

PORT BECOMES SUNDAY RESORT

MANY PERSONS VISIT HARBOR AT SAN PEDRO CLOSING OF SALOONS RESULTS FAVORABLY

Sightseers View Warships, Watch Lumber Steamers Unloading and Find Interest in Fleet of Fishermen's Launches

(Special to The Herald.) SAN PEDRO, Sept. 12.—Although the prediction was often made that the closing of the saloons here on Sunday would kill business, the actual working out of the new order of things has been far different.

Today the cars were crowded on both lines. With the interesting torpedo boat destroyers tied up along the wharves of the inner harbor and the cruiser St. Louis, dark with war paint, lying at anchor in the outer harbor, sufficient change was given the monotony of the arrival and departure of the boats engaged in the lumber industries.

Fish Industry Interesting Another source of interest little mentioned here is the fish industry, which as now conducted requires a fleet of about eight or ten ketches, power launches. Picturesque, indeed, is the work along the fishermen's wharves, where the big catches are transferred from the boats to the trucks, and then to the wholesale companies or direct to the express cars, where the fish in ice-packed boxes is hurried to Los Angeles and markets throughout Arizona, New Mexico and often as far east as Kansas City.

The major portion of the men engaged in the fishing industry are Italian. Consolidation to the means a fishermen's wharf, where they for a nominal rental will have ample room to ship their fish, dry and repair their nets and repair the gear from the encroachments of other industries which have driven them from time to time to seek new locations which today are none too secure.

SEVEN MILLION FEET OF LUMBER RECEIVED

Ten Heavily Laden Schooners Tie Up at San Pedro Docks—Freight and Passenger Steamers Also Arrive

SAN PEDRO, Sept. 12.—Nearly seven million feet of lumber was received at this port today in the feet which arrived from the north. To be exact, there was 6,635,000 feet of Oregon pine on the seven steam schooners and the three schooners that made up the fleet, which tied up at the docks today.

Table listing arrivals: Steamer, Stanley Dollar, Carmel, Fulton, Despatch, Lakme, Alcatraz, Santa Barbara, Schooners, Albert Meyer, Bertie Minor, Advent, Total.

HEADQUARTERS OF NEGRO BRANCH Y. M. C. A. OPENED

Speakers Enthusiastic in Regard to Future of New Work of the Association

The formal opening of the headquarters of the negro branch of the Central Y. M. C. A. was held at 329 San Pedro street yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was opened by Vice President Rev. C. H. Anderson, pastor of the New Hope Baptist church, in the absence of the president, Rev. D. R. Bryant.

There was a large assemblage of African people interested in the great work of the association. The presence of C. F. Quillian, assistant secretary of the Central Y. M. C. A., created an enlightening influence throughout the meeting.

The speakers were Rev. L. J. McCoy, pastor of the Second Baptist church; Rev. T. H. pastor of the Mount Zion Baptist church; Rev. L. M. Hagood, pastor of the Wesley Methodist church; J. L. Edmunds, C. F. Quillian, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Professor Calhoun of Edendale, Fla.

The addresses were made in an enthusiastic manner regarding the prospects of the comparatively new branch of the association. Hope was expressed that the association would be able, in the near future, to build headquarters of its own.

The women have co-operated with the men in raising funds for the furnishing of the building through a bazaar which was held during the past week under the direction of Mrs. C. W. Troy. Friends of the association have given many pieces of furniture to assist in furnishing the new headquarters.

OCTOGENARIAN RACER TO MEET ALL COMERS

Dr. B. M. Lawrence of Hollenbeck Home Says He Will Surely Start at 8 o'Clock This Morning

Dr. B. M. Lawrence of the Hollenbeck home says that he will run a foot race this morning at 8 o'clock on the Sixth street bridge of Hollenbeck park in commemoration of his eightieth birthday. Regarding the race Dr. Lawrence said:

"Notwithstanding the misunderstandings and the changing of minds, I shall make the race at the appointed time and place, and if any one wishes to run against me he can do so regardless of any specifications."

Peary Planting Flag Near North Pole; Scene in Camp



WHEN ROBERT E. PEARY, the arctic explorer, was forced to turn back in 1906 at a point 175 miles from the north pole he erected a monument at the northernmost point ever reached by any man. This monument is a snap shot of Peary's faithful cook, Matthew Henson, who was of such valuable assistance to the explorer on his last previous journey to the arctic. Peary's party is as follows: Captain Bartlett of Newfoundland, master; George A. Wardwell of Bucksport, Me., chief engineer; Charles Percy, steward; Matthew Henson, cook; Dr. J. W. Kinsell of New Kensington, Pa., surgeon; Professor D. B. MacMillan of Maine, first assistant to the commander, and George Orup, a scientist. The crew of the Roosevelt consists of Banks Scott, second engineer; John Connors, John Burns, Dennis Murphy, John Cody, Matt Ryan, Patrick Joyce and John Wiseman, every one familiar with the arctic seas.

WOMAN ATTACKS HER NEIGHBOR WITH GUN

MRS. ALICE A. CUSHMAN IS ARRESTED AS INSANE

Thought Paint Spots on Floor Were Made by Blood of an Imaginary Friend—Her Head Injured a Year Ago

Under the impression that paint spots on a floor were the blood of an imaginary friend, Mrs. Alice A. Cushman, 33 years old, wife of William Cushman of 1955 Michigan avenue, made an attempt to kill J. Tighe, a neighbor by snapping a revolver twice at him in the rear of his home yesterday.

As a result of this encounter, Mrs. Cushman was arrested by Patrolman La Berge and taken to the receiving hospital. She will be held until she is examined as to her sanity.

According to her husband, Mrs. Cushman sustained an injury to her head about a year ago, when, while visiting a relative, she fell downstairs, her head striking each step in her descent. Shortly after this accident she began to act in a peculiar manner and refused to allow her husband to share her room, declaring that his presence absorbed her power as a spirit.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Cushman arose early and left her home. Shortly afterward Cushman discovered her absence and, just as he started to investigate, he heard a scream as if someone across the street was in distress. He hurried to the scene and found Tighe and Mrs. Cushman struggling over the possession of a revolver. He assisted Tighe and soon wrested the weapon from the hands of Mrs. Cushman. They held her until Patrolman La Berge arrived and turned her over to him.

According to Tighe, the woman appeared while he was working in his yard and asked him the whereabouts of "Billy." Tighe, not being acquainted with such a person, denied any knowledge of him.

Mrs. Cushman then glanced around and seeing paint spots on the floor exclaimed: "There is the blood of Billy. You have stabbed him and there is his blood. He is upstairs and I am going to see him, but before I see him I am going to kill you."

With that, Mrs. Cushman drew a revolver and snapped it twice at Tighe. The latter grappled with the infuriated woman and, when Cushman arrived, succeeded in overpowering her. The purposes of the club will be to promote united action for the protection of common interests of the Spanish War Veterans, to promote loyalty and to foster a spirit of good citizenship.

SIX DRUGGISTS TAKEN INTO TOILS BY POLICE

Crusade is Carried on Against Apothecaries Who Fail to Keep Poison Register Properly

As a result of a crusade on druggists who are not particular about keeping a poison register, six druggists were arrested yesterday for failure to require customers to sign the poison register.

The arrests were made early yesterday morning, and J. F. Leonard, H. L. Scherb, W. G. Somers, T. Keno and C. R. Kaiser, proprietors of drug stores, were taken into custody on charges of being lax in the keeping of their registers. They were released on bond and will appear in police court today to answer to the charges.

The more we study the more we discover our ignorance.—Shelley.

WOMEN BOUND TO FACE ISSUE

PRISON CONDITIONS AFFECT THEM SPECIALLY

In Capacity of Mothers, Wives and Members of Sex Must Face the Question to the Front

"The crime that the American law commits is to perpetuate criminals," says the Los Angeles Times, in an editorial dated Aug. 18, 1909. "The law throws a man into prison and then forgets that he is in existence. It does nothing whatever to make a better man of him and does a great deal to make a worse man of him. Moreover, the only way the law knows to deal with an offender is to put him in jail. Civilization is thousands of years old, but it is still as stupid, in many respects, as were our rude forefathers of the stone age."

"The atmosphere of the American jail reeks with coarseness, vulgarity, crime and British savagery. It does not taken to select as prison officers men who are equipped and of the proper character to reform prisoners. Warden, keepers, and the men specially selected because of the services they have rendered to office-holders and politicians.

It is true that the rules permit reform organizations to visit prisoners on Sundays, to sing hymns to them and to preach to them. But we doubt if these good people accomplish much by singing to him and preaching to him while he crouches behind the bars of a prison cell."

But victims of whom the Times writes so eloquently and justly are not by any means all "men," and if the women of the United States could be made simply and justly equal to men there would be an agitation on the prison question that would make quick work of many of the abuses that are crying for abolition. It is the object of this letter to show how directly women are concerned in this great question.

In a recent article Lewis Palmer, a special writer for the Survey, Press bureau, which performed such excellent service in its exposure of conditions in Pittsburgh, says: "The surprising fact about the statistics of American prisoners range between the ages of ten and thirty. There were, according to the latest figures, 26,983 boys between ten and twenty-four, and 13,886 between fifteen and nineteen, and 695 between ten and fourteen." Here we have more than 14,000 not over nineteen years of age, and many of them younger.

The same writer continues: "According to the general policy of the United States at present, short sentences in the case of minor offenders are by far the majority of punishment. Over 28 per cent of the prisoners in this country, according to latest figures were sentenced for under one month. About one-third received one month sentences, 7.5 per cent two months and 11 per cent three months—sentences for a large part worked out in the generally accepted scale of the penitentiaries and penitentiaries." To which must be added the reflection that prior to conviction there has been a previous detour from the straight and narrow of our city jails.

For our California readers these facts and figures gather added gravity when it is considered that, according to the report of the Massachusetts Prison association, the commitments in that state are 523.4 per 100,000 of the population, which may be compared with the rate of 100 per 100,000 in Chicago, there are only 80.5 per 100,000. But the remarkable work started in the municipal court of Chicago by Judge McKenney, and prosecuted with such successful vigor by those who rallied to his aid, doubtless is largely answerable for Chicago's favorable showing.

WOMAN ATTACKS HER STATE CLUB FORMED BY VETERANS OF '98

LOS ANGELES MAN AT HEAD OF CALIFORNIA BRANCH Will Conserve Interests of Men Who Fought in China, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands

A non-partisan organization has been formed by the Spanish War Veterans of this state known as the Bolo club, which is open to membership to men who fought in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and in the Boxer uprising in China.

After the recent department encampment of the Spanish War Veterans in Pasadena, representatives of six counties of California met at the Hotel Guirardo and formed a state organization with the following officers: President, Jesse R. Shafer, Los Angeles; vice president, George W. Moulton, San Diego; secretary, Captain Harry B. Light, Los Angeles; treasurer, C. W. Couzens, Sacramento; trustees, Col. R. D. Dodge, San Diego; Edward W. Schultz, San Jose; James H. Noland, San Francisco; B. G. Dinger, San Francisco; B. A. Forster, Berkeley, and A. J. Phillips, Berkeley.

The purpose of the organization is that of legislating for the betterment of all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States service. A conservative estimate of the eligibles in California places the number at more than 30,000. The articles of incorporation of the State Bolo club have been perfected, allowing one club to each county. Clubs have been organized and are in active operation in the following counties: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Clara, Alameda, Sacramento and San Diego.

The local club is governed by a board of seven men, the officers being: Jesse R. Shafer, president; E. L. Head, vice president; Charles McLachlan, secretary; H. B. Light, treasurer; and W. B. Heinicke, J. I. McLaughlin and C. Mulqueeny, trustees. In this county a captain will have charge of the work in each assembly district, and each precinct will be looked after by a lieutenant. The purposes of the club will be to promote united action for the protection of common interests of the Spanish War Veterans, to promote loyalty and to foster a spirit of good citizenship.

Deprived of Breadwinners We think that Judge Cleland hit the nail squarely on the head in saying: "When Senator Beveridge made the statement in congress last year that two million children were at work in factories and sweatshops, he should have gone further and told us how many of their fathers and mothers were locked up in jails and penitentiaries. That would have been instructive and interesting."

And while, as we have shown, torture is habitually inflicted for the infraction of the most arbitrary and trifling rules, it is a most shameful fact that in at least several of our penitentiaries this particular crime is fostered by the authorities, and made a condition from which many a young man cannot escape. This, which spells moral and often physical ruin for life, is the feature that directly concerns the women, as mothers, wives and members of a sex that such conditions ultimately will render superfluous. From our own jails and penitentiaries there emerge annually thousands of young men who never will, and as a matter of fact never should, marry.

Here is a field of activity that woman cannot afford any longer to neglect, and she should start in by insisting that the clergy, whom as a sex she so faithfully supports, handle the matter without gloves. In this, being from the experience of the past, her task

parents who themselves were brought up in unsound surroundings, and that, on the average, it is the feeble, those with less than the average resistance power, who succumb. We know that man, having slowly evolved from savagery, is ever subject to the drag of his past, urging him to revert to the lower and easier standards of primitive times. But that makes it all the more remarkable that society, if only from the instinct of self-preservation, should not set the trap into which, for the weakling, fall is as certain as the law of gravitation, and that it is to be remarked that while tens of thousands of self-sacrificing women, as well as men, are grappling strenuously today with the conditions and conditions that make for viciousness, few are concerning themselves with the jail conditions that render crime and the deadliest of vices inevitable.

Compare with London Before proceeding to a consideration of conditions in our penitentiaries, let us deal out, by way of comparison, our city jails and look across the water for comparison. Mr. William McAdoo, formerly police commissioner of New York and in an editorial dated Aug. 18, 1909, has an article in this September's Century Magazine entitled, "The London Police from a New York Point of View," in which he writes:

"The station houses are so much better than those in New York that comparison would be odious. The worst of station houses in New York would not be permitted for a day, and the best station houses are not equal to the good ones in London. They are very plainly, substantially, but comfortable, furnished, and the sanitary conditions are excellent. The cells have large, high ceilings, are well ventilated and lighted and the walls are tiled. They are never crowded with prisoners. Drunken men and women are well taken care of. They are never placed in berths for fear they will get into a row with the other inmates on the floor. As the station houses, like the other buildings, are not high, there is plenty of direct fresh air from the windows. The cells are much more comfortable than many rooms at English hotels where I have stopped, and they actually have water closets to summon assistance. The cell is furnished with a running water and the corridor is well lighted from the outside. The waiting rooms are clean and sanitary and with plenty of seating capacity. The men and women are handled with humanity and charity. The women's prison in the station house in London is thoroughly separated from those of the men."

Worse Than Any Slum Compare these conditions with those in any ordinary American city jail; conditions exist so thoroughly by the daily press and so notorious that a detailed account would be waste of space. Consider, in the first place, that a city jail is solely a place for the detention of those awaiting trial; that every one of its inmates is supposed to be innocent until the verdict has been given against him; and that into this dreary house of confinement are flung promiscuously, and often with the greatest brutality, persons of both sexes and all ages, drunk and sober, honest and dishonest, presumably innocent boys and girls and hardened criminals. There they pass the night, and often more than one night, under conditions that beggar description; sitting on benches frequently standing up for lack of room, in a reek of physical and moral filth that the reek of slum can hardly match. And consider, further, that all these are done under the supposedly sheltering aegis of the law, whose boast it is that it metes out justice and exists, at enormous cost, for the protection of society.

"For three years there has been through the courts and the streets a dreary procession of citizens with broken heads and bruised bodies, against the flow of whom the law has needed to effect an arrest. Many of them had done nothing to deserve arrest. We gave the quotation, at somewhat greater length, in a previous letter. It is from the report of another New York police commissioner. Similarly we have given the full and careful figures compiled by a former governor of Illinois, showing that in the city of Chicago there were in one year 50,432 arrests from which there came only 2192 commitments. Think of the suffering such figures express; of the indignity, always ruinous to character, that they imply; of the fact that the victims are almost without exception from the poorer classes, since the rich can furnish bail, and remember that it is precisely the poorer classes who are most in need of the protection of the law, whose least resistance power. And reflect, further, that we have shown England as the one country that reports a diminution of crime, while the American record, and notably in the matter of crimes of violence, grows continually worse.

Why Not Summon Them? As has been pointed out by one well known writer, Herman W. Chaplin, we arrest thousands of persons for minor offenses who in England are merely summoned to appear in court, and thus are saved the ignominy of a night in jail. He adds that in not one of a hundred such cases would the accused fail to present himself, and that in several states efforts have been made to follow England's pre-eminent sensible example, but that "the interests of the poor French strongly oppose the present practice." Here once more you have the real key to the actual and inexpressible repulsive situation.

But the "boy" who, as we have shown, figures to such an alarming extent in criminal statistics, passes through the Pagan schools of the city penitentiaries, and when he is released from the penitentiary, there the term of detention, and the consequent separation of the sexes, is far longer; and in the matter of crime, any man in vices that are themselves the deadliest forms of crime, is completed. He rounds out the education that fits him for a career of crime, a tramp and hobo; a man who never married, and who floods the country with degenerate vices that threaten the very existence of the nation.

From the Bible our ministers—who persistently fly shy of this prison question, save so far as they engage in the entirely useless pastime of singing hymns to convicts—cite us the story of Sodom and Gomorrah; and it is worthy of attention that the vice for which those cities are said to have been punished with destruction is the same as that which English law provides the minimum penalty of imprisonment for life, justly considering it fatal to the nation. And while, as we have shown, torture is habitually inflicted for the infraction of the most arbitrary and trifling rules, it is a most shameful fact that in at least several of our penitentiaries this particular crime is fostered by the authorities, and made a condition from which many a young man cannot escape. This, which spells moral and often physical ruin for life, is the feature that directly concerns the women, as mothers, wives and members of a sex that such conditions ultimately will render superfluous. From our own jails and penitentiaries there emerge annually thousands of young men who never will, and as a matter of fact never should, marry.

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HOTELS—RESTAURANTS—RESORTS

Advertisement for Hotel Fairfield Seattle, featuring a photograph of the hotel building and text describing its amenities and location.

Advertisement for Imperial Cafe, described as the largest and coolest summer restaurant, with details about its location and hours.

Advertisement for CAFE BRISTOL, highlighting its Hungarian orchestra and the services of RIGO Levy's orchestra.

Advertisement for BALDWIN Refrigerators, emphasizing their efficiency and the quality of their ice-making process.

Advertisement for JAS. W. HELLMAN, a real estate agent, with contact information for his office.

Advertisement for Used--But Still Useful--Things, promoting a business that sells second-hand goods.

Advertisement for I WILL GIVE \$1000, a medical or health-related offer with specific terms and conditions.

Advertisement for BALLADE OF OBLIVION, a theatrical production with details about the cast and showtimes.

Advertisement for ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST, a medical advertisement for a cancer treatment.

Advertisement for YUCAIPA VALLEY COLONY, a real estate development project.

Advertisement for SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COGNAC BUREAU, featuring a photograph of a bottle and text about the product.