LOS ANGELES HERALD

ISSUED EVERY MORNING BY THE HERALD COMPANY

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Population of Los Angeles 327,685

CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN

AT THE THEATERS

AUDITORIUM—Sousa's band.
MASON—"The Traveling Salesman."
BURBANK—"The Silver Girl."
BELASCO—"The County Chairman."
MAJESTIC—"The Girl Question."
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
GRAND—"The Sultan of Sulu."
LOS ANGELES—Vaudeville.
FISCHER'S—Burlesque.
WALKER—Burlesque.
UNIQUE—Vaudeville and comedy.

DOG IN MANGER

BITTER hostility has characterized the Southern Pacific's attitude toward Greater Los Angeles and San Pedro harbor from the beginning, and bitter hostility to this city and its maritime section still animates the corporation. This has been brought vividly to the attention of the public by the savage opposition of the railroad to terminal rates for the harbor of Greater Los Angeles.

At the hearing before the interstate commerce commission many facts illustrating the habitual attitude of the S. P. toward Los Angeles were brought out. That attitude is one of chronic predatory jealousy. When the corporation is prevented from grabbing all the benefit of the development of the city, it tries to embarrass all other possible participants in the benefit of Los Angeles development and expansion.

This mental and moral attitude of malignant and unreasonable envy and greed is a well known trait of the worst kind of animal nature, and long ago was held up to the detestation of mankind in Aesop's famous fable, the dog in the manger.

The best interests of Los Angeles would be made victim of a dog in the manger trick if the corporation cur were allowed to get into the manger and retain possession without dispute. But, adopting the immortal advice of former President Roosevelt, the people of Los Angeles won't allow the snarling cur to remain in the manger. They will "take a big stick to him," and the rights and necessities of commerce, industry and thrift in Greater Los Angeles will be enforced.

Secretary Fleming of the Los Angeles harbor commission makes the statement that Oakland has 550 feet of wharfage and did a business last year of 67,000 tons, YET IT HAS TERMINAL RATES WHICH ARE DENIED TO SAN PEDRO with its more than 17,000 feet of wharfage and its business of more than a million tons a year.

NO ROAD EXCEPT THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC IS OFFERING SERIOUS RESISTANCE TO TERMINAL RATES.

It is the lone dog in the manger.

THE SUFFERERS

DIVORCE has raged like an epidemic in recent years. The dispatches say Col. John Jacob Astor, who to the surprise and horror of his friends is being sued for a decree absolute, has taken his seventeen-year-old son from a preparatory school in Rhode Island and sent him on a long cruise so the boy will be spared the embarrassment which the troubles of his parents will cause.

In a case of this kind the child is the sufferer. And nothing in later life, no gifts of fortune, can ever atone for the outrageous wrong inflicted on him. Moreover, at his impressionable age, the moral effect of the catastrophe to his home is very great. It deconventionalizes his view of life at an age when he has not enough experience and philosophy to supply the deficiency resulting from the deconventionalization. Is it not a matter of frequent comment that "divorces seem to run in families"? Of course they do, and there is a reason.

GREAT PROSPERITY

BANK clearings for a week exhibit Los Angeles to great advantage. There is general prosperity in California and the clearings all show percentages of gain. But San Francisco's rate of gain is 2 per cent, while that of Los Angeles is 36.

Business activity in Greater Los Angeles is constantly being increased. There is not a stagnant corner in any department of the life of our healthily active metropolis. One triumph leads to another, and progress means more progress. That's the Los Angeles way.

Undoubtedly the magnificent prosperity of Los Angeles is attributable at least in part to good government. When the commercial, financial, investing world realizes the government of a city is efficient, businesslike and conservatively progressive, confidence in that city is increased.

Los Angeles owes it to itself to continue the governmental forces and influences which have been helpful to prosperity, have enhanced the reputation of our city and helped its credit. Our maritime city, Greater Los Angeles, is the most prosperous city in the west, and with good government, with the constant exercise of the vigilance which is the price of liberty, will continue to hold its proud place of leadership.

UNKNOWN FORCE

SOME time ago a professor of the University of Chicago made the statement: "There's an X, an unknown quantity in nature. There's a power we cannot explain, but it exists and occasionally is manifested, just as electricity exists and was manifested before it became a subject of study and to a certain extent of control."

The professor's "X" is doubtless responsible for the extraordinary occurrences which have startled the people of Portland, Ore.

Furniture has been dancing and tumbling in the home of one of the citizens until he and his family have been ordered by the landlord to move. The neighbors are now anxious to see whether the unknown power will go with the family or whether it will remain in the house. Some day the energy now characterized as "spook force" by nervous people will be harnessed. If (as is probable) it is associated with human beings under certain conditions, it may be of great value. It is "X," an unknown quantity in nature. It is not "spookery."

TAG DAY

THIS is Tag day. "What, again?" Well, it's a long time since the last Tag day, and the object of today's tagging is one that certainly should appeal to every citizen; should touch first his pride and then his pocket. A memorial building for the use of the patriotic organizations of this city is contemplated. A large sum of money has already been pledged for it as a "starter." Plans have been drawn and a picture of the building shows it will be architecturally an artistic and attractive-looking structure; a notable and desirable addition to the many fine specimens of architecture in Los Angeles.

The various organizations which will make use of the building are well known, and are highly esteemed by all citizens. We have no doubt this esteem will take the substantial form of liberal contributions to the tag fund. We hope everybody will buy a tag, and purchasers will find they have added to their autograph collections an excellent facsimile of the following signature by the president of the United States, "William H. Taft, Los Angeles, October 11, 1909."

"HELL OF BRIBERY"

DR. COOK is an orator as well as an explorer, and the address he delivered in Hamilton, Mont., in a less wordy age would have been preserved and handed down to succeeding generations in school readers. He rose to a rare height of real eloquence when he said: "At the time of my arrival in New York, after two years and three months in the Arctic regions, and when all America was rejoicing over the double discovery of the north pole, there began a warfare to rob me of the glory of an achievement which was and is rightly mine.

"Hamilton and Missoula have clearly shown their disapproval of this battle of injustice. They have shown that they do not believe this malicious turn of rival powers. Your fairness and your faith are a pledge of human nature worth more than millions thrown into the hell of bribery."

Dr. Cook's phrase descriptive of financial corruption should be remembered. In the old days a great general said, "War is hell." But in modern times it is the dishonest, unfair, crooked use of money which produces a condition of "hell" in this or any other nation.

ORIENTALS

WASHINGTON decrees against the naturalization of all Orientals, including, in addition to Japanese and Chinese, Turks, Syrians, Armenians and native or Palestine Jews. This is a modern political expression of the world-old fight for supremacy between east and west. But why should Orientals, who are deprived of the privilege of voting, be allowed to enter the country and compete with white men for wages? Why should not people who cannot become citizens of the United States be excluded from the country excepting as tourists? That's the common sense of the situation. And what do most of the Orientals care for the Caucasian franchise as long as they are allowed to earn Caucasian salaries?

Mr. Mushet's candidature is a Halloween joke.

Losing Their Cargo

POWER OF PUBLICITY

DYNASTIES have been overthrown and monarchs sent into exile for less offenses than those with which Leopold of the Belgians, the tyrant of the Congo, has been charged. The Belgian government has promised the natives of the subject province will be well treated, that the taxes will be reduced, that they will be payable in money and not in tribute, that the food tax will be abandoned, the government agents salaried by the Belgians and not by the natives and the rubber forests will be replanted.

A colonial policy—or the beginning of one—has been substituted for a policy of spoliation. Civilization has been deeply interested by published reports of Congo atrocities, some of which bear a striking resemblance to barbarous Mexico's treatment of the Yaquis. Leopold has been reformed, not by moral suasion, but by fear of what might follow exposure. Great is the power of the press. Great is publicity. It chastens the spirits of czars, tames tyrannical kings, cows despotic dictators, smashes political machines and puts corporation bosses out of business.

LAZINESS

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S gift of $1,000,000 to fight the hook worm will have the effect of increasing the general efficiency of the American nation. When scientists first began to talk of the "lazy bug" there was a disposition to regard the creature as a fake, the invention of a facetious critic of human nature. But to the surprise of many professional humorists who had put the "lazy bug" on their regular list of recurrent jokes, educators and scientists pronounced the critter to be a genuine parasitical by-product of nature, and, what is more, they blamed it for the lassitude and do-lessness which characterize some individuals and some communities.

Now the Standard Oil magnate has decreed the hook worm must go. John D. thinks laziness should be unknown in the United States. Like old age, drunkenness, theft, mendacity and nearly everything else which swerves humankind from the normal poise, it is a disease, curable and preventable.

HALLOWEEN

THIS evening the fairies, the brownies, the demons and the witches will hold high revel. Children will "duck for apples" and burn nuts and carry punkin lanterns in every country where our language is spoken, and the rites and ceremonies to which first their pagan northern European and later their early Christian ancestors attached vast importance will be perpetuated in the fragmentary, frolicking modern way.

Halloween is an excuse for a good time, and therefore as a festival it will survive as long as people retain the ability to "turn themselves loose" and indulge in a care-free frolic. As this Halloween falls on a Saturday night and as an all night revel would encroach on Sunday most of the formal and public observances of Halloween were held last evening. But the "true blues" will wear fancy costumes and duck for apples and burn nuts and carry punkin lanterns tonight, just the same.

Uneasiness, mingled with Greek fire, is reported from Greece. The uneasiness would not do any harm, but it is dangerous to "start up anything" in Europe at this critical time, when a rough house in Greece might give Turkey an excuse for intervening, which would give Germany an excuse for intervening, which would give the allies a chance for intervening, which finally, much to his disgust, might make it necessary for Uncle Sam to intervene. Let us have peace.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Jeffries having signified their willingness to engage to the extent of forty-five rounds or more in an ethical controversy illustrating the higher civilization, let the world continue to revolve on its axis. Why not make one of the big scrappers act for Cook and t'other for Peary, and settle that pole controversy in a genteel, sportsmanlike and satisfactory manner?

"I deny this is a junket," said President Taft. "It never is a junket where the winners have gone home and the losers are getting even." He was referring to the statement nine poker tables were provided for the congressmen on the river trip. Who is responsible for all these outrageous falsehoods, anyway?

The Silence of Dean Maitland has been outdone by the Silence of First street. Not a word about Smith. When Mayor Alexander is nominated and elected for mayor the silence will be intenser and denser than ever. And, mind you, it is not a painful but a pained silence.

City club luncheon today offers by way of dessert an interesting symposium on "The Duty of a Public Servant." John S. Myers, candidate for city auditor, and Clarence M. Taggart, candidate for city tax collector, will be the speakers.

Dr. Cook should climb Mount McKinley and recover those records. Then he should take Messrs. Barrill and Printz and chain them to the north pole.

Aviation week in Los Angeles should be a big success. And doubtless it will be successful. On earth, in air or on water, SUCCESS is the Los Angeles way.

New Orleans has honored President Taft by naming a cocktail after him. President Taft's opinion of the "honor" has not yet been expressed.

We advise the Mushet advisory committee to have an advisory committee appointed to advise it.

THE UNRETURNING

BY ODELL SHEPARD

I STAND at my door while the world goes by—
Pageant of princes and beggars cry;
And Sorrow talks with me a while,
And still Content, with her slow smile,
But never the plaintive voice of old—
For Oh, the year is cold, so cold!

Once, when the year was at the Spring
And this drear world was blossoming,
A low voice came to my window pane,
A plaintive voice, and called in vain—
I stand and wait, while the year grows cold,
For the unreturning voice of old.

New Election Laws

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE passage by the Colorado legislature of a law providing that the campaign funds of the future in that state shall be supplied by the state treasury, and placing heavy penalties on those who contribute or use other funds, is but the latest step in a crusade for the purity of the ballot that found its first legal expression in the New York state corrupt practices act of 1890. It is significant that the new Colorado law follows closely the recommendations of President Roosevelt in one of his messages to congress. It provides that the state treasurer shall take from the treasury a sum equal to 25 cents for every vote cast in the preceding election, and shall give it to the chairmen of the political parties of the state, in proportion to the number of votes cast by each at the preceding election. These state chairmen are to give bonds for the proper expenditure of the money, and a strict accounting is required. They must send one-half of their respective allotments to the county chairmen of their parties. According to the present population of Colorado the total amount furnished to all parties will be about $65,000.

It is confidently expected by Colorado people that this new election reform will amply justify itself. The provision that no corporation doing business or having interests in the state shall contribute a cent to campaign expenses is expected to do particular good. The law will, say its friends, effectually stop the use of boodle, and will prevent situations where one leading party has a "barrel," and the other is as poor as a church mouse. Some think $65,000 is rather a small amount upon which to conduct all sides of a modern political campaign in a state like Colorado, but the friends of the law think it will be enough to subserve every legitimate purpose. The money for meeting these expenses will be collected by the state, in whole or in part, from the candidates for office, from whom not to exceed 40 per cent of the first year's salary of the office to which they aspire will be collected.

* * *

Colorado hopes by this law to blaze the way for similar statutes in other states. It is realized that the suggestions of President Roosevelt could never be carried out by congress, inasmuch as the national government has no such power, but they hope to lead election reform in that direction by giving a wholesome example of the practical workings of such a measure. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt knew when he was recommending such a measure to congress that it never could be passed, but he was probably far-seeing enough to realize that action such as that taken by Colorado would result from it.

Nearly every state in the Union now has a more or less stringent corrupt practices act. As before stated, New York led by its act of 1890. This law was but the result of a crusade for pure elections that was more than nation wide. The English parliament in 1883 enacted a law which provided that the expenses of candidates for election should not exceed $1750 in districts with 2000 voters or less, and not more than $300 for each additional thousand voters. The bribery that previously had been resorted to in the election of members of parliament was responsible for the English agitation and the law that followed.

The first real election reform in the United States antedates the New York corrupt practices act by one year. In 1889 Massachusetts imported the Australian, or secret, ballot into America and incorporated it into the state election laws. So popular did it prove that by the time of the second Cleveland-Harrison campaign in 1892 thirty-five states had adopted it. It is probable that no other law ever was placed upon the statute books of as many states in the same length of time. Today the secret ballot is used everywhere.

* * *

Publicity of campaign contributions followed the Australian ballot and the corrupt practices acts, and there are now fourteen states which insist on having a peep into the financial end of election management. Texas and Colorado have perhaps the most effective laws. In most states either the candidates or their managers are obliged to submit under oath a statement of expenditures, but only in Texas and Colorado do both have to do so, thus preventing all dodging of the issue. The manner of publicity varies in the different states. In some of them a statement is required to be filed with the state officials; in others it must be given to the public in pamphlet form; while in still other states it is required that the statements shall be printed in the newspapers.

The Virginia law requires that all candidates shall file a true statement of expenditures, and if it can be shown that the successful candidate has used money corruptly, or that it has been so used by others with his knowledge and consent, he forfeits his office. He is required to swear that he has used no money other than that shown in his filed statement, either directly or indirectly. The law was framed carefully, and with each party watching its chance to get evidence that would lead to a forfeiture of office by the opposing candidate, its spirit is lived up to unusually well.

In some of the states the candidate's cigar is tabooed, and provision is made even against treating. This law, when rigidly enforced, is said to remove nearly all the drunkenness that used to be so prevalent when the people exercised their high privilege as sovereign suffragans. All these things have served to reduce the ranks of the venal voter, and he had indeed become a numerous host some years ago. A trained observer declared some years ago that there were at that time at least 170,000 venal voters in the city of New York alone, and gave election statistics to prove it. He also looked into up-state conditions and reached the conclusion that there were more in proportion above the Harlem river than below it, and showed that nine elections out of ten in the city and state were decided by such narrow majorities as to give the venal voter the balance of power. He calculated that about 70 per cent of the voters of New York are uncorrupted and incorruptible.

* * *

Money flows more freely in presidential campaigns than in any other kind of political fights. The stake is a very great one, and the results far-reaching. Estimates vary as to what it costs from beginning to end to register the will of the sovereign people at the great quadrennial battle of the ballots. Some estimate the expenditures at as much as $20,000,000, and others go as low as $15,000,000. But it is at least plain to thinking men that there may be many millions spent for purely legitimate purposes—in other words, for educating the people and getting out the vote. For instance, it costs $300,000 in postage alone to reach every one of the fifteen million voters in the country.

Even in a not over-rich national headquarters it is not possible to hold the daily expenses of administration below the three thousand dollar mark. Of course the greatest expense is the literary bureau. The speakers' bureaus are expensive luxuries, with speakers costing in salary and expenses from $100 to $300 a week. There are also the wheels within wheels, the state funds, the county funds, and the city and precinct funds. All told, it is easy for the man who has an idea of these things to imagine that it does cost $20,000,000 to elect a president. But this means less than 34 cents per year per voter.

* * *

More money has been spent in campaigns since the beginning of the first McKinley-Bryan campaign than in all the years of national history that went before. It is said that the Democratic campaign committee had but $25,000 the year that Buchanan was elected, and that Abraham Lincoln's first campaign cost the Republicans only $100,000. A single city of the third class will often spend that much today.

A member of the house of representatives showed recently that there has been a total of $40,000,000 expended by the national committees of the several parties in the last twelve campaigns, two-thirds of which was spent in the last four contests. Upon this showing it appears that the "education" of the American voter has cost 12 cents annually during those twelve campaigns.

It is manifestly impossible that a party without funds can compete with a party with money in this business of "educating" the voters. If a time should come when all the money was arrayed on one side, and all the patriotism on the other, the patriotic side would be at a great disadvantage. It is this possible evil that the Colorado law seeks to remedy.

Tomorrow—The Thirteenth Census. I—Preparing for the Task.

Public Letter Box

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The Herald gives the widest latitude to correspondents, but assumes no responsibility for their views.

CRITICISES EVA BOOTH FOR WORDS ON WOMAN'S PLACE

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27.—[Editor Herald]: Commander Eva Booth, a woman who is away from home more days in a year and who delivers more public speeches at night than any other woman in the land, tells Los Angeles women that "The place for women is in the home."

It is said that the English cannot appreciate a joke until the year after—so probably in October, 1910, Miss Booth will see the joke created by the distance between her deeds and her words.

Once upon a time an Englishman, whose insignia were crown and throne, whose title was "king" and whose business was ruling, advised American men as to what was best for them to do; and now, more than one hundred years after said American men refused to accept the king's advice and when the American woman's revolution is assuming disquieting proportions, comes an Englishwoman advising women as to what is best for them to do.

Her insignia are epaulet and scarf, her title "commander" and her business, ruling, and she advises women not to usurp the functions of men.

Her insignia, her title and her business have always been the insignia, title and business of men, yet she fears women will become unwomanly if they secure power to govern themselves.

It is to laugh.

Miss Booth says "Motherhood is the greatest thing in the world," and English women evidently agree with her, for there are in England 900,000 paupers and one person in every thirty-seven in England and Wales is a pauper. It is upon these paupers that the Salvation Army depends for success; no paupers, no army, no army no offices, no offices no glory.

Should the pauper mothers decide to go out of business the Salvation Army officers would lose their jobs. One of Eva Booth's titles is "Miss," yet she says "Motherhood is the greatest thing in the world." She is as consistent as a Los Angeles minister who said, in the presence of the writer that it is an honor for a man to work, and before he had finished his talk said that he had not done a day's work since he entered the ministry and that, furthermore, he did not intend to do any.

It is one thing to preach and quite another thing to practice what one preaches, and that success does not depend upon consistency is also quite evident.

O women, women, women, were you born lacking the ability to develop reasoning faculties or has ecclesiasticism so numbed and stupefied your minds that the quality of reason is dead within you?

ELIZABETH QUIGLEY.

TOLSTOY DEVOTES HIMSELF TO PROBLEMS OF THIS LIFE

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28.—[Editor Herald]: Perhaps I can assist Mr. Overton to make up his mind definitely respecting Tolstoy. I was at the meeting he refers to and heard Mr. Harriman's speech. Coming after so much excellence, it was a painful surprise to me, for it was a gross misrepresentation of the greatest writer of the age.

One of Tolstoy's best known works is "The Kingdom of Heaven Is Within You." The title is self-explanatory, and the entire argument is that this life has a high and noble object and that we are to do the best we can here and not place our paradise in the future, of which we know nothing.

Rightly does Kropotkin say of his great fellow countrymen, "He has fearlessly stated the moral aspects of all the burning questions of the day in a form so deeply impressive that whoever has read any one of his writings can no longer forget these questions or set them aside; one feels the necessity of finding, in one way or another, some solution."

That he has forced thought on "all the burning questions of the day" is precisely the enormous service Tolstoy has rendered society, and few things are more pitiable to me than the complacency with which audiences permit speakers who happen to have that most dangerous of all gifts, a fluent tongue and a catchy manner, to slander truly great men who have a message of inestimable value.

Let Mr. Overton turn to this month's World's Work and read the account given by Henry George, jr., of his recent visit to Tolstoy, who is obviously now nearing his end. He will find that Tolstoy talked eagerly and with intense penetration on the land question, the future of Japan and the curse of militarism; as to which last he said: "Navies are not necessary to people who desire to be at peace, but only to people who wish to rob and murder. For robbery logically ends in murder. All this building of warships is a sign that some people who have the power are preparing to go off on new expeditions to rob and murder."

Tolstoy's life has been devoted for more than fifty years to turning a flood of light on the problems of this life, and he is, in the judgment of many capable men, the most powerful factor in the intellectual awakening of the age, because, without dictating, he forces men and women to think.

WILLIAM C. OWEN.

BELIEVES JUSTICE WILL BE METED TO DE LARA

PASADENA, Oct. 24.—[Editor Herald]: Another martyr to be installed on our history's page—Ferrer—a man who spent energy, time and wealth in founding schools and educating the oppressed, the common people, who were under the tyrannical rulership of priestcraft!

Now with us is another hero of the same type—De Lara, the Mexican patriot, who if turned over to the absolute ruler, Diaz, will meet the same fate as Ferrer, no doubt. But this is not Spain or Mexico, and the people will have a voice in this case. This thing of Russia and Mexico, or any foreign country, coming here and snatching a man from our midst to execute simply because he was teaching common decency to his people is coming to a close. The people are going to have something to say. Such leaders are under our care, regardless of party, clique or clan. "Long live De Lara" is our prayer.

We are moving onward and upward; the nearer the goal the faster we go. Great things are taking place now, at the beginning of the third day. The multitude is gathering by the sea, tired, restless, sick, homeless and hungry. The Master loves these fisher folk as of old. At the appointed time the Son of Man will appear and "break the bread, divide the fishes," all will be filled and plenty left.

G. R. LUNA.

CITES EUROPEAN COMMENT ON MARTYRDOM OF TRUE PATRIOTS

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27.—[Editor Herald]: The Star (of London), which has a daily circulation of over 350,000 and is a strong supporter of Mr. Asquith's government, in an editorial article headed "Spain's Cains," says, among other things:

"There is something majestic in the universal passion of righteous wrath which has shaken the nations and struck terror into the hearts of the Spanish criminals. . . . The vials of wrath have been poured out upon the Spanish government, the Spanish priests and the Spanish throne. Spain is now an object of execration from one end of Europe to the other. . . . She cowers in the leprous silence of her censorship under the lash of a whole world's scorn. . . .

"No invective can be too fierce, no denunciation too stern for this crime of crimes, the murder of Ferrer. Spain today is what Naples was when Gladstone arraigned it, 'The negation of God erected into a system of government.' . . . The hope of all just men is that the murderers of Ferrer will perish as all tyrants, persecuters and inquisitors ought—in oblivion.

"Our anger is not free from shame, for we cannot forget that our royal house is allied to the royal house of Spain."

I see an object lesson in the above that should warn United States officialdom in its handling of the Mexican Ferrer—L. G. De Lara.

A BRITISH-BORN U. S. CITIZEN.

CONTRASTS PAPER METHODS IN RE MEXICAN PROSECUTION

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27.—[Editor Herald]: Interested—by a sort of fascination of repulsion—in the methods of our local department of criminal investigation, I attended the trial of Lemon, the Mexican charged with resisting a police officer in the execution of his duty.

The detective evidence proved so absolutely rotten under test that it is no wonder the jury acquitted Lemon without a minute's delay.

But what I particularly noticed was that while The Herald gave a clear and extended account of this case, as of intimate local interest, the Times, on the contrary, ignored it. Would that paper have done so if Lemon had been convicted, I wonder!

D. J. MACPHERSON.

Hint to Cooking Schools

Keep your eyes peeled for a brand new Cook Book—Yonkers Statesman.

OLD FRIENDS

When Henry Hudson came ashore
Thunderous was the mighty roar.
He looked about him in a daze
To note the change in men and ways.
He looked about him in wild surprise—
And recognition cheered his eyes.
"I see," he cried, without regret,
"Your old horse cars are running yet."