like the old Roman road building—solid and lasting, every step of the way.

This is a manufacturing and industrial center, and in the territory tributary to Los Angeles are some of the greatest industries in the United States. The old idea that a health-giving climate is incompatible with industrial development was exploded long ago. Sunshine, industry, thrift and business activity combine to make this one of the most prosperous parts of the United States, and prosperity will increase with an ever-increasing demand for goods made in Los Angeles. With a plentiful supply of water, and with San Pedro harbor, Los Angeles will soon be in a position to dominate industrially the Pacific coast. This is the natural metropolis of the far west. The short route from the eastern states to Oriental and Australian ports is via Los Angeles and San Pedro harbor.

The development of the Pacific coast has hardly been begun. The brightest and best days in the history of the far west are yet to come. That is why all citizens of Southern California should be optimistic.

California is not a "has been" state, and it is not a state of "has beens." In many respects it is the most typically and thoroughly American state in the Union. Citizens from all parts of the country come here, and unite with the native sons in winning for California a foremost place among the states of the Union. The California spirit is one of mutual help. Neighborliness promotes the best interests of a community. Prosperity week will bring prosperity year.

SAN PEDRO HARBOR

ISIDOR JACOBS, head of the Good Government league of San Francisco, told the City club yesterday a line of government steamships should ply between San Pedro and Panama. He pointed out that the government is now operating a steamship line on the Atlantic. The Atlantic steamships are engaged in regular commercial business in connection with the Panama railroad line. The people of California, however, are forced to deal with the American-Hawaiian Steamship company, in connection with the Mexican-owned line to Tehuantepec. "These steamers," said Mr. Jacobs, "going and coming are loaded to the guards with freight, and yet no one has ever known the Pacific Mail Steamship company to solicit through business by way of the Panama road, presumably because the Harriman interests control the Pacific Mail Steamship company."

Mr. Jacobs says: "All should strive to have the government establish a line on the Pacific from Seattle to Panama, touching at all Pacific coast points, and thus complete the chain from the Pacific to the Atlantic in connection with the Panama railroad and the Atlantic coast government-owned line."

Uncle Sam's interests in the Pacific are great and are growing rapidly.

The Atlantic history of the United States is an old story. Only the first chapters of the Pacific history have been written. It is legitimate to profit by the example of the Atlantic when that example may be applied to the Pacific, and it seems to be clearly indicated that the government which operates a commercial line of steamers on the Atlantic would only be following its own precedent by operating a commercial line on the Pacific, with headquarters at San Pedro harbor, the finest port on the Pacific.

The failure of the California promotion committee to adopt a resolution indorsing the much needed proposed government line will cause keen disappointment among all who believe in loyal devotion to the best interests of good citizenship rather than to railroad interests.

RIGHTS OF LABOR

NOTHING could be more unfortunate for the United States than to have labor at loggerheads with the Republican government. An arrogant, domineering, might-is-right course on the part of the administration might plunge all the greater manufacturing and mining districts of the east into such trouble that the result would be industrial war. Gompers has given notice to congress that, in spite of the election of Taft, the laboring wage earning interests have refused to recede from their position with regard to injunctions. "I will oppose any injunction legislation that does not give labor relief" is the message Gompers sends to Washington. He adds: "Giving notice before injunctions are issued is no relief. It does not make wrong right. We claim that the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is wrong, and giving notice that one is to be issued does not make it right. Congress does not intend to give us anything that will provide relief. We will fight any half way measures. Nothing intended as a sweet morsel will stop us fighting for full relief."

In other words, the "rights of labor" will be the watchword of the battle which may disturb the land during the next few years of the reign of Republicanism. We cannot understand why any self-respecting American citizen, familiar with the history of his country, should give assent to any form of government by injunction. We have heard many objections made to some proposed reforms on the ground they would be "class legislation." Humph! Government by injunction is "class legislation" with a vengeance.

STOP CRIME WAVE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT says every decent American who has the honor and interest of the country at heart should join not only in putting a stop to the wave of violent crime of which Haas' act is but one of the symptoms, but also in stamping out the heinous corruption in which men like the would-be assassin are bred and flourish.

The best way to do this is to make Americanism the inspiring and essential part of the national life. It is easy for students to discern the primary causes of the crime wave. These primary causes must be attacked philosophically, and not in a vengeful and wrath-provoking manner.

This should be the happiest and most contented nation in Christendom, and crimes of violence should be unknown.

Mr. Gompers' friends are standing by him. "He may be out with Roosevelt, but he looks good to us" is the way in which an eastern trades council expressed itself.

CAMPAIGN TACTICS

IN view of the truth-inspired letters like the one we quote below, which was published in an eastern newspaper, we would like to know whether it is really true that factories which were closed for legitimate business reasons are reopening their doors and oiling their machinery.

We know the factories are being opened, but without any exception that we can trace they are factories which were closed a few months before election, when it looked as if the men employed in them would vote for Bryan. In many cases employers caused it to be known factories would be reopened in the event of the election of Taft, and the workingmen voted, not for the election of Taft but for an opportunity of regaining the wages which were being withheld from them. Was this coercion? It looked like it. Was it intimidation? It looked like it. Was it fair? NO.

"One Who Needs Work" sent the following letter to the Philadelphia Record:

"In reading an account of young Wells' suicide a few days ago I wondered just how many young men are walking the streets of Philadelphia under just the same circumstances as was that unfortunate young man.

"We read of the thousands of laboring men out of employment, and our sympathy is excited; but there is a vast amount of suffering among that educated, clerical class, too proud to show their poverty openly and bearing up in hopes of the future or going down, down, till the end, as that young man went the other day, or sinking into oblivion in the gutters of a big city known as the slums.

"I am a young man from Florida, and have been in this grand city seven weeks, honestly in search of employment, and have gotten almost to the gutter; but still I have my good name. I venture to say in my night wanderings—and they have been several—that I have met with twenty-five young men of education and business ability situated as myself, only hoping against hope that the morrow will bring work of some kind, be it ever so hard.

"What is to become of us young men?"

In the government case against the Standard Oil company John D. Rockefeller will take the witness stand in self-defense. One of the numerous disagreeable questions asked will be: "Where did you get it?" Mr. Rockefeller is probably the shrewdest man alive. He exemplifies this characteristic by announcing he is desirous of telling all he knows. His explanation of his method of eliminating competitors by underselling them and driving them out of business will be particularly interesting. In our opinion, his conduct was merely baronial tyranny in a new guise, and he is a Front-de-Boeuf in modern garb. As nearly as we can gather, Jawn D.'s own opinion of himself is he is a maligned philanthropist.

Dana W. Bartlett says with the force of truth: "The cure of the evils of democratic government is always found in more democracy. The people are slowly coming to their own, and they and not individuals or corporations are to be the rightful rulers." In other words, after having taken a prodigiously long time to make up its mind about it, the American republic will at last settle down to live in accordance with the fundamental principles of Americanism.

California commercial interests will unite in protest against the increase in freight rates which transcontinental roads are preparing to put into effect January 1. In all the commercial history of California, nothing has been more uncalled for than this announced increase. It is a gouge; and is not one whit more respectable than any other get-rich-quick game.

Three fearless and able lawyers have volunteered their services in the prosecution of the Ruef trial and other proceedings connected with the bribery graft prosecution in San Fancisco. Heney is temporarily "out," but the great work with which his name is associated will not be interrupted.

With the object of establishing a new long-distance record for ballooning, a big aerial race will be started from Los Angeles today. We hope the balloons will travel safely across the continent, and give our city a new world's record in aerial travel. Look out for tourist balloons and airships by and by.

An evangelist says Los Angeles is full of isms. Whoa, doctor! Better go slow. What about Presbyterianism and Methodism and Episcopalianism? They are all believed to be very good "isms." Even Socialism has its defenders. We are not ashamed of our "isms" in Los Angeles. They are signs of life and progress.

President Roosevelt's friends deny he will slaughter wild beasts in Africa. They say he will only remove a few specimens, in a scientific and sportsmanlike manner, and bring them home, stuffed. It is really a scientific expedition, and not a hunting trip. (Ahem.)

By universal consent the Elks' Harvest Festival is characterized as the most successful event of its kind ever held in Los Angeles. It deserved all its success. We hope the Elks' grand lodge in Los Angeles will be the most successful in the history of the order.

Positively the most wonderful feature of the recent election was the success of Marshall, the Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, who fought on his merits without a campaign fund.

A new volume of poetry has been issued by the Duchesse de Rohan. Fortunately she is not dependent on the sale of the book for a livelihood. In fact, she can hire people to read her effusions if she cannot sell them.

The State Press

Mr. Root's Bull

J. Henniker Heaton's successful fight for penny postage led to a congratulatory letter from President Roosevelt, which has occasioned many a laugh among J. Henniker and his friends. It appears that after congratulating the British law-maker upon securing the new rate, the president turned the letter over to Secretary of State Root, who read it and then stamped it with the old five-cent postage stamp.—Visalia Times.

Expensive Luxury

Can any one inform us where William Randolph Hearst and his little band of Independents got off? And did it really pay little Willie to squander $12,000 for those Archbold letters? The Independent league—nothing left but the name. If so soon it was to be done for, we wonder why it was begun for.—Fullerton News.

Consumer Overlooked

The Republican plan of tariff revision is to fix up the schedules to suit all the trusts and the other highly protected interests. Everybody will have a hearing before the ways and means committee except the consumer.—Sacramento Bee.

Good Move

Mayor Taylor of San Francisco has made a good move in appointing the committee requested by the League of Justice to make a complete investigation of the graft prosecution, from the beginning, and report its findings and recommendations.—Fresno Republican.

Getting the Count

The latest definition of "frazzle" is furnished by a gentleman named Hogan, who is of a sporting turn and is presumably an authority on the language of the ring. Mr. Hogan says that "frazzle" means "getting the count."—San Diego Union.

T. Burns Heard From

Tommy Burns, the heavyweight champion, writes to friends in this country that he likes Australia, but that he likes better the chance that he is to have to fight Jack Johnston, the day after Christmas at Sydney.—San Diego Tribune.

Great Expectations

Those people you see standing on their heads at street corners constitute that part of the population which expects a complete statement of campaign contributions from the Republican managers.—Santa Ana Bulletin.

Three Months' Lawing

Heretofore the legislature has been limited to a session of sixty days, but the new amendment abolishes the limit and the coming session will last probably 100 days.—Santa Monica Outlook.

Saloons in Politics

In thus meddling with politics the saloons place themselves in a position inviting reprisal, and they should be punished good and sufficiently.—San Benito Advance.

Far and Wide

Prosperity Coming

It is the opinion of the shrewdest financiers that within a few weeks capital will be as eager for investment as during the past year it has been reluctant. The country is satisfied that it knows on what lines the government will be conducted for the next four years. As these lines apparently will be those of conservatism, doubt and hesitation slip away. Hence a restoration wave of confidence. Hence the foreshadowed wave of prosperity.—Boston Herald.

Marauding Chancellor

A passage in the life of the chancellor of the exchequer proves once again that the boy is father to the man. Master George "went marauding in his neighbor's woods and orchards in pursuit of rabbits, apples and nuts." A boy who begins life thus naturally goes on to robbing henroosts in his later years. It is to be hoped that the youth of Wales will not argue from this disclosure that precocious poaching is a guarantee of political preferment.—Glasgow Herald.

Piping Times of Peace

With peace at home and abroad, with national politics fixed for four years, with great crops garnered and no blight upon the land; with a growing foreign trade and the skill and resources to supply it, the United States now faces an era of prosperity that will surpass even the piping times that followed the Spanish war.—St. Louis Times.

Labor Scarce

One of the heaviest brakes on the wheels of Australian development is the scarcity of labor of the right kind. The high rate of wages is a drawback, but still not nearly so great a one as the low standard of labor, and the lack of men who will offer a good day's work for a good day's pay.—Melbourne Pastoralists' Review.

Thirst and Purse

It is announced that Senator Tillman has been converted to beer as the solution of the whisky problem in South Carolina. During the recent financial stringency and industrial depression this identical solution was forced upon a large number of thirst investigators.—Washington Post.

Trusts Will Rule

Having carried the presidency and congress the Republicans are now confronted with the duty of redeeming their tariff revision promises, and from the confident manner of the old standpat leaders of the house organization the Dingley rates seem quite as likely to be revised up as down.—New York World.

Archbold the Bold

The sins charged against the Rockefeller concern as a monopoly are grievous enough, but they pale into nothingness as compared with the insolent attitude of one J. D. Archbold toward the representative institutions of this country.—Louisville Herald.

Ruzvelt Spelling

The simplified spelling board announces it will soon issue a long list of familiar words in their new forms. "Skyology" is one, but it doesn't look particularly familiar.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Back to Business

Kick the canned oratory sky high and then—back to business.—Atlanta Constitution.

A BALLAD OF HASTE AND WASTE

The end of our coal supply is in sight.—An expert's report.

World on world through space is hurled,
On the trail of the Milky Way,
And a comet's tail will a star outsail
A million miles a day.
Speed is the word thro' the Cosmos heard;
Shall the sons of earth stand still?
Not while the coal holds out to burn
And time remains to kill.

Then it's stoke boys, stoke!
And heap the furnace high.
Haste makes waste, but waste makes haste,
Who cares for the coal supply?

The giant ship has cleared her slip
And heads for the eastern goal,
Her bunkers heaped with a precious hoard—
Five thousand tons of coal.
They must burn it all, to the last black lump,
At the call of the great god Speed,
They must burn it all at the monster's call
And the beck of a restless breed.

Then it's stoke, boys, stoke!
Top speed across the foam!
For the restless rich have an endless itch
To be anywhere else than home.

A ceaseless turn and a ceaseless churn,
And an ever-changing sky;
An endless stoke and an endless smoke—
Black pennons streaming high.
The decks are trod by a yawning brood
With nothing at all to do—
An idle brood forever pursued
By the curse of the Wandering Jew.

Then it's stoke, boys, stoke!
And bid the furnace roar.
For the humdrum herd by a fiend are spurred
To haste to the other shore.

—Puck.

Governor Hughes Is Invited to Explain Commission Plan

THE CIVIC LEAGUE of San Francisco does well to invite Governor Hughes of New York to visit this city for the purpose of explaining his plan for government by commissions, which may perhaps be better described as government by experts. The commission plan, in a word, may be commended as admirable where the commissioners are qualified for their appointed work and are not appointed or chosen as attorneys for the public service corporations coming under their jurisdiction, says the San Francisco Call. Lacking these qualifications the commissions might leave the commonwealth in worse case than before. In a word, the commission plan is ideal when the commissioners are chosen for their fitness by a man like Hughes. California has in the past had a multifarious and variegated experience with government by commission in spots. There is the state railroad commission, for instance. If the railroad commissioners had been appointed by a man like Hughes the history of the state might have been very different. But, in fact, these officials were elected under a system that permitted the Southern Pacific political bureau to put their own men in power, with rare exceptions, and none of them was expert. The state has never elected a railroad commissioner that did not have to learn the business or art of rate making from the ground up. By consequence it happened that in the single instance when a majority of the commission was not controlled by Mr. Herrin the attempt to regulate grain rates was made in a blundering way that quickly was given its quietus in the courts. The disastrous failure of that well meant attempt represents the sum total of positive action in the way of railroad regulation in a period of nearly thirty years. Except for one term of office the commissioners had not even taken the initial step directed by the constitution of declaring rates officially established. There is no magic in government by commission or in any other plan of the government. So long as the Southern Pacific politcal bureau is permitted to name the officials we shall have the same kind of government that has ruled the state for thirty years. The machinery of government is nothing. It is the animating mind and spirit that gives it character. Government by commission works admirably in New York because the commissioners are appointed by Hughes. But let us suppose they were appointed by Gillett.

Mexican Investors Are Glad Over Prospect of More Diaz

THE intimation of President Diaz that he will be a candidate to succeed himself at the expiration of his present term in 1910 will be good news to the many Americans who have money invested in Mexico, and will probably be good news to the generality of Mexicans whose interests are dependent upon the stability of government in the cactus republic, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

The recent uprising may have been in some way the outgrowth of his announcement a year ago of an intention of retiring, which is now explained away as not a declaration of policy but merely an expression of personal desire. Whatever the origin of the uprising, Diaz put it down promptly, and it had the effect of associating his name more closely than ever with the idea of settled government—a thing which Mexico never had till he gave it—and which many fear will pass away when he relinquishes the helm of affairs. From one point of view it is excellent for Mexico to have Diaz. From another point of view, it is unfortunate, for the longer she has him the more she seems unable to do without him, and of course he cannot last forever.

In this dependency of Mexico upon the rulership of Diaz perhaps there is a moral for the United States. It is conceivable that if Diaz at the end of eight years in the presidency had, like Washington, declined re-election and used his influence for the support of the administration of a successor elected by the people, the Mexicans would have acquired a respect for and confidence in the office of the presidency which they now repose in the individual who fills the office. Perhaps, on the other hand, if this country had not been at the outset of its career as a republic committed to the presidential tradition of two short terms and out, there would be a situation here in some respects resembling that on the other side of the Rio Grande. Often when business is halting pending the outcome of a presidential election, an impatient wish is expressed that the country were less pestered with politics, and that presidential elections occurred at longer intervals, so that business might escape frequent disturbances. When these expostulations are heard they generally provoke the thoughtful reply that changes of administration are bound to be accompanied by distrust and disturbance of business, but that frequency is a safeguard against intensity. Better a quadrennial readjustment than a long period of rigid stability followed by an explosion.

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 300 words.

SEES NO LIBERTY ANYWHERE UNDER RULE OF MAJORITY

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—[Editor Herald]: A whole brigade of authoritarians seem to have been roused by my claim that there is no liberty for voluntary co-operation under their proposed co-operative commonwealth. Dr. Henri V. Berghall states: "Socialism does not propose to maintain the liberty of the worker to work where he will or leave. The organization of present day society and the needs of his stomach force the worker to work at and where he does not will; leaves him the only alternative, 'liberty' to starve." I respectfully refer Dr. Berghall to my answer and the answer of C. T. Sprading to Val Stone in The Herald of November 10. Liberty of the worker to labor where he will under socialism will be subject to the rule of the majority—will therefore not be liberty, but it may be granted as a privilege. The individual worker has no rights as against society under socialism. The tools of production will be at no one's disposal, except on terms prescribed by the majority, leaving the worker then, as now, the "liberty" to starve if he does not accept the conditions.

Dr. Berghall presumes too much when he says: "I could use what I wanted, let alone what I wanted." Such opportunity will be entirely controlled by a gigantic politico-economic machine operated on the principle of majority rule.

Probably this is regarded as the "inevitable compulsion of natural law." But Dr. Berghall and other thinkers of his type have, I hope, enough love of liberty that they would reject politico-socialism if they understood it to savor of authoritarianism, as I think it does. I have studied socialism thoroughly, and though I am neither a Carnegie or a Rockefeller, I must reject all socialistic principles or proposals that violate the well known law of "equal freedom." Majority rule affords but little freedom now, why assume that it will afford liberty then?

CASSIUS V. COOK.

RETAILS TWO CONVERSATIONS FOR READERS' BENEFIT

PASADENA, Nov. 13.—[Editor Herald]: What do you think of this, Mr. Editor? I heard two men discussing The Herald Letter Box. Said one: "I find it so interesting that by the time I have got through I have little time left to read the rest of the paper." To which No. 2 rejoined: "Yes, I find it very interesting myself, but don't you think they stick too much to one or two subjects? I wonder whose fault that is? D'you think the paper shuts other subjects out?" "No," said the first speaker; "I think it is because it is only the students of sociology and economics who know enough to recognize the boon The Herald is offering and to take advantage of it for the discussion of their opposing philosophies." Now, wouldn't that jar you?

And this too: The very same day I heard a man in a downtown store ask: "How's sugar now? "Oh, still a bit high; sixteen pounds for the dollar," answered the clerk. "Outrageous!" exclaimed the customer. "Oh, well," said the clerk, "the people want it. (I thought he meant the sugar, but understood when he added:) "They VOTED for it." "Well," said the customer, "I'll tell you why I notice it so; I take an English paper, and there I find Lipton advertising sugar by the pound at 3 cents (one penny ha'penny), and here we're paying 6¼ cents by the dollar's worth, and I supose 10 cents by the single pound; from 200 to 300 per cent. Bread, too. The Londoner gets a 2-pound loaf (full weight, enforced by law for 2 pence-farthing (4½ cents), while here one pays 5 cents for a one-pound loaf that doesn't weigh one pound; again, over 200 per cent. Yet you guys, with about 50 per cent higher wages, pity the 'poor, underpaid' Britisher. Good Lord!"

Perhaps some of your readers can get some good out of the foregoing. I did. That's why I pass it on.

OBSERVER.

SAYS WOMEN SHOULD HAVE VOICE IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—[Editor Herald]: The city council will spend several thousand dollars in supplying educated animals to entertain the leisure class who frequent Eastlake park; and other powers that be will spend more of the taxpayers' money in breeding quails to be shot, crippled and tortured by this same leisure class; while the children of workingwomen are denied all education for lack of school facilities.

If the best use the fathers can make of our taxes is to spend it on educated monkeys and breeding birds for torture, the mothers would better assert themselves and demand that their own offspring is of more importance than the furnishing of amusement to that class who by their wealth are relieved of the necessity of having their children educated in the public school.

At the late election the fathers declared by an overwhelming majority that they are satisfied with conditions as they are; and the mothers, being voteless, had not their opinions counted.

It is time the taxpaying women of Southern California assert themselves in a concerted effort to secure legislation which will give them power to say how their taxes shall be spent.

Whether to make still more pleasant the leisure of the wealthy, or in securing educational advantages for California children.

ELIZABETH QUIGLEY.

BOTH SEEK RADICAL CHANGES, BUT WITH OPPOSITE IDEALS

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12.—[Editor Herald]: The political Socialists think that out of the war of politics they will eventually snatch control of the government, and set that government to work organizing the various industries of life and putting Tom, Dick and Harry to work in the places to which that government may assign them.

The voluntary Socialists, or Anarchists—or whatever you may please to call them—say that you must create a public opinion that will recognize that the earth is for the free use of the living, and that industry must be liberated from the shackles in which it now stifles.

They say that when the people once understand that what they want, and must have, is free access to the means of life, they will get that access, and that then they will be able to arrange their own lives and occupations far better than any autocratic government can arrange those lives and occupations for them.

The one program is all-government; the other, no-government.

To one or other of these diametrically opposed ideals every one who is working for a change, consciously or unconsciously, intelligently or unintelligently, tends.

I know that I know well the literature and philosophy of both sides in this great argument, and I say that I am stating both sides with perfect fairness and accuracy. ECONOMIST.

A "COMEDY" OF INJUSTICE AS DESCRIBED BY HERALD

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.—[Editor Herald]: For a paper that stands high in the scale for sanity and fair-mindedness, The Herald has some strange lapses.

One was when they joined the rest of the Los Angeles papers in the "Don't (?) lynch him" cry against the negro Martin. Now today they describe as comic the pursuit and thrashing of a negro who (awful deed!) stole four empty sacks. A large crowd of "indignant" citizens ("cowardly hooligans" would be better terms) pursued and thrashed the negro, and then to cap their cowardice and total want of generosity or fairness, they are issuing a warrant for his arrest.

And The Herald describes this as "comic"! COSMOPOLITAN.