

LOS ANGELES HERALD

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Population of Los Angeles 327,685

CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN



AT THE THEATERS

- AUDITORIUM—Dark. MASON—Dark. JUBBANK—"Before and After." BELASCO—"The Squaw Man." MAJESTIC—"Dream City." ORPHEUM—Vaudeville. GRAND—"Ten Nights in a Bar Room." LOS ANGELES—Vaudeville. UNIQUE—Vaudeville and comedy. FICHERS—Vaudeville. EMPIRE—Musical comedy. ARROW—Variety.

JAYHAWKER JOURNALISM

SOMETIMES a thriving city outgrows its institutions. That is to say, the institutions are as necessary as ever to the welfare of the city, but they must be metropolitanized. When provincial journalism persists in remaining provincial journalism, in spite of the corrective influence resulting from the widening of its horizon, then it invites the comment it is Jayhawker journalism, and out of date in a metropolitan city.

A newspaper accuses a citizen of being a "tenderfoot" because he does not show familiarity with the antediluvian history of the offensive phrase "chivalry and shovelry," and discusses the odious bad taste of its modern application without any reference whatever to its primitive usage in the days when the ark was grounded on Broadway in the neighborhood of First street.

With all due respect to Noah & Company, the citizens of modern Los Angeles, under whose energizing impulse our metropolis has made more progress in the last ten years than it did in all its previous history, must and do continue to believe that a newspaper which uses the phrase "chivalry and shovelry" with reference to the citizens and voters of Greater Los Angeles has a Burchard on the staff; and if further proof were needed of his existence it may be found in the fatuousness with which the ark organ persists in making believe there are intelligent, modern, wide-awake citizens of metropolitan Los Angeles who are eager and willing to be fooled by the cheap political tactics of its silly Rump gang.

A machine-controlled convention, assembled for the purpose of evading the direct primaries law, would make Los Angeles ridiculous. Since the voters have expressed the desire to make nominations by the direct primaries method, and since provision has been made for putting that method in operation, any effort on the part of the machine to substitute tweedledum for tweedledee, a sly method of nomination by convention for an out and out, honest open and above board method of nomination by convention, certainly would be opposition to the will of the people. We do not believe citizens are impressed seriously by the efforts of the Rump leaders to defraud them.

As for the Jayhawker journalism which makes believe it knows of no effort to thwart the operation of the primary law, let us give it the benefit of a doubt, and agree it is telling the truth, and really knows of no such effort. But its ignorance of the inception of such a base and unpatriotic plot is by no means proof of the non-existence of such a plot. All it testifies to is the Jayhawkerishness of the ignorant newspaper which is determined to eclipse the efforts of Peary and Cook and Wellman by remaining permanently in Greenland and viewing big, busy, bustling, progressive metropolitan Los Angeles from afar off.

Our Defense Against the Board of Equalization Outrage

THE more carefully the recent action of the state board of equalization in raising the assessment of the city and county of Los Angeles to nearly \$50,000,000 more than that of the city and county of San Francisco is considered the more infamous and indefensible it appears.

No citizen of Los Angeles can object to the real property of this city being assessed as high as that of San Francisco. Density of population is the principal factor giving value to the real estate of a community, and there is no reasonable doubt that the city of Los Angeles has as many inhabitants within its corporate limits as has the city of San Francisco. In fact, it will be a matter of grave disappointment if the next United States census does not show a distinct advantage in population in our city over the community which until lately has been regarded as the principal center of population on the Pacific coast.

At the same time, no fair-minded man can disregard the fact that in three elements of wealth the city and county of San Francisco is at the present time greatly superior to the city and county of Los Angeles. We refer to the money invested in banking, in manufacturing and in mercantile pursuits.

For very much the larger part of the more than one-half a century that the Pacific coast has been occupied and developed by the American people, the major part of the wealth produced upon that coast by mines, manufacturing and mercantile pursuits has centered in San Francisco.

Until within the past decade practically all of the mining wealth produced by California and Nevada has flowed into San Francisco and remained there.

Until within the past twenty years, the natural harbor advantages of San Francisco have made that city the center of manufacturing and merchandising upon this coast.

Therefore, in the accumulation of wealth, in the domains of banking, manufacturing and merchandising, the city of San Francisco is still enormously ahead of any other city on the Pacific coast.

In banking this disparity is shown by the last issue of the Banker's Register. That publication, which is universally accepted as authoritative by the business world, shows that the bank resources of the city of Los Angeles, including capital, surplus and deposits, amount to \$103,450,800. At the same date the bank resources of the city of San Francisco, including capital, surplus and deposits, are shown to be \$353,608,600.

In the lines of manufacturing and merchandising the disparity of wealth represented would undoubtedly be very much greater in favor of San Francisco. For illustration, the city of Los Angeles has nothing which can compare in wealth represented with the Union Iron Works of that city; its sugar refineries; its great lumber companies, and many of its great mercantile institutions. In the lumber business alone a great many millions of dollars are represented in San Francisco, for the reason that that city is the center of the lumber business for the whole Pacific coast.

An expert upon the manufacturing and merchandising industries upon the Pacific coast to whom The Herald referred the matter gives it as his opinion that the money invested in those two lines of business in San Francisco would aggregate probably ten times the amount invested in like lines of business in the city of Los Angeles.

The figures above quoted show that in banking resources the city of San Francisco holds more than \$250,000,000 in excess of the city of Los Angeles.

It is certainly well within the bounds of reason to estimate that the manufacturing and mercantile interests in San Francisco represent at least the same superiority of capital, as compared with Los Angeles, as does its banking interests.

If this is so, then in the lines of banking, manufacturing and merchandising the capital held in San Francisco which should be taxed exceeds the like capital in Los Angeles by \$500,000,000.

Notwithstanding this, the state board of equalization has found the invested wealth, subject to taxation, in the city and county of Los Angeles exceeds that in the city and county of San Francisco by nearly \$50,000,000.

Of course, the figures above given would have some effect with the state board of equalization if the majority of that body were actuated by any honest desire to arrive at a just and equitable decision. Equally, of course, they do not have any effect, because the action of the majority of the board was evidently based upon a desire to arbitrarily impose an unjust share of the burdens of state taxation upon the southern counties of the state.

The Herald desires, however, to warn the gentlemen who committed this outrage, as well as their constituents who will benefit by it, that their action will probably prove a "boomerang" of very serious consequence to the people of the northern part of the state, and especially to the city and county which was the greatest gainer by this outrage and injustice.

In the first place, the reputation for financial primacy in a state is of enormous value to any community. This reputation abroad is established more fully by the assessed valuation placed upon the property of a community than by all other evidences put together.

Hereafter when the great investors of the world are considering the placing of their money upon the Pacific coast they will have no difficulty in deciding that the city and county of Los Angeles represent the greatest accumulation of wealth upon that coast and, therefore, is the safest place for the investment of their money.

This will appeal with peculiar strength to the huge insurance companies of the east, as well as to the bankers of the east and of Europe, and from now on, in the attraction of foreign capital the city of San Francisco, by the ill-meant zeal of its would-be servants on the state board of equalization, has been deprived of its greatest attraction for foreign capital.

Furthermore, the estimate of wealth by the state board of equalization which will go out to the world will add enormously to the credit of the city and county of Los Angeles with the world when it comes to placing bond issues for public improvements. Hereafter there will be no question that any bonds offered by the city or county of Los Angeles will be taken by the markets of the world at a less rate of interest and more greedily than will those of the city and county of San Francisco.

But the matter will not end here. The action of the state board of equalization has served notice upon all the people of Southern California of the determination of the Southern Pacific-Republican political machine, of which the majority of this board are the subservient tools, to exploit Southern California in every way possible. The effect of the conviction forced upon the minds of the people of Southern California that they are to be exploited for the benefit of the Southern Pacific-Republican political machine and the supporters of that machine in the northern part of the state will be felt at the next election when it comes to voting upon certain issues of state bonds in which our northern neighbors, and especially the city of San Francisco, are enormously interested. The city of San Francisco, which is the prime beneficiary of the injustice perpetrated upon all the Southern California counties by the state board of equalization, is vitally interested in the issue by the state of California of \$10,000,000 of bonds for the improvement of San Francisco's harbor. While the burden of these bonds is theoretically to be borne by the income of that harbor, yet it must not be forgotten that they are based upon the credit of the state and are legally an encumbrance upon all the taxable values of the state.

IF THE COUNTIES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ARE TO BE FORCED BY THE TOOLS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE TO PAY AN UNJUST SHARE OF THE STATE TAXATION, IT IS VERY CERTAIN THAT THE PEOPLE OF THESE COUNTIES WILL NOT CONSENT TO INCREASE THE POSSIBLE BURDENS OF THAT TAXATION BY INCREASING THE STATE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

WITH THE PRESENT POPULATION OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES AND THE IMMENSE INCREASE THAT POPULATION IS UNDERGOING, THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT ANYTHING LIKE A SOLID VOTE CAST BY THE

His Melancholy Days Have Come



CITIZENS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AGAINST THE PROPOSED BOND ISSUE FOR SAN FRANCISCO'S HARBOR WILL DEFEAT THAT ISSUE.

NEITHER CAN THERE BE ANY DOUBT THAT THIS VOTE WILL BE SOLIDLY CAST, IN VIEW OF THE RECENT ACTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Furthermore, if anything were needed to put a quietus upon Governor Gillett's scheme of an enormous issue of state bonds for a state highway system, this action of his friends on the state board of equalization will very effectively accomplish that result.

The counties of Southern California, led by Los Angeles county, are fully prepared to take care of their own highways. They have been enthusiastic supporters of the governor's plan to have the state intervene and put the work of caring for the public highways in the hands of a state board to be controlled by a Southern Pacific-Republican political machine.

The recent act of the state board of equalization in imposing a shamefully unjust amount of state taxation upon the Southern California counties will make the citizens of those counties vote as one man against any increase of state burdens.

THEREFORE, AND AS A RESULT OF THIS INJUSTICE WHICH THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION HAS INFLICTED UPON SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND THE GOVERNOR OF THIS STATE MAY BOTH BID A LONG FAREWELL TO THEIR HOPES OF SADDLING THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA WITH EITHER A \$10,000,000 HARBOR BOND ISSUE OR AN \$18,000,000 HIGHWAY BOND ISSUE BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A beneficent Providence frequently brings good out of evil, and in this instance it appears very certain that the action of the majority of the state board of equalization, which was undoubtedly intended to work evil to the counties of Southern California, and particularly to the county of Los Angeles, may, and will, bring some good results in its train.

RICHS

EVERY laborer is worthy of his hire, and an attempt to discriminate against any worker and make money at his expense (to exploit him) is utterly reprehensible. Every man is entitled to as much money as his services represent. But as soon as he begins to hanker after more than the value of his services he develops covetousness, and if he should proceed to live in accordance with his desire in due course of time he would become either a miser or a magnate.

We have often heard the expression "The dangerous classes." In our opinion by far the most dangerous classes are those included in the terms we have used. The miser, covetous of money alone, and eager to pile up great hoards at the expense of his fellow citizens, is only less dangerous to the permanency and prosperity of this republic than the selfish magnate, accumulating riches for the sake of the increased power they bring him, who uses increased power for the purpose of increasing his riches, and thus, if death did not interrupt his career, and if it were protracted through a great many years, would inevitably and literally "gain the whole world."

Fortunately for the United States, there are many possessors of wealth who are neither misers nor magnates, but use their money for the sake of improving the condition of their fellow men. An unselfish captain of industry may be a philanthropist, even if he have not one library to his credit. The true philanthropist does not talk of his stewardship of his riches, and refuses to consider himself the beneficent dispenser of the overlord of the poor.

True philanthropy, as opposed to the false kind, which is merely a species of charity, is a rightful use of riches in planning useful work that will be of value when it is finished, and that will enable men to earn wages while it is being done. The lord of the manor, who gives food and money to the needy who throng at his gates solaces his soul in contemplating himself as a philanthropist. As a matter of fact, he is selfish, destructive and extravagant; and the true philanthropist is the constructive, common sense genius at the other end of the city who beguiles the beggars away from the manor gate

and puts them to work at good wages. In his possession riches are a blessing to mankind. But in the possession of many human beings (not excepting some of the professional "philanthropists") they are a curse.

BRANDED CANDIDATES

CANDIDATES who seek nomination in the regular way, by the primaries, do not ask indorsement by a city convention; in fact, will avoid carefully that dubious honor, inasmuch as it would mark them as of them. There can be no question as to the reasonableness of the view expressed in the following words: "The city charter corresponds to the constitution in the nation. It represents the will of the people. All loyal citizens should try to live up to it. To hold a convention is plainly opposed to the spirit of the direct primary provision of the city charter, which is the city's constitution."

No good citizen will encourage or take part in any attempt on the part of the Southern Pacific machine to act in a manner disloyal to the city's constitution, and hostile to the best interests of Los Angeles. The only possible good that may be accomplished by the rump convention may spring from the fact it may put the people on their guard against the rump candidates. They are the candidates who must be voted down.

Since the machine is taking pains to advertise its disloyalty to Los Angeles and its contempt of the constitution of the city, it is not at all likely the machine will receive from the voters any encouragement to continue in its attitude of disregard of public opinion and of the will of the people. The brand of the machine will effectively prevent the branded from receiving the popular support of their fellow citizens at the primaries—anywhere else.

Important Notice—Rump headquarters have been opened on South Spring street. Don McGarvin, however, retains his desk in the legal department of the S. P. So close is the intimacy between the S. P. and the rump that the ordinary observer can't tell where the S. P. leaves off and the rump begins.

DANCE HELLS

IT IS not pleasant to realize that in spite of official vigilance and public indignation cheap dance halls that charge a fee which serves as mutual introduction for all the "company" are still to be found in Los Angeles and are still doing infernal work.

Much sympathy will be felt for the parents of the 18-year-old girl who got into trouble through frequenting a local dance hall.

We hope the police will put out of business the resort in which this young girl's life was blasted, and all other resorts like it.

These dance halls must not be confounded with respectable dancing schools and academies which from time to time give receptions or entertainments to the general public for advertising purposes, the respectable public may be invited.

Dance halls of the "nickel a whirl" kind are merely recruiting grounds for the dismal army of the underworld—the Band of Hopelessness.

Let the police follow up the case which brought an innocent-looking girl to Judge Chambers' court, and put all infamous dancing dens out of business. They are nuisances and disorderly houses; and there is no excuse for tolerating them.

Education has produced modern civilization. Without education society would be disintegrated. Education trains citizens to govern themselves, and without education there cannot be good government. So don't let your boys or girls refer to the morrow as "Blue Monday." It is all very well to say your little son has returned to school, but the truth is your son's training for citizenship has been resumed. Hurrah for education! It produces splendid results even on students who never cross the pons asinorum.

We don't think the public shares Peary's scornful, scoffing incredulity as to the Cook expedition to the pole. However, the public has not been there, while it is constrained to believe Peary probably has made the journey. As yet we have only Peary's word for it that Cook hoaxed the world. It is hard to imagine how Peary can prove conclusively that Cook did not reach the north pole. Please observe the fame of the achievement has already been lessened by the unseemly squabble.

Outrageous taxation and unjust discrimination against the south will result in a declaration of independence. "Was ever thus from the dawn of the republic's history. What were the unequalizers thinking of? Did they really believe Americanism is dead in South California? There is not a state in the Union in which it is held in greater regard.

September to date shows increase in building activity over the corresponding period of last year. There were forty-four more permits granted and the valuation is \$47,054 better. Thus Greater Los Angeles grows greater. Every week adds to its importance in the nation, and every day to its actual value.

The Manchurian Question.

II—Japanese Rule in the South BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

MUKDEN—Mukden, the ancient capital of the Manchurian kings, has been taken into itself modern airs in the four years since it has been the scene of the biggest battle of military history. Mukden being a railway center and a stopping over place on the route of those round-the-world travelers who elect to journey from China to Europe by rail, it has provided itself with guides, a series of "sights," and numerous curio shops. There is an "Astor House" hotel, there are paved streets, a tramway and a telephone system, while the water works and electric light plant are on the way. One sees progress everywhere as he will at every point in China where the railway has touched, but an examination of trade and political conditions does not result very favorably.

Politically, of course, this city with its surrounding territory is Chinese. The administration of affairs is in Chinese hands. There is a show of deference to Chinese authority. In fact, however, the Japanese are in actual control. By means of the ownership of the South Manchurian railway and the two years of military occupation after the end of the war, the Japanese managed to get their hands on everything in Manchuria worth owning. They have loosened their grip somewhat—the severity of the military rule could not last always—but they are in position to tighten their hold at any moment.

Although Japanese were "evacuated" Manchuria in a military sense, Japanese soldiers remain as railway guards, as guards of mining concessions owned or operated by Japanese, and as sutler guards. Southern Manchuria is covered with Japanese consulates and consular agencies, each having vastly more to do with the natives than the name consul would indicate. Police power, administration of posts and telegraphs, taxation and regulation of commerce, are all inherent in the political sovereignty of a state. Japan exercises all these powers, in whole or in part, in Southern Manchuria, and at the same time protests that it is living up to the terms of the treaty of Portsmouth, which promised to restore Manchuria "entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China." Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria is a farce.

Japanese immigration into the country, which was very large immediately after the war during the military regime when Chinese were ejected from their homes and their property was confiscated by the intruders, has fallen off lately. The Japanese emigrants to Korea and Manchuria usually come from the lowest classes of Japanese society, and have proved hard for even the Japanese authorities to handle. The Japanese government, however, usually supports its nationals in their quarrels with the native people, no matter what the merits of the controversy. Mukden, being a Chinese city according to the treaty, has Chinese police. Nothing could be more natural. Long after the Japanese had evacuated the city the police were constantly resisted by the Chinese. The police used their weapons once or twice to intimidate boisterous Japanese. The result was that under pressure from the Japanese consuls, the Chinese were forbidden to carry firearms during the day, although the Japanese railway guards carried rifles and bayonets on the belt.

The Japanese immigrants have not prospered in Manchuria as they and their government expected they would. They may despise the Chinese, but they may flout the political and commercial rights of the Chinese government, but they are forced to respect the Chinese merchants and the Chinese people's faculty for patient impassive resistance. The Japanese merchants of the petty order, who have been starved out by the superior skill of the Chinese, despite the advantages in freight rates and immunity from taxation enjoyed by the Japanese. Agriculture has apparently made little appeal to the Japanese immigrants, despite the great opportunities here. The Japanese who come to Manchuria are possessed with a get-rich-quick fever and they are not willing to bide their time and work with the patience of an oriental to win his meager prize.

The Antung-Mukden railway, the controversy over which recently resulted in another victory for Japan in its systematic invasion of Chinese sovereignty, is an example of the method used by the Japanese in laying their hands for further exploitation of Manchurian territory. During the war the Japanese built a light, narrow-gauge railway from their base supplies at Antung, to the mouth of the Yalu, in connection with Mukden. After the war Japan insisted that China permit the reconstruction and operation of the road. The Japanese demanded at the same time a general mining concession on both sides of the right of way. China at last agreed to the reconstruction of the railway, provided the Japanese were to be done within two years after Japan's military evacuation of the country, but refused to grant the wholesale mining concessions. Then Japan, with some hesitancy, neglected to reconstruct the railroad for which permission was given, but did proceed to seize and operate some coal mines in the Manchurian territory. The limit for the permit to reconstruct the railroad expired in December of last year. When Japan applied for a renewal, China agreed that Japan might reconstruct the road, but refused to permit the building of a standard-gauge road to connect the mouth of the Yalu with the main trunk line. This incident became a diplomatic issue of some importance, attracting the interest of the whole world, and ended, as usual, in a complete Chinese surrender. Whereupon the Japanese, who are not particularly burdened with funds at this time, announced that the reconstruction would not be done for some time. Yet while the negotiations were on at Peking, a force of Japanese laborers protected by Japanese soldiers actually began to work on the road. This is the fashion in which Japan builds railroads in Chinese territory without Chinese consent.

But China cannot build railroads in its own territory without Japanese consent, and at this point, the Japanese consent cannot be obtained. The Japanese have prevented the Chinese from building the Faku-mun railway and have extracted a pledge from China not to build connections between the Chinese Eastern railway and the Manchurian railway without having first obtained Japanese consent.

The claim set up by Japan to administrative control and sovereignty over residential "concessions" and settlements along the railway may be extended indefinitely away, the swine low up all Manchuria. Russia set up a claim to the entire city of Harbin under the pretext of railway control of all connections, but in the Russian agreement with China these claims were reduced. Japan, however, not only will not reduce these claims, but absolutely refuses even to discuss the matter with China.

Tomorrow—The Manchurian Question—III: The Myth of the "Open Door."