

### HARPER'S RULE IS DENOUNCED

#### VICE PROTECTION SAID TO HAVE BEEN PROVED TRUE

#### SPEAKER ARRAIGNS PRESENT MAYOR OF LOS ANGELES

#### Municipal Reform Is Discussed and Local Conditions Are Said to Be Worse Today Than Twenty Years Ago

(Continued from Page Four) amendment provides for the election of councilmen at large. I must say, in a concentrated community, where people are not divided by long distances, where every man has an opportunity to acquaint himself with the conditions and needs of every part, and ought to do it, I have never been able to see why the ward system should be adopted, and I have always regarded it as a rule of barbarism.

"It is an effort to carry the local representative system to an absurd extreme. One can understand in a state as large as California that a section down here can have interests diverse from a section in the middle of the state or the end, but here we have a city that can be traversed from one end to another in twenty minutes in an automobile, and by the way, in the matter of providing automobiles, the city has proved liberal." (Laughter.)

#### About Those Autos

A club member: "Have you ever been able to understand where the council got its authority to provide automobiles?"

Mr. Gibbons: "I am so entirely convinced that the present board of supervisors and city officials are above all law, or below it, that I have never attempted to solve that question. I don't think it relates to them at all. But our street cars, for five cents, will transport these men to any part of the city they desire to investigate within ten or fifteen minutes. I have never seen any use for the continuance of the ward system in the city council.

#### For Direct Primaries

"Another improvement I want to see is amendment 4, providing for a direct primary. I do not believe I can say anything half as good on that subject as I can supply by reading you something that Governor Hughes of New York has said. Governor Hughes is a man for whom I have the greatest respect and admiration. When I think of a man like Hughes I either wish I was a Republican or he was a Democrat, because he is an honor to his country, an honor to his state, an honor to any party that produces him, and he is bigger than most parties in this country."

"The system of direct nominations is criticized on the ground that it is inconsistent with representative government. Representative government is government through representatives. We choose officers to do for us what we cannot do, or do not think it wise to undertake ourselves. For example, we cannot well make our laws directly and so we elect legislators to make them for us. We cannot as a people at large execute the laws and so we select executive officers to represent us in their execution. We cannot in an assembly of the people decide judicial controversies and so we choose judges to represent us in deciding cases.

"But we do not elect men to choose our governors and our mayors and the members of the legislature for us. We elect our governors, our mayors and our legislators directly. They are chosen by direct vote of the people. These officers are none the less representative and we have none the less representative government. We choose them by direct vote. If anyone were now to propose that we should elect a body of men to choose our governor for us we would laugh at him. If any one saw fit to argue that this was necessary to the maintenance of representative government we would think the argument ridiculous."

#### "Reductio ad Absurdum"

"Yet we are told by certain people, and by certain newspapers, that the way to have real old-fashioned republican government is to select some people to meet in convention and tell us for whom we shall elect our representatives. It is a reductio ad absurdum of the principle of representative government, when you really think of it. The direct primary permits 100 citizens to put a man's name on the ticket to be voted for, and when there it does not depend for its position on the political parties, but on the merit of the man, and the initial of the name."

"I think, gentlemen, you will agree with me that politics in the city government is also absurd. No really sensible man, who is only interested in having a government that governs well, wants to have politics in the city government. The custom of having politics in the city government is the basis, the beginning, the bottom of every political machine, every bad machine in the country, and especially in the big cities, such as ours is very rapidly growing to be. Its supporters want it not because they want good government, but because they want to use the people, and today there is a headquarters of machine government in the Potomac building, where power is wielded by our distinguished fellow citizen, Walter Parker, who has opened headquarters for the sake of taking a wipe at these amendments. They will try to wipe out No. 1, but are principally addressing themselves to No. 4. I think the idea of No. 4 is to do away with such patriotic gentlemen as those who devote themselves to the city's business without any compensation directly from the city, as Mr. Parker and the gentlemen who compose his machine. In other words, it is to let us say whom we are going to vote for, instead of letting Mr. Parker and men of that sort say it.

#### Two Reform Questions

"So that we have before us today two questions of municipal reform affecting ourselves. One is to heal the condition which is becoming, to every decent and honest citizen, an intolerable and revolting condition of corruption, such as has never existed and

lawbreaking such as has never existed in your city before.

"I have studied the charter amendments carefully. I am going to vote for every one. There was only one I questioned and that is the one extending the time for street car franchises. But I will tell you why it is safe to vote for that. For twenty years I have been a student of transportation. I have come to the conclusion that before the twenty-year franchises are ended the question of transportation will be absolutely out of the way altogether. I believe such changes are indicated that the time is coming when an investor would not give a dollar for the best street car stock in America. I believe in twenty years the question of street car franchises will be of no particular interest to the people of Los Angeles or any other city."

#### HARPER'S OPPONENT WILL BE SELECTED

(Continued from Page One) have been given in full detail in the Los Angeles Herald, and have not at this writing been disputed or denied.

#### Charges Confirmed

"They are confirmed to the league by responsible individuals. They go to show, speaking in general terms, that sugar stock with a par value of \$200,000 and oil stock with a par value of \$20,000 was sold to keepers of saloons, to brewery owners who control or own saloons, to keepers of combination saloons and assignation houses and to exploiters of prostitution. To cover up some of these transactions the stocks were placed in the names of others than the original purchasers. The control of these companies lay with the mayor and a majority of the police commission, who regulate saloons and lodging houses.

"Now, if that alone is not enough to demand the recall, I do not know enough to vote. Yet it is only part of damning evidence The Herald gathered and laid before the public. This goes deeper than the question of the aqueduct or a 'wide open' town; it involves the question whether or not a decent citizen is wanted to live in Los Angeles. I claim to be a decent citizen, and I am going to live and vote in Los Angeles. For my own safety, if for no other reason, I want to see this recall prevail."

#### GOSSIP OF AUTO FROM NEW YORK

#### SOME OF LESSONS TAUGHT AT MADISON SQUARE

#### Gotham Show a Complete Success from Selling Point, Many Dealers Disposing of Even Their Exhibit Cars

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Careful analysis of the cars at the exhibit just closed in New York shows that the automobile has reached a point in construction so nearly standard that makers can devote their experimental staff to the finer points of details. Just as large matters are made from units, and when large matters have reached settled conditions all energy can go to perfecting small units as such and not as components only. We find automobile construction today, as exemplified by the cars which were on exhibit.

We find that the body is universally protected from all road matter by merely closing in the mud guards from their back edge to the frame and by a like closing in from the side frames down to the running board. Some details of rather large magnitude were noted in the growing tendency to use either a cross platform spring at the rear or three-quarter coil springs. Ignition, that so important detail, has come to the magnet to frequently a battery in reserve. Sometimes these are combined, but the battery alone has completely gone out of use as such. Other indications were the addition of these makers to the six-cylinder ranks and a like addition to shaft driven cars of previously exclusive chain drive makers.

Never was there such a display of motorcycles as at the Garden show in New York. Eight years ago saw the first serious attempt at placing on the market a machine that was reasonable in weight and readily handled. In that year 1000 machines were sold of that one make, and that stood as the record for some time, not only individually but collectively, the make referred to dropping down to 200 sales the year following. In that year there were two other makes that can be regarded as actual sellers, and these combined netted not over 100. Last year there were no less than fifteen best sellers, and one of these stands forth with a record of 5000 sold. From this comparison can be readily adduced showing the magnitude of the industry. When it is remembered that the motorcycles go to those who are directly affected by business stringency and business prosperity, it requires no great insight to predict the magnitude of sales for the coming season.

The show at Madison Square garden proved very successful from a retail selling viewpoint. Agents at all the makers' booths took orders for immediate delivery, and in many cases the show cars were sold outright. At the Pope-Hartford booth every one of the show cars was sold and many orders taken for duplicates.

The world famed traffic regulations of New York city are soon to be supplemented in the use of a device for showing when traffic is to go ahead or to stop, and when it is to turn right or left. This device is known as the "left," and is in the form of a screen carrying the necessary wiring and placed over the lens of the tail lamp of automobiles especially. A flexible wire connects the screen with the driver's seat and thus signals the driver back of him as to his movements at all times, whether going straight ahead, turning right or left, or making a stop.

Casting cylinders on blue reduced to plain English means casting them together. Familiarly we all have with cylinders in pairs, two pairs making a four-cylinder motor; and cylinders cast three together with two sets grouped as a six-cylinder car; and then the next step of casting four cylinders together, this being the condition that brought forward the general use of the word on blue. This has been left to the makers of the Delmonville cars to reach the zenith by casting all six cylinders together.

### FOREST SERVICE CHIEF REPORTS

#### YEAR 1908 SHOWS ECONOMY IS PRACTICED

#### IMPROVEMENTS FOR WORK ARE GREATLY ENLARGED

#### Yield of Tree Department Resources of United States to Public Is More Beneficial Than Ever Known

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Listing receipts and expenditures and explaining them in plain English much as a railroad president reports to his board of directors, Gifford Pinchot, forest service chief, has just made a retrospect of the work of the United States forest service for the fiscal year 1908.

For the administration and protection of the 132 national forests in seventeen states and territories and Alaska the government spent \$2,626,088.02, or about half cents an acre. Permanent improvements, including the construction of 3400 miles of trails, 100 miles of wagon roads, 2200 miles of telephone lines, 550 cabins and barns, 600 miles of pasture and drift fences, 250 bridges and forty miles of fire lines cost \$592,169.19. Telephone wire to build approximately 400 miles of additional lines was shipped to the forests, but with the funds available before the close of the year the work of construction could not be completed. Some of this work was done on each of the forests in the United States.

Although many needed improvements could not be undertaken, the benefits of what has been accomplished are seen in the more economical and economical manner in which the forest officers are enabled to carry on their work and in the opening up to forest users of territory hitherto inaccessible. The total receipts of the total of \$3,416,107.61 disbursed on account of work of the forest service was used in forest investigations costing \$25,855.33. The diffusion of forest information and federal co-operation.

#### Not All Is Outgo

The forest service is one of the branches of the government where everything is done in a businesslike way. Receipts from sales of timber, grazing fees and permits for special uses of forest resources amounted to \$1,842,281.87, an increase of \$71,222.43 over the 1907 figures. The "year acres" receipts from the national forests were a little more than one cent less than five mills under the per acre cost of administration and protection of the forests.

The amounts paid to states and territories to be expended for roads and public schools from the year's receipts amounted to \$447,063.72. Chiefly because of increasing the revenue to the states from 10 per cent in 1907 to 25 per cent last year, there was a total increase of \$24,021.62 in the amounts payable to the states.

In addition the national forests yielded heavily to the public in free use. There were 30,714 permits granted for the free use of timber by settlers, schools and churches during the year, against 17,399 in 1907. The number of board feet used in this way by the public amounted to 131,582,000, valued at \$188,720.00, compared to 65,000,000 feet valued at \$75,000 in 1907.

The aggregate of free use of the forests for grazing cannot be exactly known, since no permit is required to be taken out there is no record of record preserved. It added perhaps 10 per cent to the amount of stock carried by the forests. Settlers living on or adjacent to the forests and prospectors, campers and travelers in them are allowed to graze free up to ten head of milk cows, work animals, or horses or cattle, and purchasers of timber and stockmen of the forests are given the same privilege for the horses needed in their work. In Arizona and New Mexico milk goats to the number of thirty may be grazed free in place of milk cows.

#### More Free Permits Issued

Of free special-use permits there were issued during the year 1768, as against a total of 1471 previously granted. Of the latter 963 were in force during the year. The grazing receipts for 1908 were \$62,829.40, and were paid by the holders of 19,845 permits to graze 1,233,221 cattle, horses, mules, sheep and goats. The total receipts from 4282 permits to graze 7,087,111 sheep and goats. Receipts of \$49,027.24 from timber sales were paid by approximately 5189 purchasers who cut the equivalent of 32,732,000 board feet of timber. The receipts for special uses amounted to \$30,425.25 and were paid by 2065 users.

The year's receipts represent profitable use of the forests by some 30,000 individuals or concerns, in addition to more than 30,000 getting free use of timber and other resources. About one-fourth of all the timber cut from the national forests was under free-use permits.

The purpose of this free-use privilege is to make the forests contribute effectively to the public welfare. The timber given to individuals is given for the development of the country through settlement. The total receipts from timber sales each year since the national forests have been under the administration of the forest service have been as follows: 1905, \$106,621; 1906, \$245,015.49; 1907, \$668,113.12; 1908, \$819,027.24.

### ISSUE WARRANT TO BRING SON BACK TO HIS DYING MOTHER

#### Lawyer Declares Force Is Necessary to Get Recreant Youth to Visit Parent on Her Deathbed

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—A warrant charging larceny, but in reality designed to bring B. F. Morris, a young attorney of New York, to the bedside of his dying mother, was sworn out here today.

"Morris will not be prosecuted," explained George H. Folwell, another New York lawyer who made the application to the court.

Morris is charged with having taken \$500 from his mother, but she is believed to be dying, and her one desire is to see her boy before it is too late.

"It is a warrant necessary under the circumstances," asked the judge.

"I am sure it is. He would be too ashamed to visit her. We must make him," answered Mr. Folwell.

#### SUGGESTS PHOTOS OF FIGHTERS IN SCHOOLS

#### Medical Inspector Urges Placing Pictures of Ring Generals Before Pupils to Show Physical Development

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—"Every schoolroom should have a picture of John L. Sullivan, James J. Corbett or some other great man hanging on its walls to show the boys what physical development means," said Dr. Walter Cornell, assistant medical inspector, in an address on "Physical Defects of Children," delivered last night at the Normal school, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

There was an audible titter among the teachers when the speaker pronounced the names of these prize-ring heroes.

"Yes, I mean it," Dr. Cornell said emphatically. "They ought to be held up as examples of physical fitness, just in the same way that we hang up 'God Bless Our Home' mottoes. They'd work by suggestion."

"Opposed to the statue or picture of John L. Sullivan I should suggest a representation of a physical wreck, just to give the youngsters a demonstration of both extremes."

#### Standards

"Clothes, department, the cut of his hair and beard, the flower he wears, the entire color scheme of his apparel must live up to certain high standards which he has set for himself. As to Jim Henson Hyde, Parisian. Formerly, without exception, these were all important details of the insurance business. Puck.

### Your Opportunity and Ours Monday

# Big Purchase and Sale

## The New York Auto and Raincoat Co.'s Stock and Clearance "Goodyear" Garments

### Greatest Double Event of Similar Character Ever Published—A Mighty, Resistless Outpouring of Record-Breaking Values—Prices Pared to the Quick—An Avalanche of Amazing Bargains

WE have succeeded in purchasing, for a ridiculously small sum, the entire stock of The New York Auto and Raincoat Co. of 324 So. Broadway. This well known store, managed by Mr. D. Bonoff, kept nothing but the most reliable and trustworthy merchandise. There are over 1600 Garments in the various assortments, and these with the mammoth "Goodyear" stock, consisting of every description of high-grade water-proof coats, brings the grand total up to several thousand up-to-date models that go on sale Monday priced at a mere fraction of their original cost. Whatever you do Monday, don't fail to visit the "Goodyear"—such a remarkable bargain chance comes but once or twice in a lifetime.

Every Garment in Every Case and on Every Rack Marked in Plain Figures

<b>Men's Raincoats</b> to \$7.00	<b>\$1.75</b>	<b>Men's Cravenettes</b> to \$12.50	<b>\$4.75</b>	<b>Women's Raincoats</b> to \$7.50	<b>\$1.95</b>
<b>Men's Topcoats</b> to \$18.00	<b>\$5.00</b>	<b>Men's Rubber Coats</b>	<b>\$1 to \$3.50</b>	<b>Boys' \$10.00 Cravenettes</b>	<b>\$4.75</b>
<b>Men's Cravenettes</b> to \$27.50	<b>\$9.50 to \$27.50</b>	<b>Women's Cravenette Coats</b>	<b>\$7.50</b>	<b>Women's Cravenettes</b> to \$30.00	<b>\$16.50 to \$30.00</b>
<b>Men's Cravenettes</b> to \$27.50	<b>\$9.50 to \$27.50</b>	<b>Women's Rubberized Silk Coats</b>	<b>\$7.50</b>	<b>Girls' Raincoats</b> to \$7.50	<b>\$3.50 to \$7.50</b>
<b>Men's Cravenettes</b> to \$27.50	<b>\$9.50 to \$27.50</b>	<b>Boys' Rubber Coats</b>	<b>\$2.00 to \$3.50</b>		

Just the thing to save the wear and tear on the boy's suit; strong, durable garment that will stand any amount of rough usage.

210 South Broadway

# Sale of Regal Sample Shoes

**\$3.50 & \$4.00** And Broken Sizes of Our Regular Stock **\$5.00** Styles **REDUCED TO \$3.95**

Each season the Regal factory makes a complete line of sample shoes for their representatives all over the world to choose from.

After selections are made, the samples are returned to the factory and have been reshipped to us to place on sale. With these samples we will also offer broken sizes of our regular stock, making 3000 pairs in all styles and all leathers—for men and women. Genuine sample shoes are made from the choicest of selected stock and handled in the factory by the most expert workmen.

**\$3.50 and \$4 Styles \$2.95**  
**\$5.00 Styles \$3.95**

First come—first served. No mail orders filled.

## The Shoe That Proves

Regals have honestly gained the reputation of being "the world's best \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 shoes." The price is stamped on every pair at the factory, and they are advertised and sold at these prices the world over.

## Regal Shoe Store

302 S. Broadway  
Bradbury Building  
A. S. VANDEGRIFT, Mgr.

Shoe Repairing the Regal Way. Wholesale Sole Like Original Sole.

# Herald Want Ads Are the Best