

LOS ANGELES HERALD

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Population of Los Angeles 315,985

CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN



AT THE THEATERS

AUDITORIUM—Dark. MASON—Marie Doro in 'The Morals of Marcus'. BELASCO—Richard Bennett in 'The Lion and the Mouse'. BURBANK—'A Milk White Gal'. GRAND—'No Mother to Guide Her'. MAJESTIC—Kob and Dill in 'Lonesome Town'. ORPHEUM—Vaudville. LOS ANGELES—Vaudville. WALKER—Vaudville. EMPIRE—Vaudville. UNIQUE—Vaudville and comedy. FISHERS—Musical comedy.

LIBERTY

'E SHALL know the truth and the truth shall make you free,' said Jesus. He knew whenever a human being makes a new discovery for the good of the race the listening ear may hear the clash and clank of chains dropping into the abyss of time. Whenever a human being gets an inkling of truth for himself his fetters are loosed.

In the twentieth century it is hard for us to imagine or realize the bondage of our forefathers long ago, afraid to sail far out on the sea for fear they would reach the end of the world and drop off; afraid to conduct chemical experiments because they associated them with incantations and pacts with the devil; afraid to travel because of wild beasts or thieves; afraid to stay at home because of pestilence and assassination. Think of the agonized FORGE behind the old, old prayer, 'From plague, pestilence and famine, from battle, murder and sudden death, GOOD LORD, DELIVER US!'

Fear inspired prayers, and children were told to FEAR God. Fear was everywhere—in heaven above, on the earth beneath and in the waters under the earth. In heaven reigned a punitive Deity, ready to execute vengeance and to repay wrongdoing. On earth were dangers of wild beasts or of wilder men. In the waters under the earth lurked fear-limbed shapes, the imagining of which in the milk of the moon drove strong men crazy.

Every kind of fear which terrified our poor forefathers was the result of ignorance.

'The unknown God, whom ignorantly ye worship, him declare I unto you,' said Paul, and in more modern times men began to preach the fatherhood of the 'unknown God,' and to make him known as a God of Love and not of Dread, of mercy and not of punishment. When religions and superstitious fears began to cease from troubling humanity other fears began to disappear. Mankind's wonder-history of modern achievement dates back to the dawn of light after the dark ages; to the revival of literature, learning and art; to the banishment of the fear of unknown monsters. When unknown monsters and unnatural perils were no longer feared, earth's most formidable creatures and the dangers of the deep and beyond also lost their terrors. The world began to be active. Explorers found new lands. Astronomers found new stars. New discoveries were made in every department of the material world; and gradually mankind began to awaken to consciousness of the natural law in the spiritual world, and the spiritual law in the natural world.

In the realm of physics, dynamics and economics the natural law is being discovered and expounded and is conquering and to conquer. In a realm of ethics, morality, politics, domesticity, government, the spiritual law is being discerned and is conquering and to conquer, and that is why, with all the increasing complexities of civilization and all the new perplexing paths of life, the world is growing better and better. We are beginning to know more and more and more of the TRUTH, and the TRUTH is emancipation; the TRUTH is making us free.

BARBARISM

CENSURES, reproofs, punishments, are following the exposure of the conditions which disgraced California at Patton. 'Twas ever thus. It is society's method of seeking vindication, and by some Sancho Panza of the long ago was crystallized into the proverbial expression, 'Locking the stable door after the horse is stolen.' The point is, of course, the conditions which have resulted in the murder of at least one patient OUGHT NEVER TO HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO EXIST. Their existence should have been made impossible by the adoption of a system of inspection which would really have supervised.

The unfortunate experience of other communities in the United States and in England in the care of the insane has shown the only reasonably safe plan of management is rotation of nurses. No attendant should be allowed to remain in charge of any ward until he becomes its tyrant, with his favorites and his objects of aversion, his patients to pet and his patients to pound.

There is a mysterious feature of the case which will need to be explained fully before the public will believe there was not an official attempt to conceal the true cause of Grassmee's death. Dr. Wilson issued a death certificate in which the cause of death was stated to be 'paresis and exhaustion.' Surely it is incredible that a physician of Dr. Wilson's training, experience and ability did not know the cause of death was NOT paresis and exhaustion. Why, then, did Dr. Wilson assign a cause of death not in accordance with the facts?

If the certificate was not the result of unbelievable ignorance on the part of the certifying physician, then some personal motive must have led that physician to risk the forfeiture of his professional reputation by giving a medical certificate which was a misrepresentation, and naturally had the result of giving the weight of official authority and expert skill to a deliberate falsehood. The public will expect Dr. Wilson to explain why he returned such a death certificate; and will expect the management of Patton to explain why it countenanced this misstatement and aided and abetted what seemed like a deliberate attempt to shield the institution or some one connected with it from the deserved consequences of a murderous act of brutal and irresponsible inhumanity.

In view of the concealment of the truth and of the evident attempt to mislead the public, the management of Patton will be asked to tell whether the Grassmee case is the only instance of homicidal mistreatment of patients. Have any other patients met the fate of Grassmee? This man had friends, therefore his crushed body was not committed to the grave in secrecy. But have any friendless patients been done to death by brutal, careless or irresponsible attendants? If so, how many citizens have met this fate at Patton? What has the management to say on this point? And why did the management allow the institution to become a man-killer instead of a man-healer?

While the fate of the unfortunate man who was kicked to death by a brutal attendant may cause an 'upheaval' at Patton, we think it is an upheaval of the system that is needed, as well as of any institution which may illustrate it in all its primitive brutishness, stupidity, folly and cruelty, which have formed subjects of comment by writers and philanthropists for a half century. Civilization, which has made wonderful advances and discoveries in other departments of science, is as ignorant as it ever was of proper methods of treating brain-sick members of society.

In the old savage days, when a man's body was feeble or sick, the members of his tribe considered him fair game, and thugged him out of his existence. In modern days, when a man's brain is feeble or sick, he is delivered over to the untender merclessness of some untrained, ignorant yahoo that in a moment of brutal frenzy stamps the God-given life out of him. It is the fault of society, which has not yet emerged from barbarism.

CENSORSHIP

ENGLISH censorship has been suppressing plays so lavishly that the best and other works of official suppression, has uttered a roar of protest. This is of singular interest to the public of the United States, inasmuch as enterprising American managers, avid for sensation and new effects, are certain to import the dramas that have been tagged 'naughty' or 'improper.' A special correspondent of Los Angeles Herald in London writes the prohibition of Bernard Shaw's 'Showing Up of Blanco Posnet' will certainly strengthen the hands of those who have been conducting the agitation for the removal of the censorship.

In a list of the plays which the English censor deems unfit for presentation before English audiences are Maeterlinck's 'Monna Vanna,' Brieux's 'Maternite,' and 'Les Trois Filles de M. Dupont,' Shaw's 'Mrs. Warren's Profession,' Granville Barker's 'Waste,' Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' Housman's 'Bethlehem,' Garnett's 'The Breaking Point,' 'Samson and Dalila,' 'The Mikado,' and a burlesque of 'An Englishman's Home.'

It is understood the Japanese government was responsible for the suppression of 'The Mikado' and touchy patriotism could not endure a burlesque of 'An Englishman's Home,' a play that has proved to be a kind of Marseillaise of the English drama.

Beyond prudery or pseudo-prudery, the reasons for the application of the poison label to the other blacklisted works is not obvious, especially as the censor has permitted the public to witness the following moral and elevating plays: 'The Giddy Girls,' 'The Cuckoo,' 'The Spring Chicken,' 'The Conquerors,' 'The Girl from Maxim's,' 'L'Education du Prince,' 'Divorcious,' 'Le Marquis de Priole,' 'Dear Old Charlie' and 'The Devil.'

John Has a Bad Case of Nerves



The English War-Scare

Ow, Tommy, ain't you 'eard the news That mykes my faint 'cart' op? 'Ow hall the powers is in a ruse To clean the bloomink shop? The ruse is this, they'll fill the plyce With soldiers in disguise. In all the streets they'll swarm like mice; Ow, blawst their bloomink eyes. They'll tyke a lush with you and me— They'll treat us till we swim— They'll tell us 'ow they'd love to see Life like one grand sweet ymm.

GREATER LOS ANGELES

A VOTE for consolidation will be a vote for a city with its future well provided for. The demands of trade, the new conditions created by the opening of the Orient and the growth and prosperity of Australia and New Zealand make a change in conditions necessary. The outlook of Los Angeles is world wide. Its interests are world wide. Its standards are not provincial standards. Its methods of regarding problems and of dealing with them are aggressively metropolitan.

This metropolitan aggressiveness is being applied to the problem of including the natural harbor of Los Angeles within its political area by a consolidation of Los Angeles and the harbor cities into a united municipality which will be known as Greater Los Angeles, and the formation of Greater Los Angeles is the next logical step in the history of the city. There is every indication the time is ripe for consolidation. The psychological moment has arrived when all the metropolitan interests must be united and all the metropolitan communities must co-operate in the endeavor to make Los Angeles the chief city of California and the metropolis of the west.

As soon as consolidation is accomplished, the great city reconstituted upon larger lines, with a scope of activity which is in accordance with its long visioned plans and purposes, will begin to grow at a rate surpassing any in its record. Capital seeking investment will be attracted by the possibilities of Pacific industrialism and the certainty of an incalculable increase of export trade as well as import with the opening of the Panama canal.

Goods 'made in California' are destined to become known in every market in the world, and with San Pedro, the harbor of Greater Los Angeles, and the completed Panama canal, just as surely as these lines are written and read the day will come when California wines will compete in France, Germany, Italy and Spain with the wines of France, Germany, Italy and Spain; and what is more, if these countries should persist in their present method of vending their product by the vineyard to wealthy patrons, leaving only the inferior grades for domestic consumption, California wines will drive the domestic wines of Europe out of the market.

And for every other industry California will find or make markets. When the railroad penalty is removed from the Union and Southern California is at liberty to compete with the other states of the Union and with the world at large without paying a fine to a corporation, the industrial and commercial prosperity of this state will be increased to an extent that, in combination with its unequalled mineral wealth, will make it the richest and most prosperous state in the Union.

Good roads will help Los Angeles and Southern California to fight their battle for fair play in railroad rates. With good roads and auto-vehicles this great agricultural and industrial territory will not be at the mercy of rate-making railroad barons.

It is said an anti-foreigner outbreak in China is impossible at present. Old China is determined to keep the peace. She is afraid if she does not there will be some broken China and other nations will keep the pieces.

THE REAL ROCKEFELLER

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER of 'Random Reminiscences' is a revelation. His book seems to have been written ingeniously; and perhaps the oil magnate is not aware he has pleased the Socialists of the United States immensely by advocating business as well as political union in order to produce 'the greatest good for the greatest number.' Mr. Rockefeller maintains the only remedy for hard times is to stop overproduction. All overproduction, he argues, is material not only waste of money and material but of human thought and energy, which if economically employed never would be used for the purpose of adding to the stock of goods with which the world is already oversupplied.

Mr. Rockefeller says he saw that in order to put the industry in which he is interested on a successful economic basis it was necessary to eliminate waste by eliminating overproduction. 'It is with this idea,' he writes, 'that we proceeded to buy the largest and best refining concerns and centralize the administration of them with a view to securing greater economy and efficiency.'

Mr. Rockefeller says the days of the competitive system are numbered and we might as well make up our minds to it. 'What is to take the place of competition?' 'Economic combination and co-operation,' Mr. Rockefeller, of course, would not use the word 'Socialism.' His excellent periphrasis, however, will fill with joy the hearts of advocates of co-operation, who recognize in Mr. Rockefeller not only a friend and ally but a powerful advocate.

Mr. Rockefeller declares: 'A business philosopher would be most careful to avoid in his investments of time, effort and money unnecessary duplication of existing industries. He would regard all money spent in increasing needless competition as wasted or worse. The man who puts up a second factory when the factory in existence will supply the national demand adequately and cheaply is wasting the national wealth and destroying the national prosperity, taking the bread from the laborer and unnecessarily introducing heartache and misery into the world. Probably the greatest single obstacle to the progress and happiness of the American people lies in the willingness of so many men to invest their time and money in multiplying competitive industries instead of opening up new fields and putting their money into lines of industry and development that are needed.'

What is the difference, excepting in name, between a 'business philosopher' of the type indicated by Mr. Rockefeller and a political philosopher of the type called 'Socialist' Extremes meet. Have our 'captains of industry' and great business organizers rounded a big circle and swept on a connecting arc into Socialism?

After a lively debate that lasted for several hours Mr. Heney, who had appealed to the court for permission to tell the name of the man who was the boss of San Francisco during the administration of Mayor Schmitz was denied the privilege. Common sense suggests, however, that the Jurymen are not ignorant of the fact.

PLAY TIME

DR. ROBERT J. BURDETTE is to be congratulated on his choice of a Sunday morning sermon topic. The subject, 'Playing on the Streets,' in its relation to the subject of public playgrounds, is one of vital interest and importance to this community.

Dr. Burdette realizes the American education of the future must be an all around education, not 'so many hours school drill and study and so many hours in which, owing to lack of facilities leading to a better fate, the student is invited to undo the good that has been done in school and to go to the Dickens.'

Leslie R. Hewitt, in his admirable address to the City club yesterday on the question of the hour, said every consideration makes it a solemn duty on the part of citizens to carry forward consolidation, and voters should make the judgment of the city emphatic. Mr. Hewitt is right. Let all who are interested in Greater Los Angeles do all they can to make certain that a big vote will be cast.

A man who is visiting Los Angeles after eleven years' absence sums up his emotions in the exclamation, 'GREAT SCOTT!' In view of the evidences of unparalleled progress and prosperity which have thus compressed his vocabulary of admiring amazement he is certain Los Angeles will have reached the half-million mark in population ere five years have come and gone.

Chicago proposes to try an interesting educational experiment by substituting lesson leaflets for text books. It is claimed the leaflets will always be down to date and the information they contain always accurate, which is more than can be said of some of the text books, which often are out of date and ready to be Lummised and labeled long before they are dog's-eared.

Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, who for three years was pastor of the First Unitarian church of Peopona, may be appointed chaplain of the United States senate. California will be honored by having a representative in such an important position, and the honor is increased by the fact the former Californian has been found worthy to succeed a man of the name and fame of Dr. Hale.

Mathias Blumer, a murderer sent to San Quentin twenty years ago to serve a life sentence, has fallen heir to an estate in Germany and has been paid. And now all the other 'lifers' are praying long lost relatives in foreign climes may die and remember them generously in their wills.

A big new consignment of cars is on the way to Los Angeles. Perhaps the time will come when Los Angeles, which already is one of the greatest street railroad centers of the North American continent, will build all its own cars and send consignments to other cities.

This is the month of graduates and of brides. Many young men and women will go out into active life. And many young men and young women will join the noble army of American home builders.

TWENTIETH CENTURY EGYPT

XIV—An African Health Resort

By Frederic J. Haskin

CAIRO, Egypt.—It is estimated that about 8000 of the visitors to Egypt each winter are persons seeking health or pleasure beneath sunny skies. The climate created with vast possibilities in the matter of the restoration of health. Possibly not enough credit is given to the European or American physician whom the invalid travels to Cairo. Until recently, at any rate, foreign doctors had to depend entirely upon foreign practice. The native Egyptian would have none of his medicine, preferring to 'pin his faith' to the system of hotels in the use when the pyramids were building rather than trust to discoveries of the invalid and outlander.

Until recently village barbers and old women consulted the medical advisers of the natives. Mohammedans cured ailments by texts from the Koran, and Copts doctored themselves by applying a text from the Psalms or the gospels. An operation warranted to cure all but fatal diseases consisted in drinking Nile water from a specially constructed brass bowl, for three consecutive Fridays. The patient did not live to the third Friday it was, manifestly, because the disease was fatal. A bone from the body of a Jew or a charm against fever. A sterile woman who wished to bear children stepped over the corpse of an executed criminal, walked upon a human skull or bathed in water previously used to wash a corpse. A headache was cured by driving a nail into one of the gates of Cairo. An antidote for poison was to drink water in which bread from the Koran had been soaked. A dislocated joint was bound to a half-starved cow, and the animal fed so that the swelling would reduce the swelling of the patient's limb.

It is quite true that the pure air of the desert is a tonic of rare value to the debilitated, and of especial benefit to sufferers from various illnesses. The first discovery and disillusionment of the unwary visitor is that it is easier to catch cold in Cairo than it is in Chicago, and harder to get rid of it. Californians know how to guard against colds. The late arrival does not. The Egyptian who kne is by the roadside with his face toward Mecca and says his prayers as the sun is setting, wraps his mantle about his head and throat. An American has been free from cold in Southern California, at the Gulf coast winter resorts, or in Florida. Believing that in Egypt, as in the tropics, colds catch, he finds himself at sunset five miles from his hotel without his top coat. Chilled to the bone, he arrives in due time at an American bar, his teeth chattering against the cold room.

But when he awakens next morning he is in the grip of an Egyptian cold. He tries everything from aspirin to Assuan, in an effort to get rid of it. It lasts a week, despite his efforts. His physician tells him gravely that a cold caught in Cairo sometimes results seriously. It is a 'deadly' cold, he says. Notwithstanding the gravity of an Egyptian cold, which in strict justice must be credited with confining itself chiefly to the head, the country is sought by convalescents from Europe, as Arizona is sought by Americans similarly affected.

Although the French and English occupation of Egypt might be supposed to have taught Europeans that Egypt is not altogether tropical, the fact is that it has not. The tourist buys his sun helmet before he gets to Cairo. Perhaps he gets it from his furnisher at home. Having firmly fixed in his mind the idea that he is 'doing' a hot country, he dons his helmet before he ventures on the desert. The fact is that it is rather ripping in the early morning, just comfortable in the sun at midday, and decidedly cold at sunset, does not eradicate the impression that without a sun helmet he might suffer death or great bodily harm in Africa. He is forced to get his overcoat out of his trunk, but the stately white helmet, pierced by vent holes, towers above the necessary outer garment. Sometimes the exercise incidental to visiting the pyramids on his bicycle does not sufficiently heat his blood to cause him to leave off his overcoat, but the sun curtain reaching from the back of his helmet to his shoulders does not strike him as being an absurdity.

Rheumatism, bronchitis, asthma, the after effects of grip and of pleurisy and pneumonia, the effects of overwork or mental strain, malaria and many other diseases and ailments are said to give way before Egyptian air and attention to medical advice. Horseback riding, camel and donkey riding and other forms of exercise incident to seeing mountains and ruins of antiquity give the muscles of the rheumatism.

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Tomorrow—Pan-Presbyterian Alliance

matic health-seeker a suitable kneading at doubtless form a good part of the beneficial effect to other persons.

Egypt is not subject to wide and violent variations of temperature. There is an occasional sand storm of a mild variety called the 'khamisin,' which brings impalpable dust into the most tightly closed room, but the 'khamisin' comes but three or four times in a season, blurring the landscape so that Cairo seems wrapped in a yellow London fog. It gives the visitor an opportunity to see a sand storm without imposing upon him the discomforts of a red hot day. The visitor who enjoys a 'khamisin' as an experience. There are sufferers from catarrhal affections who insist that it is beneficial.

The mean temperature in Cairo in winter is warmer than in Upper Egypt. Because of the trees in Cairo it rains two or three times a year. Along the Upper Nile the slightest shower causes a sensation among the natives. The temperature of 32 degrees has been recorded in Cairo, but it is very rare. By early forenoon on the coolest days the sun always lifts the mercury many degrees. It is much warmer in Upper Egypt. If the traveler is not content with a temperature in which an overcoat must be worn after sunset he may take a slow but comfortable boat for the Upper Nile, or somewhat less low and much less comfortable train. In a day by land or a few days by water he reaches a climate where summer clothing may be worn in January without discomfort. The system of hotels from the Mediterranean southward to the cataraacts of the Nile is gradually expanding and improving. Every effort of Europeans in Egypt who are interested in the volume of tourist travel is bent toward convincing the traveler of the folly of seeking sun and health on the Riviera while the nodding palms that fringe the Nile beckon the wayfarer to rest and recuperation where frost is unknown and where rain rarely falls.

The American visitor, proud of the fact that his government came and saw and overcame the mosquito in Havana and the Canal zone, is amazed to find a peculiarly large and ferocious type of man-eating mosquito in one of the driest countries in the world. Every bed in Cairo has its mosquito bar. It is used the year round. In the absence of fly screens it is a necessity. The mosquitoes breed upon the pools formed by irrigation ditches and infest the whole country.

Within convenient distance from Cairo there are several health resorts. Helouan, a blou oasis with its famous baths and the temple of Helouan, attracts attention of persons who are weary of pyramid climbing, golf, polo and dancing in Cairo, or whose state of health does not permit them to dissipate while recuperating. This town, with its sulphur springs, that were valued by the Romans, is in the desert. It affords a view of the Nile, a sky line against which pyramids are etched and a distant view of the Mokattam hills behind Cairo. It is within a half-hour of the social gayety of the capital.

At Luxor in Upper Egypt the health seeker who has eliminated a part of his rheumatism by bathing at Helouan, or climbing Cheops, finds a warmer, drier climate and more monuments to explore. He takes his tonic while exploring Thebes or musing upon the grandeur of the past before the temple of Karnak at Assuan. He may take his sun in a sailboat upon a lake, where the Assuan-dam, two or three times as large as Lake Geneva, and see the ruins of ancient Thebes, heated by irrigation. If he is master of the art of traveling by easy stages and enjoys travel sufficiently not to insist upon the shortest schedule between two points he may spend a month or two exploring the Nile in a 'dahabeh,' a sailboat sufficiently archaic constantly to remind him that he is in the land of the Pharaohs.

Those who insist that the expansion of agriculture, due to British methods of irrigation, has reduced the violence and frequency of sand storms in Cairo, cannot be taken seriously when the size of the pharaohs' tombs is considered. But John Bull may justly claim that, while he has made Egypt habitable to Occidentals and therefore a health resort, he has also improved the conditions of the natives. The prevalence of ophthalmia, due to the superstitious belief of Egyptians that to drive insects from the faces of children subjects them to the influence of the evil eye, is a plain and pathetic evidence. But ophthalmic hospitals are doing much toward aiding the afflicted and medical science is gradually overcoming ophthalmia. Although British occupation has brought to bear upon the public health of the country modern medical methods a certain amount of sanitation, and preventive measures against plague, much remains to be done. Progress is necessarily slow in a land where direct poverty, dense ignorance and intense superstition and suspicion of Christians exist to a degree impossible to be appreciated by western people unfamiliar with Oriental conditions and manner of thought.

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Tomorrow—Pan-Presbyterian Alliance

The State Press

Syndicates

For many years syndicates have been in operation printing and selling for ministers of the gospel who have so many other duties to perform that they have no time to prepare the weekly talks to their congregations, and there are those who will write a fairly creditable campaign speech for the aspiring politician and editorials for the overworked editor. In short, money will buy about anything you want ready-made, whether it be sermons, prize essays, editorials or campaign speeches.—Salinas Democrat.

Preposterous "Protection"

The promoters of the tea industry, for instance, would fob upon the people an exorbitant price without being able to supply one-fifth of the demand and without even the excuse of desiring to protect its labor, which is probably colored and low paid. Of course congress will reject the proposal as ridiculous, or perhaps record it as one of the real jokes of the season.—San Jose Mercury.

Evil Cause Thrives

Visalia is growing, and occasionally there is a great poverty. Some of it would be permanent, but for the kind and finding hand of the Salvation Army. It is the same old story—those who live in the light cannot see those who dwell in the darkness. We shudder that such things are allowed to exist, the cause that gives life to the condition thrives on. But it is life.—Visalia Times.

Bum Beer

A bum who drifted into Berkeley and consumed a large quantity of prohibition 'near beer' supposing it to be the genuine article, got gloriously drunk on the alleged temperance drink, and now the psychology department of the university is speculating as to the effect of the imagination in such cases.—Fresno Republican.

Far and Wide

Should Be Thankful

Considering the \$1,800,000 cash payment by the Waters-Pierce Oil company, the Standard Oil people about their Uncle Sam and not with the commonwealth of Texas in that \$2,000,000 fair.—England-Telegram.

Not Surprising

Senator Guggenheim of the lead trust family was not among the Republican senators who broke away yesterday and voted for a reduction in the tariff on lead. This is not what could be called sensational news.—Springfield Republican.

The Tariff

'Expecting to get something they know they won't get,' is the way Governor Johnson characterizes public attitude toward tariff discussion. That with his disappointment, he might have added.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Backward

The Young Turks are not yet so progressive, however, as to do their haing inside the walls of a prison.—Omaha World-Herald.

Build Now

Now is the time to begin building additions to the Smithsonian Institution.—Chicago News.

Tolstoy

Tolstoy took his reproof like a gentleman and a philosopher, without resorting to any gargoyle metaphors.—Washington Star.

Had To

It is a significant fact, too, that H. H. Rogers left behind him all the money he had made.—Portland Telegram.