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Population of Los Angeles 327,685

CLEAR. CRISP AND CLEAN

AT THE THEATERS

AUDITORIUM—Dark.
MASON—Dark.
BURBANK—"Charley's Aunt."
BELASCO—"The Little Grey Lady."
MAJESTIC—"The Land of Nod."
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
GRAND—"The Mayor of Tokio."
LOS ANGELES—Vaudeville.
WALKER—Vaudeville.
FISCHER'S—Musical burletta.
UNIQUE—Vaudeville and musical comedy.

LOS ANGELES

FRANCIS MARSHALL ELLIOTT in an article on Los Angeles water works, published in the Twentieth Century Magazine, brings home with great force the fact, which should always be remembered and respected by every citizen of Los Angeles, that the country is intently watching the progress of this municipality. We are not "living unto ourselves alone." Every transaction in which Los Angeles engages is recorded and commented on. Mr. Elliott finds in the history of our water system an argument in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities, saying: "When you mention to an Angeleno the old stock arguments against municipal ownership, of the city going bankrupt in a business venture of this character, he points triumphantly to the facts. Should you persist and insist that public officials would make political footballs of public utilities entrusted to their administraton, he points significantly to those sections of the city charter which provide for the initiative, referendum and recall, and pointedly but politely informs you that in Los Angeles the voter and not the official is master of the situation. . . . He will tell you that, had it not been for the public education and agitation incident to the conduct of the municipal water plant, Los Angeles, of which he is so justly proud, would not today be CHALLENGING THE ADMIRATION OF THE WESTERN WORLD in her municipal accomplishments. He will tell you that without this education in the management of public affairs Los Angeles would never have launched upon the gigantic enterprise known as the Owens river project, an enterprise which for sheer audacity and financial magnitude outshines any municipal undertaking in the history of American municipalities."

AS TO "PHOBES"

THE Britishers have a new word, with which they are having lots of fun. It is "Teutophobe." This kind of "phobe" is a person who is continually discovering German plans for the invasion of the United Kingdom. To date the only invasion made has been that of amiable citizens of Germany, anxious to see London, spend their money and have a good time. Los Angeles is about to have a Japanese "invasion" of a character which ought to end forever all silly talk about Japan's intentions, other than her honorable intentions of being one of America's best friends.

One at least of the Japanese commissioners who will visit Los Angeles has a "local tie." Baron Naibu Kaida (which is approximately the spelling of his name in Latin letters) was a colleague of Prof. James Main Dixon at the Imperial university, Tokio. Prof. Dixon is now one of the best known members of the faculty of the University of Southern California.

Another member of the party has a claim to fame which may appeal to some good people who may not be attracted by scholarship. Baron Shibusawe is one of the richest men in the world. He is known as "the Rothschild of Japan." After our distinguished visitors have come and gone, and our people understand that Japan is intent on preserving the peace of the Pacific, there will be no "Japanophobes" in Los Angeles.

THE BEST MAYOR

UNDER Mayor Alexander Los Angeles has enjoyed prosperity and the city has established a world-wide reputation for good government. This is an "Alexander reputation." It is in large part due to the influence, the personality, the reputation, the associates and the associations of the mayor. He came into office at a time when the work of a strong man was needed to re-establish the official and municipal prestige of Los Angeles, which had been imperiled by the worst gang that ever had obtained control of a city.

On Mayor Alexander was devolved the task of restoring order out of the chaotic conditions produced by the misrule of the Harper crew, of bringing back the city government to a condition of efficiency and reliability, of restoring the city's credit and of re-establishing Los Angeles as the principal city of the far west, not only conspicuously successful but conspicuously CLEAN politically and morally.

And Mayor Alexander has made good. His entire policy is easily analyzed, because it has the simplicity of truth and of singleness of purpose. The public trusts Mayor Alexander because the people know by experience that under all circumstances and all conditions he may be relied on to protect public interests.

With a vivid recollection of the Harper days, the Cole days, the Schenck days, the Kern days, the Broadhead days, the Goings days, the Chowder House Jim days, the voters of Los Angeles are prepared to place the stamp of approval on the Alexander days by renominating and re-electing the excellent mayor who consistently and fearlessly has been an advocate of good government, a protector of the people of Los Angeles, an upholder of decency.

Mayor Alexander's administration has carried out the ordinances of the city in a way that has produced results of which the people of Los Angeles have a right to be proud, and for the best interests of the city his re-election is an imperative necessity. Los Angeles voted $23,000,000 for Owens river water, and in order that the great project involved may be carried into effect successfully the man at the head of the city government must be experienced, capable, tried, true, honest, shrewd, practical and level-headed, and George Alexander fulfills the requirements.

Because Mayor Alexander has the requisites of an ideal incumbent of the city's most important office, at this critical period of the city's history he should be re-nominated and re-elected. Los Angeles has so much at stake in the Owens river water enterprise alone that the citizens must protect themselves and secure the city's interests by placing again in the mayoralty the sturdy, honest official whose grit and integrity while he was a member of the board of supervisors took the good roads bonds issue out of the clutches of crafty schemers and sold the bonds successfully with a saving to the county of nearly $500,000

Mayor Alexander's official career has been clean, upright, independent. At no time has it been necessary to ask what influences affected his actions, because in everything he has been true to his conscience.

Under Mayor Alexander the atmosphere has been cleared in Los Angeles. In every direction of activity progress has been made. The absolute honesty of purpose, honesty of will and honesty of deed which have characterized Mayor Alexander from the time he first took the reins of office have eliminated graft from Los Angeles, have improved the conditions of living, have increased prosperity, have attracted to the city thousands of new citizens of a highly desirable type, have brought capital by hundreds of thousands of dollars, have aided the cause of education, have made Los Angeles a better city, better to live in, better to do business in, and have given to Greater Los Angeles that confident outlook into the future which comes from the consciousness that the interests of good government are secure under the able, conscientious, trustworthy, honest, fearless, progressive, patriotic executive guidance of a man who with good reason is described as "the best mayor Los Angeles ever had."

STEEL TRUST CITY

GARY is in the United States, and not in Russia, but no one would ever guess its geographical location from the published accounts of the election "doings" at the Steel Trust's "model town." And there's the point. It is the Steel Trust's "MODEL TOWN." Now let us borrow from a Republican dispatch published in a Republican paper the following information concerning the manner in which an important election was conducted in a model Steel Trust town, one of the fruits of industrialism under the system of protection, graft, spoliation and low wages, strikes, lockouts, riots, plunderings, bickerings, tumult and disorder.

Read! "By actual count there was one armed officer at the polls for every six voters. The Knott Democrats with Chief of Police Joseph Martin on their side, swore in 200 deputy marshals. The Republicans called Sheriff Grant of Crown Point to their aid and armed 200 citizens as deputy sheriffs, while the Crolius Democrats, a third faction, created a like number of deputy constables.

"And finally, as the result of the citizens' appeal to Gov. Marshall, a company of state troops was kept at South Bend all day ready to respond at any time."

It sounds like a passage from an account of a civil war in the "back kitchen of Europe." But it is part of the story of an American election under an un-American, hate-breeding system which provokes jealousy, strife, heartburnings and hatreds; and at any time may break loose from artificial restraints and create conditions of riot and bloodshed.

A Busy Lady's Busiest Hour

GOOD INTENTIONS

BY PRACTICAL experience taxpayers are realizing the effects of the arbitrary, outrageous, unjust, unfair robber assessment placed on South California property by equalizers who acted as if they had qualified for office by taking a course of instruction from some member of a successor of the famous band of Forty immortalized by the story of Ali Baba.

Mayor White of Sacramento, while he deprecated the existence of the South California division sentiment which followed the first announcement of the holdup assessment, acknowledged the justice of the resentment of South Californians, and in a letter to Chairman Brown, who wanted to know if the mayor's criticism had been reported correctly, he said:

"I cannot recall with absolute certainty the exact words made use of by me (in a speech at Stockton to the Elks' White Squadron of Los Angeles), but my recollection is that I appealed to the Los Angeles people and the people of the southern part of the state to abandon their attempt to divide the state and become a separate state because in their judgment an injustice had been done them by three officials. I am under the impression that I also gave as my personal opinion that the three officials had done them an injustice. Such has always been my opinion. I have not questioned the honesty of the intention of the majority of the board, nor do I do so now, but it has been my belief all the time that the majority did not act with judgment and discretion in making the extraordinary increase which was made."

Neither do we question the good intentions of the majority of the board. At the same time it is popularly believed the high road to Gehenna is paved with intentions similar to those of the state board.

THE CROWNER

A RECENT case in which the coroner's office "held out" a report containing information which the newspapers had a right to print and the public a right to read would almost lead a casual inquirer to believe the coroner's office was a secret society, in connection with which is maintained a bureau for the suppression of news.

This policy, of course, would be strictly in line with the archaic character of the "crowner's" office.

It can hardly be expected a monarchical institution can respond freely to republican conditions, and it must always remain an anomaly. Therefore, why maintain it? Why cherish a paradox? There isn't any crown in the United States. Why is there a crowner?

Even in Scotland, which is still a kingdom, or a part of one, the "coroner's" office was abolished long, long ago. To be sure, the Norman and Saxon English hang on to it like the grim death with which it deals. But why should California pattern after the most conservative and privilege ridden part of the United Kingdom and the British Empire? The prosecuting attorney and a competent medical examiner should have charge of the work that is now entrusted to an obsolete office which invites sinecurism, premiumizes inefficiency and encourages graft.

Abolish ye crowner!

In the opinion of experts whose views should meet with consideration from the public, it is advisable, in connection with Aviation week, by which the attention of the world will be directed to the air-shipping possibilities of the Los Angeles region, to consider the establishment here of what would undoubtedly be eventually hte world's greatest aeronautical proving station, where aviatory experiments of all kinds could be carried out satisfactorily during twelve months of the year.

Nearly $250,000 GAIN in valuation of Los Angeles building permits for the first week of November, when compared with the record for the corresponding period of last year! Big figures! Big gain! But this is a big city—one of the biggest in the land. It is of utmost importance officeholders should be men big enough for their places. Los Angeles is fortunate in having a mayor of the type and caliber of George Alexander.

Board of education deserves the support of all good citizens. Like Mayor Alexander, the members of the board have "made good." That is the best possible eulogy that can be applied to public officials and the best argument that can be advanced for approving their course of conduct and showing them the public, by reason of their good records, believes in them.

As former Mayor W. D. Stephens aptly puts it, "With the Owens river aqueduct and the harbor improvements before us, we want in the mayor's chair a man who will know when anything crooked is going on." It is impossible to fool Mayor Alexander.

Los Angeles is gifted with a great deal of common sense, wisdom, prudence and sagacity. That is why Smith and the S. P. machine are not as formidable as they would be if opposed by a less patriotic, zealous, well informed and wideawake community.

A good reason why Mayor Alexander should be re-elected is that he is "the best mayor Los Angeles ever had," and the city has need of his valuable services. It cannot afford to lose him at this juncture.

Yesterday, the Harper gang. Today, Alexander and good government. Tomorrow, Alexander and good government continued.

Good government meetings have been highly successful. All the gentlemen responsible for making preparations for such meetings are entitled to congratulations.

A carload of California cotton has gone to the mills. Soon our people will be using cotton goods grown as well as made in California.

Vote at the primaries. It is the duty of every citizen who can cast a vote at the nominating election to do so.

Not only is Mayor Alexander the "logical candidate for mayor," but, logically, he will be elected.

WANDERLUST

BY ODELL SHEPARD

O the wild lure of the sea and the far horizon line,
Of the swarthy foreign faces
And the tall, sea-going ships!

But O, the deep spell of her eyes as they lighten under mine,
And of her fairy, flowerlike graces,
And the magic of her lips!

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.

ASKS EXAMINER TO EXPLAIN ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD MUSHET

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7.—[Editor Herald]: The following letter was sent to the Los Angeles Examiner November 5. It has not been printed in that paper. Will you please see that it is given proper publicity? D. D.

Los Angeles, Nov. 5.—Editor Los Angeles Examiner,

I have been a reader of your paper since it was established in Los Angeles, and in all that time nothing that you have done has commended itself so fully to me as your coming to the rescue of the schools of Los Angeles and securing purchasers for the school bonds after the sale of these bonds had been interfered with by parties who were opposing the school department of the city, and therefore the cause of education.

Approving most heartily as I do of this action upon your part, I have been very much surprised to note during the last two or three days what appears to me to be a distinct effort on the part of your paper to support the candidacy of Mr. Mushet for mayor.

The record which Mr. Mushet has made in the city during the past year as an opponent and critic of its school department and the assistance which he has rendered to others who are assailing that department to serve their own selfish ends appear to me to be too plain to admit of doubt. How, then, can your paper, after it has intervened to save the public schools of the city from further injury on account of the actions of the city auditor and the other enemies of the school department, give any support or encouragement to Mr. Mushet's candidacy? Your action in this matter appears to be inconsistent. Sincerely yours,

DANIEL DANIELS.

CALLS ATTENTION TO WRONG STATEMENT IN NEWS ITEM

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—[Editor Herald]: There are some inaccuracies in The Herald's report of my statement with reference to the charge of perjury brought by G. W. Slocomb, P. J. Reiley and myself against Special Park Officer Shibbley, which, as they are at variance with my sworn testimony at the trial of Mr. Slocomb, I should like to immediately correct. I did not state that the only persons listening to my conversation with Mr. Slocomb were those occupying benches. There were a number scattered along the walk for a distance of forty or fifty feet. I only denied that there was such a group gathered around us as to lead any intelligent, disinterested person to conclude that we were holding a public discussion and debate, or that I was delivering a public speech; also that Mr. Reiley was present at the time of my arrest, as the officer testified under oath. I added, as I stated before the police commission Monday evening, that it was of very little importance that one or all of us should be found guilty of a technical violation of the park ordinance and fined a nominal sum, but that it was of great importance that respectable citizens should be arrested by irresponsible police officers on frivolous pretexts, held at an exorbitant bail, and an attempt made to convict them through barefaced falsehood. J. D. STEELL.

MAKES STRONG, LOGICAL PLEA FOR CONFIDENCE IN INDIVIDUAL

SAN BERNARDINO, Nov. 4.—[Editor Herald]: Too many men conceive economic freedom only as bossed freedom. Having labored under bossed industrial conditions all their lives, they feel instinctively dependent on some supervisorial power to direct their efforts in wealth production. Present conditions are not satisfactory. They feel that they get for their own use a meager pittance of the wealth they bring into existence—an inadequate and inequitable portion. Still, the directory system by which they have been governed has stamped the idea of being cared for as the dominant and characterized feature of realized freedom. Their confidence in individual capacity is abased; they look to some higher power for aid and guidance, which they think is to be found in the state. The state is to "give" or "provide" jobs, tools, etc. The state will regulate their hours of labor and rest. It will apportion to each worker the just measure of reward for his contribution to the general fund of created wealth. The omnisapient and all seeing state will regulate the kinds and amounts of wealth to be created so as to just balance supply with demand, that there may be no surplus to be wasted; like the boarding house keeper, who, when the table was cleared of all eatables by the boarders, exclaimed, "Just enough, and nothing over!" It is all a very delightful, puerilistic dream of paternalism, cheering enough to inspire every servile soul with hope and with loyal devotion to its exclusive cult among the isms. The thought of independent, individual action does not arise. It does not seem possible that with the ambition of privilege jobs would fall like ripe apples at the feet of every idler: that capital owners would be imploring operators to use their capital on the latters' terms, lest when it decayed they would have nothing in its place. Owing to the warping of their minds by the conditions of the lives they have lived, the wage workers underrate the abilities and capacities of the common man. The great function of the state is to prevent torts and trespasses on the personal and equal rights of others, not to furnish jobs for men. Let us be practical, and when we use the ballot, use it where it is likely to be immediately successful in effecting some abridgment of privilege while we school the people to push for its extinction. JOHN J. JEWETT.

MAN FEATURES HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT—WHAT ELSE?

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5.—[Editor Herald]: If Mr. Jensen would kindly tell us what there is in the human makeup that is not to be laid either to heredity or environment he will do us a service. What CAN inhere in a man that was not either born with him or else acquired after birth? And if acquired after birth, from what, pray, but environment?

And since a man did not make his own will, but received it at birth, good or bad, strong or weak, with this or that tendencies; and since the impression or direction for better or for worse which it will receive from environment will be largely decided by the tendencies already possessed toward this or that kind of influence, how can we talk of FREE will?

Mr. Jensen cites the one boy in the family who was "different," and he quotes his case as though it exemplified something of free will or a variation from heredity, because he was not the same as his brothers. The truth is he showed a variation IN heredity, not FROM it, and that is what made the drawing class environment draw HIM. Now perpend:

In the baronial halls of Great Britain, where the family records and the family portraits are preserved through successive generations, the visitor who is being shown round the picture gallery may stop before one of the portraits and say: "We've seen one picture of this man already." "Oh, no," says the guide, "this is the eleventh earl. The picture you have in mind is that of the fifth earl at the other end of the gallery. In facial lineaments (and in character, too, as the family records show) the eleventh earl seems to have 'harked back' to his early ancestor, the fifth earl." His own father or mother, as you see by their pictures here, he resembled but little, while his brother resembled them strongly."

Now, what does all this show? That THE eleventh earl, by force of a will in some degree free, elected to be different from his brother? No, but that from among his multitudinous ancestors he inherited more from some one "away back" than from his more immediate forbears. But it was INHERITANCE all the same, and in no way an act of free volition.

Even so with the drawing class boy who was "different." He and his brothers inherited in VARIED PROPORTIONS from their numerous ancestors. True, he willed to attend the drawing class and to study, but the will was not FREE—it was INHERITED, and he could no more help seeking the drawing class than his brothers could help doing otherwise. F. F. S.

Work for the Discovers

Bill—The north pole question seems to be far from solution yet.

Jill—Why so?

"It devolves on some one now to discover the discoverer." — Yonkers Statesman.

King Edward's Birthday

By Frederic J. Haskin

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, is 68 years old. He was born at Buckingham palace on November 9, 1841, the first son of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. He was baptized and christened Albert Edward in St. George's chapel, Windsor, on January 25, 1842. It is not without peculiar interest to recall the fact that King Frederick William of Prussia came to England to be godfather to the infant Prince of Wales. That Prussian king's son married King Edward's eldest sister, the Princess Royal, and she was the mother of the present Kaiser William II.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, came to the throne upon the death of his mother, January 22, 1901, under the name of Edward VII. He was then 60 years old, and, as the Prince of Wales, had long held a position of commanding social prominence throughout the world. He had cultivated the social graces, he was the arbiter elegantorum in the world of fashion and he was known as the first gentleman of Europe. He had laid more cornerstones, planted more trees, presided at more banquets and made more conventional speeches than any other man alive. But all the time he was the Prince of Wales, and his individuality was obscured by the shadow of the throne upon which sat his regal and imperial mother.

Therefore, in spite of his long career as Prince of Wales, Edward VII as king and emperor has furnished the political world with one of the greatest surprises of modern history. King Edward, more than any British monarch of modern days, has ruled as well as reigned. The British people will not brook the interference of the crown in party politics, and Edward has respected the tradition which prohibits the king from active participation in internal political controversies.

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But from the moment that he became king, Edward has taken an influential part in the foreign affairs of his realm. When he came to the throne England was engaged in a war with the South African republics. It was the most expensive and disastrous conflict England has ever experienced. Not only was it a gigantic task to defeat the Boers, but England found that in that war she had little sympathy among the powers. The people of continental Europe and of the United States were for the most part strong partisans of the Boers. Edward was not blind to this condition of affairs.

During his eight years on the throne that war was brought to a victorious conclusion and the South Africans have been granted a constitution which makes them one of the great self-governing and equal nations of the British Empire. During all of those eight years King Edward has looked forward to what seems to be the inevitable conflict between England and Germany. With that possible clash always in mind, the king has labored assiduously to build up friendships in all parts of the world. The Japanese alliance, the Franco-Anglican entente cordiale, the matrimonial alliance with Spain, the hard and fast secret treaty with Portugal, the increased British influence in Turkey, the new cordiality between England and Russia and the strengthening of the ties between Great Britain and the Scandinavian nation are the results, in large part, of the skillful diplomacy of Edward VII.

If England is saved the blood and treasure which will be spilled if there is war with Germany, it will be by reason of this system of sympathetic alliances and understandings which has been built up by the king. If his efforts to prevent war by means of bringing the family of nations into closer relations are successful, and if by these means the great problems which now engage the minds of European statesmen are solved peaceably, then Edward VII will be entitled to be called, in all future history, "Edward the Great."

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Very recently the king has, for the first time, undertaken to use his skill in diplomacy to prevent a great internal party battde which might have the effect of changing the British constitution. In the pending contest upon the budget the house of lords and the house of commons are arrayed in direct opposition. If the budget as prepared by the Liberal government is amended or rejected by the lords agitation for the abolition of the house of lords will at once dwarf every other political issue in England. If the lords should reject the budget, and if on an appeal to the country the action of the lords should be sustained, then the lords would be confirmed in the right to amend or veto legislation affecting taxation and expenditure. If the present quarrel between the commons and the lords goes to the country, whatever may be the outcome, the British constitution may be essentially changed. Either the lords will be abolished or they will be given the right to shape legislation upon questions of taxation.

King Edward is far too wise to interfere in such a quarrel in behalf of either party. It is pretty well known that for the greater part of his life King Edward has been, at heart, a Liberal. Yet it is to be doubted if he sympathizes with the radicalism of the present government. Publicly, of course, the king has no party politics. There is reason to believe, however, that he is taking part in the present political situation in the role of a pacificator. As the chief conservator of the British constitution, he hopes to prevent an election upon the direct issue of the quarrel between the two houses of parliament. If he is successful in his efforts, and if the coming election does not involve a radical change in the constitution, then he will have added another great diplomatic triumph to the record of his reign.

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Edward has accomplished the greater part of his diplomatic work by direct contact with the people of the continental European nations. He is "the uncle of all Europe," and he has tried to be like the good uncle of the fairy story. He has spent much of his time upon the continent, where he is extremely popular.

In this connection it is interesting to recall his only visit to America. When he was a lad of 19 he was sent by his royal mother to Canada to lay the foundation stone of the parliament house at Ottawa. The Canadians had asked that the queen pay them a visit. This was deemed inexpedient, and the young prince of Wales was sent to represent the queen. When the visit was announced President James Buchanan, on the Fourth of July, 1860, addressed an invitation to Queen Victoria asking that her son also visit the United States.

In company with the duke of Newcastle, then secretary of state for the colonies, the young prince came to Canada. He was received with unprecedented manifestations of loyalty by the people of the eastern provinces of what is now the federated dominion of Canada. The effect of his visit was particularly marked upon the French communities along the banks of the St. Lawrence river.

He came into the United States at Detroit, but upon crossing into American territory he dropped his royal prerogatives and assumed his inferior title of Baron Renfrew. The English correspondents who accompanied him were very severe in their criticisms of the American people who refused to respect his incognito, and who insisted upon hailing him as the prince of Wales. He visited Chicago, which was then a small city of only 100,000 inhabitants. He stopped at Dwight, Ill., for a few days' shooting, went to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In Washington he was met at the railway station by Gen. Lewis Cass, secretary of state, and was taken to the White House to be the guest of the president. The great event of his visit to the United States was his pilgrimage, in company with President Buchanan, to Mount Vernon.

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When Albert Edward, prince of Wales, great-grandson of George III, stood with bared head at the foot of Washington's grave the people of both England and the American republic declared that all the bitterness of past conflicts was buried forever. The United States that Edward VII visited as a boy is not the same United States which exists today. That was upon the eve of the great struggle between the north and the south and long before the beginning of the era of progress which has brought the American republic to its present position as the second greatest power in the world, second only to that over which Edward VII reigns as king and emperor.

It is interesting to recall, however, the fact that Edward saw the United States during the period of its greatest political contest. In Chicago he witnessed torchlight processions of the partisans of Lincoln and Douglas, and in Boston he was kept awake all night by the noise of a political rally of the followers of Bell and Everett. An interesting souvenir of the prince's visit to America is a dainty volume in which is preserved the list of the girls with whom Edward danced at the balls given in his honor in Canada and the United States.

The king's birthday is the chief holiday in the British world. But when Edward VII came to the throne he decreed that the celebration of May 24, the birthday of his royal mother, should be continued as Empire day. This remains the chief holiday in the British possessions throughout the world. But November 9 is the king's birthday, and wherever the Union Jack flies in the red belt around the world sturdy sons of England drink to the health of their beloved king. In the United States the American people join with their beloved English cousins in the prayer "God save the king."

Tomorrow—Birthday of Luther.