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Sumptuous Silks Here's a showing of extremely rich and absolutely exclusive silks that any Paris store might be proud of. 42-inch Marquise Perlee—fine net grounds with elaborate iridescent bead designs; \$3 a yard; white and black. 42-inch fancy silk cachemire, in street shades; \$3 a yard. 42-inch crepe de soie, with twill effect, in street and evening shades; \$3.50 a yard. 42-inch cachemire serge, pure silk; \$3.50 a yard; street colors only. 42-inch Armure Livadia, in black only, at \$5 a yard. 42-inch Crepe Armure—similar to the old-fashioned Serge Regance; \$3.50 a yard; black only. 42-inch Cotele Grenadine, in black only; \$5 a yard. 42-inch black Grenadine Voile—very sheer; \$3 a yard. 42-inch Cachemire diagonal, in black only; \$4.50 a yard. 42-inch self-colored Jacquard Cachemire, in street colors; \$4.50 a yard. These three immensely popular weaves can be found in no other Los Angeles store: 27-inch "Salome" Silk . . . \$1.35 27-inch "Mikado" Silk . . . \$1.50 27-inch "Robespierre" Silk . . . \$2.00 They are here in every shade now in fashion's favor.

Taft Outlines Conservation Policy

Taft Follows in Footsteps of Roosevelt

WORK OF BOTH BALLINGER AND PINCHOT INDORSED

LONG EXPECTED SPEECH MADE AT SPOKANE Chief Executive Tells What He Will Recommend in Message, but Says Action Is Up to Congress

(Continued from Page One) The water supply and its effect upon the climate. The regulation of the water supply, of course, prevents erosion of the soil and the wasteful destruction of the best part of the soil, which is carried down the rivers with the floods. "I do not stop to discuss at length the forestry question. The wonderful progress made by Mr. Pinchot, with the earnest support of Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Wilson, at times has met the denunciation of persons in this western country on the ground that property was being taken which congress intended for individuals and was being withheld from them. "Pinchot's Plan Indorsed "But I think general opposition to Mr. Pinchot's plans has disappeared and that the great body of American people recognizes the benefits of the reform in reference to forestry and greatly regrets that it was not begun years before. Congress has come fully to recognize the necessity for pursuing forestry reform by making liberal appropriations for the purpose. "The forest lands of the United States ought to be surveyed and carefully preserved, and its jurisdiction in respect to them clearly defined. "The regulation of the water in private ownership within state boundaries is not plainly within the scope of federal jurisdiction, and it should be undertaken by the states. I do not think it necessary to discuss the matter with as much energy as they ought, and have not improved the opportunity which was given them by way of example by the federal government of the United States. The question whether the federal government, with the purpose of equalizing the flow of water in navigable streams and to the benefit of the nation during the entire year, may enter upon a plan of regulating existing streams and reforesting certain denuded territory in the states, I would now discuss in public, but would involve a wider discussion than I have time to give it.

and I shall take pleasure in recommending the passage of such a remedial measure by the next congress. "No one can visit this western country without being overwhelmingly convinced of the urgent necessity for the proper treatment of arid and semi-arid lands by the extension of systems of irrigation. The results in the productivity of the soil when irrigated are marvelous. Learning from Experience "The mere fact that the reclamation service has gone ahead too ought not to prevent congress lending its aid to overcome the difficulty. We shall have to listen to such arguments as the subject, and in the further use of available funds how to avoid putting ourselves in a similar position of regret. "The reclamation service works under private auspices are being projected in every direction and the prospect of reclaiming millions of acres from the desert is most encouraging. The examples of government engineering and of ingenuity in placing the structures in these various government projects are of an immense utility as models for private enterprise. "One subject that is now being agitated in some quarters calls for notice. Payment for irrigation lands is required by the reclamation act. Suggestions are now being made that these should be lengthened into a longer term. I sincerely hope that congress will not do this. It may be well to make the first three or four installments nominal, but after that time the installments should be made on the basis of the amount due, upon which no interest is calculated, in ten years. Any other course will encourage lack of thrift and industry and greatly embarrass the reclamation service in the work of irrigation. Water Power Sites "Disposition of water power sites: When the government became possessed of its public domain and took measures to secure its settlement by the passage of the homestead act and the subsequent steps prescribed, to vest title to a specific part of the public land in individuals, the chief object of congress seemed to be the development of the land by inducing people to settle on public lands and acquire it for themselves. Scarcely any thought of conserving the resources which were developed for the benefit of the public was given to congress. Its generosity to the Pacific railroads in offering the public lands in such extensive grants to them is an example of the policy which actuated congress thirty, forty and fifty years ago. "I am not criticizing congress in the slightest for this policy, but I believe that it is necessary to make extensive grants to secure the construction of a railroad which should unite the Pacific coast with the Atlantic coast and bring the people of the eastern states and the far distant regions of the world to the Pacific coast. "I merely refer to it in a historical way to explain the character of the states and the proper action of congress with reference to the sale and disposition of public lands. Real Classification Needed "Never until now has adequate provision been made for a classification of lands so as to show distinctly what are mineral lands and what are agricultural lands. The truth is that the needs of the country have developed so and the demand for land has so much increased that in order to reach the land which is now being disposed of the lands remaining in the public domain there must be an authoritative classification of lands by the proper bureau. "As to lands which are purely agricultural, there would seem to be no reason for departing from the ordinary method of disposition by the sale of the land to the highest bidder. "The reclamation acts, by which citizens acquire title in them. "With respect to forest lands owned by the public, they should be surveyed by the government under the regulation of the forestry bureau, permitting a sale of such timber as shall be necessary in the proper forestry preservation. "As to water power sites, there has been such a change in conditions that a special provision should be made in the interest of the public to transfer to private control. I know it has been the course in the past to give these water sites away under existing inadequate acts, but the importance of time when the importance of these water power sites has greatly increased, and there would seem to be no reason why it would interfere with the development of the country to impose restrictions upon the use of such sites, equitable as between the public and the investor. Aid of Congress Needed "This is a matter which congress must take up. The water power sites are now generally disposed of by the sale of the land to the highest bidder, which agricultural lands are taken up, and there is no power on the part of the secretary of the interior in the disposition of such sites to impose the restrictions which are necessary. "The matter has become so important that under the last administration large tracts of lands amounting to up to 100,000 acres were withdrawn from settlement, in order to prevent the acquisition of water power sites under the general land laws. This amount has been reduced under the present administration to 400,000 acres, which include even more ascertained water sites than the original withdrawal. "It should be understood that these withdrawals are temporary and can be justified only as having been made in order to permit congress to legislate on the subject of water power sites. Should congress conclude not to do so, it would be difficult for the executive to find the authority indefinitely to withhold these lands from settlement under the general laws on the ground that they contain water sites. Will Insist on Terms "I shall therefore urge upon the congress at its next session the passage of a law authorizing the disposition of such water sites upon terms to be agreed upon by the secretary of the interior with the proposed purchaser. It may turn out that restrictions of this nature are necessary to discourage the investment of capital, and it may be necessary to modify the requirements on this account. But my own impression is that the danger for water power going to be so great that these restrictions will not prevent the investment of capital, but will ultimately bring to the public a revenue from an entirely proper source, and will secure the development of a power for manufacturing industries that will probably in time exceed the utility and value of coal, and become a substitute for it. "I now come to what should be the proper disposition of coal lands, oil lands, and phosphate lands. The anthracite coal strike evoked a great deal of discussion in respect to the disposal of the ownership by private persons of a monopoly of the coal supply of the country, and led Mr. Roosevelt to declare the necessity of preserving the public coal lands still undisposed of. "The truth is that in Alaska the

6 KILLED; 12 ARE HURT IN CRASH

REAR-END COLLISION ADDS TO CHICAGO DEATH LIST

PASSENGER TRAIN PLOWS INTO FREIGHT CABOOSE

Nearly All the Injured Were Employed as Stockmen, and Were Asleep at the Time (By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Six men were killed and a dozen seriously injured early today when an outboard Pan-handle passenger train crashed into the rear of a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock train at Twelfth and Rockwell streets. The victims were stockmen, many of whom were sleeping in the caboose of the stock train, and members of the passenger train crew. No person on the passenger train was injured. While the accident occurred a few minutes after midnight, the stock train was completely demolished and the victims so badly mutilated that six hours later only two had been identified. Four cars were telescoped and the wreckage was set afire. Many of the injured were extricated with difficulty from the burning debris by firemen and others who hurried to the scene of the wreck. The identified dead are: W. J. STEVENSON of Livingston, Mont. H. FOTTER of Dion Lake, N. D. DON SCHLANGER of Fayette, N. D. JACOB MOTER of Kulin, N. D. FRED KOCH of Dickinson, N. D. JOHN POSTLE of Winona, S. D. The passenger train had just left the Union station, bound for Cincinnati. It was moving rapidly and had just rounded a sharp curve near a street crossing when the engineer sighted the stock train, only a few yards in front. After applying the emergency brakes, the engineer's fireman, the passenger leaped from the cab, escaping injury. No opportunity for escape was given the sleeping stockmen in the caboose, and the sound of the warning whistle was drowned in the crash as the heavy locomotive plowed through the caboose and three other cars. Fire added to the terror of the wreck and greatly hampered the work of rescue. At the Monroe street hospital the following list of injured was obtained: F. G. Buckley of Fallon, Mont., stockman, lacerations; E. H. Egger, Fallon, Mont., driver, lacerations; Mark McDonald, brakeman, general contusions; Peter Johnson, Fargo, N. D., fracture of arm, scalp cut; Herman Wirth of Hankinson, N. D., foot crushed, severe burns; D. M. Hamilton, Livingston, Mont., stockman, badly injured, serious; Henry B. Bond, injured severely.

TWO MILLIONS SEE PARADE ON HUDSON

Many Guests Present

City Officers Lead Parade

(Continued from Page One) dren, most of them in costume representing every national and patriotic society in the city, posed as historic personages on these floats or marched between or beside them. The cost of the whole spectacle was about \$300,000. At every available spot along the five-mile line of march stands had been erected for spectators, and the sums paid for seats on these varied from \$1 to \$5. Windows fronting on the two streets brought still larger prices. Many Guests Present "Guests of the commission and the city numbered several thousand. The former occupied an immense stand in front of the new public library on Fifth avenue, Fortieth and Forty-second streets. This was the reviewing stand, and at this point on both sides of the street towered white pillars, while at night two blocks were illuminated by daylight brightness by thousands of electric bulbs. This stand held the officers of the visiting warships and the representatives of foreign nations at the celebration, besides the commissioners and their families and friends. It is estimated that when the parade started from One Hundred and Tenth street early in the afternoon it was in the presence of nearly a million spectators. The story unfolded by the floats and their costumed characters dealt with the history of New York and the country immediately surrounding in four periods—the Indian, the Dutch, colonial and modern. The last named, however, carried the tale no further than the first Erie canalboat and the introduction of water from Croton reservoir. City Officers Lead Parade "Leading the pageant were the officers of the city and the commission. The fish societies led the first division, having in line about 400 Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and 200 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, while after them marched 1500 from the Italian organizations, 500 from the Polish and 250 Hungarians, all in costume. The title car "New York," which led the floats, was followed by 250 Norwegians. A number of Ironclad Indians took part in the tableaux on the float that followed. After about 1000 more members of Italian societies, and 200 more from Ireland came the floats representing scenes in the early Dutch colonies, including representations of the Half Moon and the "Fate of Henry Hudson." One that attracted much attention was the car "St. Nicholas," which was attended by 250 children. In order that the youngsters might not be weary by the long march, they served in relays along the route. Swedish and Irish societies, including 1500 members of the Clan-na-Gael, preceded the floats of the colonial period, and the members of various patriotic societies escorted the cars of the modern or United States period, which composed the last division. "The Reception to La Fayette," however, was accompanied by 200 members of the French societies, and the car "Garibaldi" was escorted by members of Italian societies, including the five veterans who had served under the Italian liberator. The other two events of the day included a music festival in the Metropolitan opera house and literary exercises in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, both in the evening. Wind Prevents Aeroplane Flight NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A high wind prevented Wilbur Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss from making flights in their aeroplanes today. To satisfy the curiosity of the crowd at Governors Island aerodrome both the Wright and Curtiss aeroplanes were wheeled out of their sheds and photographed from every possible angle by newspaper photographers. Bubonic Plague Case Found SACRAMENTO, Sept. 28.—It has been reported to the state health department that Manuel Agulla, a Portuguese boy, living near Niles, Alameda county, was discovered Saturday by Dr. Morris to be sick with bubonic plague. This is the second case of the plague to be reported from this locality in two months. The first was that of a boy named Mendoza, who died from the disease.

Reclamation Has Been Rapid

Ten Millions Needed

Immediate Action Urged

"The plan of the government to reclaim the arid and semi-arid lands manifested in the reclamation act has been carried out rapidly by the bureau charged with its execution. "I had the honor the other day in Colorado of opening the most ambitious of foreign nations at the celebration, besides the commissioners and their families and friends. It is estimated that when the parade started from One Hundred and Tenth street early in the afternoon it was in the presence of nearly a million spectators. The story unfolded by the floats and their costumed characters dealt with the history of New York and the country immediately surrounding in four periods—the Indian, the Dutch, colonial and modern. The last named, however, carried the tale no further than the first Erie canalboat and the introduction of water from Croton reservoir. City Officers Lead Parade "Leading the pageant were the officers of the city and the commission. The fish societies led the first division, having in line about 400 Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and 200 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, while after them marched 1500 from the Italian organizations, 500 from the Polish and 250 Hungarians, all in costume. The title car "New York," which led the floats, was followed by 250 Norwegians. A number of Ironclad Indians took part in the tableaux on the float that followed. After about 1000 more members of Italian societies, and 200 more from Ireland came the floats representing scenes in the early Dutch colonies, including representations of the Half Moon and the "Fate of Henry Hudson." One that attracted much attention was the car "St. Nicholas," which was attended by 250 children. In order that the youngsters might not be weary by the long march, they served in relays along the route. Swedish and Irish societies, including 1500 members of the Clan-na-Gael, preceded the floats of the colonial period, and the members of various patriotic societies escorted the cars of the modern or United States period, which composed the last division. "The Reception to La Fayette," however, was accompanied by 200 members of the French societies, and the car "Garibaldi" was escorted by members of Italian societies, including the five veterans who had served under the Italian liberator. The other two events of the day included a music festival in the Metropolitan opera house and literary exercises in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, both in the evening. Wind Prevents Aeroplane Flight NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A high wind prevented Wilbur Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss from making flights in their aeroplanes today. To satisfy the curiosity of the crowd at Governors Island aerodrome both the Wright and Curtiss aeroplanes were wheeled out of their sheds and photographed from every possible angle by newspaper photographers. Bubonic Plague Case Found SACRAMENTO, Sept. 28.—It has been reported to the state health department that Manuel Agulla, a Portuguese boy, living near Niles, Alameda county, was discovered Saturday by Dr. Morris to be sick with bubonic plague. This is the second case of the plague to be reported from this locality in two months. The first was that of a boy named Mendoza, who died from the disease.

deposits of coal are so great that when they are developed they will doubtless furnish coal to the entire Pacific coast. They have been reserved from filings since 1906. There are some 400 claimants. Under the evidence adduced in these claims will prove to be defective. Coal Lands Alluded To "It seems wise in the disposition of coal lands, and indeed of all mineral lands, having agricultural value, to separate the surface of the land from its mineral contents, and then either to lease the right to take coal from the land at a specified compensation per ton—that is, to the coal miner, or to the land owner to the deposits of the land outright to the coal miner. In every case, restriction by way of forfeiture ought to be included to prevent a monopoly of ownership. This is the chief object of change in the method of their disposition. "Some provision should be made with reference to the disposition of the phosphate lands. This land, which is found in Wyoming and in Idaho, contains the wonderful fertilizer which it will soon be necessary to use on much of the land in the United States, and as the much land is increasing, we should see to it, if possible, that the product be not subject to monopoly or sold outside of the United States. "The oil lands of California, as well as the phosphate lands and virtually all the coal lands, have been withdrawn from settlement in order to await the action of congress; and I expect to recommend to congress legislation on the lines above indicated, with the general purpose of enabling the secretary of the interior in the administration of the land laws to secure more benefit to the public and to the security against the monopoly of resources. Action Up to Congress "What, however, I wish to make as plain as possible is that these purposes cannot be accomplished unless congress take the necessary steps which I recommend, but the legislature must enact. "There has been a good deal of discussion in the newspapers as to the attitude of the present administration toward the general policy of conservation of resources, and some very unfair and altogether unfounded inferences have been drawn. The truth is, my administration is pledged to carry out the policies of Mr. Roosevelt in this regard, and while that pledge does not involve me in any obligation to carry them out unless I have congressional authority to do so, it does require that I take every step and exert every legitimate influence upon congress to enact the legislation which shall best serve the purposes intended. "I do not think that congress, if properly approached, will object to adopting legislation of the general character which I have outlined. In the past it has done the same thing, and both in the past and in the future it will be our task to take the further steps needed when congress meets. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, upon whom will fall the duty of executing the new provisions of the law, is in entire accord with me as to the necessity for promoting in every legitimate way the development of both mineral and agricultural resources. Since which I have named, and he can be counted upon to use the great influence which he must have as secretary of the interior to proper the reports of the interior secretary of the general land office he brought these matters to the attention of congress, and urged the adoption of a general policy along the lines I have indicated. Speech Written on Train President Taft dictated his conservation speech which he delivered last night, sitting up until nearly 1 o'clock to complete the task. He arose at 6 a. m. today to correct the manuscript, and both before and after framing the address, he conferred freely with Secretary Ballinger, who has been with the president since his arrival in Denver a week ago and will continue as a member of the party on his return to Washington. Since his entry into the west and the testimony of his own eyes as to the miracles wrought by a touch of water upon the virgin land, the president has become an enthusiastic exponent of irrigation, and declared today that no one could visit this section of the country without being convinced of the necessity of a proper treatment of the arid lands. In addition to making one of the severest and most important utterances he set out to make on this trip, Mr. Taft today had some new western experiences. Arriving here at 6:30 a. m., he breakfasted as the guest of the citizens, enjoyed an automobile ride of more than an hour about the city, and made a brief stop at a gathering of Grand Army veterans and school children, reviewed a military and civic parade, lunched at the chamber of commerce, had a motor and trolley ride to the town of Alameda, Idaho, where he made a brief address; visited Hayden lake, Idaho, one of the show bits of scenery in the "Inland empire"; was served with an all-game dinner at the Bozart Inn, across the Idaho line, and returning to the city at 8:30 o'clock, left for North Yakima, Wash., where he will arrive early tomorrow morning. Headed for Seattle From North Yakima the president is direct to Seattle, reaching there at 8:15 tomorrow night, to spend two days in and about the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific fair. The luncheon attended by the president today was a decided novelty. The "Hall of the Doges" at Davenport's was decorated with thousands of apples. There were courses served in apple dishes and other courses in which apples played a leading role. The fruit for the orchard bower and apple feast was obtained from the exhibits of the interstate fair, which closed here last week, and some of the specimens were marveled to behold. President Taft's train has been stocked with fruit at almost every stop since entering the fruit belt of Colorado. Today, by direction of the president, a large amount of the fruit was distributed to the three local hospitals. Miners Want National Bureau Secretary Ballinger received a telegram from the American mining congress in session at Goldfield, Nev., today, asking him to urge upon congress the establishment in the interior department of a national bureau of mines, of equal standing with the geological survey, and which would include in its work inquiries and investigations leading to a greater safety and efficiency in mining. The secretary replied that he would earnestly urge such action in his coming report to the president, and hoped congress would favor this view of the matter. Governor M. E. Hay of Washington, in introducing the bill to create the bureau, said: "I like Taft because Roosevelt liked him. "When the president responded he said: "Your governor said you trusted Roosevelt, and that because Roosevelt trusted me, you trust me. Now I am

AMUSEMENTS ORPHEUM THEATER Vaudeville Hyams & McIntyre "The Quakers." Hayes & Johnson "A Dream of Baby Days." Cunningham & Marion Acrobatic Talkfest. Rose Royal Trained Horse "Chesterfield." MASON OPERA HOUSE Billie Burke in Love Watches Week Commencing October 4th; Matinee Saturday Only Honeymoon Trail Prices 50c to \$1.50. MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER LADY FREDERICK HAMPURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER THE GIRL FROM RECTOR'S BELASCO THEATER DU BARRY AUDITORIUM MATINEE TODAY, 2 P. M. TONIGHT GEO. FAWCETT THE GREAT JOHN GANTON GRAND OPERA HOUSE Adrift in the World LOS ANGELES THEATER Chas. Mack & Co. FISCHER'S THEATER TWO SHOWS TONIGHT An American Princess PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE—BASEBALL VERNON VS. LOS ANGELES EVY'S CAFE RIGGO

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