

LOS ANGELES HERALD

ISSUED EVERY MORNING BY THE HERALD COMPANY... THOMAS E. GIBBON, President... FRANK E. WOLFE, Managing Editor... THOMAS J. GOLDING, Business Manager... DAVID G. BAILLIE, Associate Editor

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On all matters pertaining to advertising address Charles H. Gates, advertising manager.

Population of Los Angeles 327,685

CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN



VESTIGIA NULLA RETRORSUM

AT THE THEATERS

AUTODROMUM—"The Schemer" HANSON—"Three Twines" HUBBANK—"St. Elmo" BELANCO—"The Master Key" MAESTRI—"The Scullers" ORPHEUM—"Vandeville" GRAND—"The Belle of New York" LOS ANGELES—"Vandeville" UNION—"Melodrama" TISHERS—"Musical Burlesque" OLYMPIA—"Musical Burlesque"

Wipe Out Deficit

CITIZENS of Los Angeles who sympathize with the movement to establish a government permanently in our metropolis have a personal interest in helping the Good Government organization to clear up the indebtedness remaining from the campaign which, brilliantly and ably conducted, was brought to a triumphant conclusion and advertised Los Angeles all over the country as a city that not only talked about its devotion to progress and Americanism, but "made good" in the LOS ANGELES WAY.

The expenses of this campaign amounted to \$15,000—a small sum in comparison with the interests at stake and the ends attained. The credit of Los Angeles today is better than ever before, owing to the success of the good government candidates. Values in Los Angeles are higher than ever before, owing to the success of the good government candidates. Prosperity is greater than ever before, owing to the success of the good government candidates. As all our citizens were benefited, all are actively interested in wiping out the campaign indebtedness of \$400, which is all that remains out of a total expense of \$15,000.

The sum of \$10,000 was subscribed before election, and since the close of the campaign there have been additional contributions amounting to \$100,000. It should be easy to raise the remaining \$400; and we think as soon as our worthy citizens understand the fact and still lack that sum the deficit will be wiped out.

Let us all help.

SOLID THREE

THERE is only one test of public service—fidelity to public interests. Whenever it becomes apparent that any public official is allowing interests other than public interests to affect his official actions that gentleman's usefulness to the public is at an end. He may remain in office for days or for months after the discovery of his lack of loyalty, but his continuation in place and power is a misfortune for the public which has lost confidence in him, as well as for himself, because no self-respecting man cares to hold any position after he learns he is tolerated in it only because it is not convenient to make a change.

In this unhappy relation to the public are three members of the board of supervisors, Messrs. Eldridge, Nellis and McCabe. They have earned the title of the Solid Three because of their unanimity of action; and it is unfortunate for them and for the public that this unanimity has been used to boost policies which did not meet public approval and fell short of fulfilling the obligations of good government.

The Solid Three have earned the distrust of the public by their action on the good bonds issue, by their general disregard of economy, by the hazy manner in which they played politics with the horticultural commission, and by their automobile purchase, pipe deal and numerous other transactions. County good government will only be possible when the county is governed by machine and corporation influence. As soon as the public loses confidence in any official its usefulness to the public is ended; and the career on the board of Messrs. Eldridge, Nellis and McCabe is not such as to inspire confidence.

THE AQUEDUCT

IN the Review of Reviews and the Engineering Record, two magazines of the highest order (the former having a world-wide circulation) considerable attention is paid editorially to the water supply, irrigation and power project of Los Angeles. Mr. Burt A. Healy in the engineering magazine gives an interesting account of the plan, construction and purposes of the aqueduct. He writes: "Five years ago scoffers looked upon the project as the phantasmal scheme of William Mulholland, a scheme made impossible by the tremendous difficulties to be overcome. Today three thousand men toiling in the heat of the Mojave desert, the panting and puffing of a dozen steam shovels, and the clank clank and slug and whirr of tunnel machinery are evidences that the chimera of five years ago is at the present moment very much of a reality."

It is certainly an enterprise to be proud of. In itself a great undertaking, the aqueduct plan has been the cause of many auxiliary undertakings of great importance.

Of a projected steam railroad 120 miles across the Mojave desert, 80 miles are in operation. More than one hundred miles of well ballasted road, some of it blasted out of solid rock, have been built, and 90 miles of pipe line have been laid to insure an adequate supply of fresh water wherever the aqueduct forces are engaged. To save manufacturers' profits on cement, of which 1,180,000 barrels will be required, the city has gone into the cement business, and is operating the only municipal cement mill in the world, with a capacity of 1000 barrels a day.

Telephone lines connect the various camps with the aqueduct headquarters in Los Angeles, and from 3000 to 5000 men are employed on the works, who are officially reported to be "well housed and well fed and watched over by a corps of physicians."

MARINE LEAGUE

AN IMPORTANT constitutional change is announced by the Merchant Marine League of California, and it is hoped the more liberal policy which henceforth will be pursued will attract the attention of all the citizens of California who are interested in the maritime development and progress of this state. Until now the membership of the executive and finance committee of seven has been restricted to the city and county of San Francisco. This restriction has been done away with.

The league is trying to broaden out and it seeks the co-operation of residents of Greater Los Angeles, who are now eligible for membership of the committee.

Whatever legislation promises to aid in restoring our flag to its rightful place over our own shores of our own commerce will receive the earnest support and aid of the league, which will work in conjunction with the Merchant Marine League of the United States and other state leagues carrying on a campaign of education. It will place before the people all the information it can compile in the compact form that can best be understood by those who have no time to collect and arrange data for themselves. It will be connected with no political party or creed, and will not seek to enlist members to make a showing of strength on any particular phase of the merchant marine question, but will stand for the basic principles that should underlie all legislation on behalf of our merchant marine.

The league will work for any and all legislation that aims at a restoration of American shipping in the overseas commerce of our country, and its object and ambition are to secure the carrying in American ships of our legitimate portion of international commerce.

A Los Angeles preacher said there would be bread to feed all the hungry if the manufacture of intoxicating liquors were discontinued. Probably he is right, and for that matter there is bread enough to feed all the hungry today. The trouble is, some of them occasionally may not have the money with which to buy the bread. The demand and supply of money is not the least part of the economic problem.

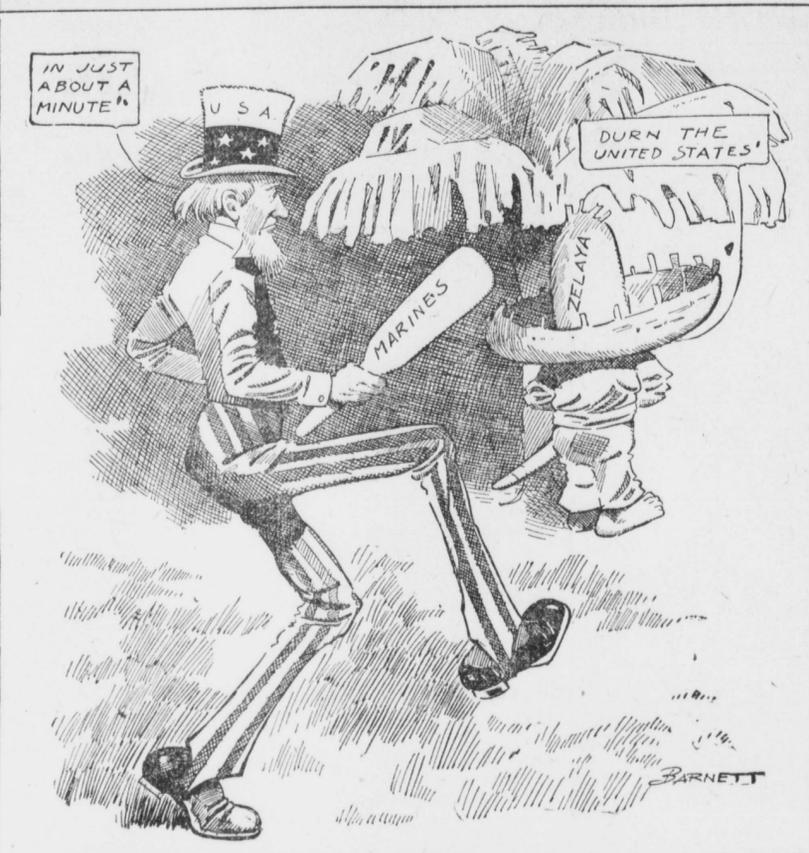
New York is leading in an attempt to form a stenographers and typewriters' union in the United States and Canada. There is no uniformity in the remuneration of shorthand writers and typists who are not officials attached to courts, etc. As a rule they have to take what they can get and be thankful. In this respect they are no worse off than the exponents of other unprotected industries.

There is great excitement in the ranks of baseball rooters and fans over the threatened war between the American league and the National league. To be sure there is a sordid element in the row, for times have changed and baseball is a commercialized enterprise. But it is the national game, and with all its high financing faults we love it still.

Any one who wishes to realize the importance of Los Angeles as a musical center should look at the numerous advertisements of high-priced violins and other valuable instruments and musical supplies that are now appearing. Some of the finest instruments in the world are in Los Angeles. So are some of the finest musicians.

Buy the Merry Christmas stamps of the California Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Prevention of this or any other disease is better than cure; although we believe the problem of the cure of tuberculosis will be solved in time. At present scientists are agreed its spread may be prevented.

Pretty Soon



The Herald and New City Administration

WHEN GEORGE ALEXANDER was elected mayor of the city at the recall election, by the assistance of the various influences and individuals interested in the cause of good government for the city, The Herald, which had been one of Mayor Alexander's most ardent supporters and was probably more responsible for the recall election than any other single influence in the city, stated that no one connected with it would ask any favor at the hands of Mayor Alexander or any person appointed by him to office in the city government. That this attitude upon The Herald's part might be emphasized, a notice was posted in the editorial rooms of The Herald defining the attitude of The Herald toward Mayor Alexander's administration, and stating that if any employe of The Herald departed from this rule, such departure would be regarded as ground for dispensing with his services.

Now that The Herald has contributed to the utmost of its power to the election of every official who will constitute the new city administration coming into power at the first of the year, The Herald desires to restate its position.

No person connected with The Herald, and this includes every person from the president of the company to the office boy, will ask any favor of any kind at the hands of Mayor Alexander or of any of the officials or employes of the city government for the next two years. We mean by this that no request will be made for the appointment of any person to any position under the city government, and no personal effort will be made to influence the action of any city official from the mayor down, upon any public question that may come before him.

The Herald assumes this attitude for two reasons. First, because its efforts in behalf of the Good Government ticket were solely and only for the purpose of bringing good government to the city of Los Angeles, and not because any person connected with The Herald had any private ends of any sort to serve.

Second, because The Herald proposes to maintain its attitude of independence toward the incoming city government as completely as though the administration were composed of individuals with whom it is antagonistic rather than of individuals to whose election it has contributed its utmost influence.

The Herald has the fullest confidence in every man who was elected to office at the recent election. It believes that every one of these men can be trusted with the affairs of the city of Los Angeles, and that every one of them will use his time and ability to the utmost to serve the city and to give the city as nearly an ideally perfect government as it is possible for human intelligence and effort to achieve. In the efforts of these officials to do this The Herald will in every way second and support them. At the same time, should there be a failure upon the part of any one of them to discharge honestly and efficiently the duties of his office, The Herald proposes to maintain an independence which will permit its calling attention to such failure and criticizing it. In fact, The Herald proposes to hold to a much more strict accountability the men who are coming into office for the next two years than it would officials elected by the opposing party.

THE HERALD TAKES THIS ATTITUDE FOR THE REASON THAT FAILURE UPON THE PART OF OFFICIALS ELECTED BY THE GOOD GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION WOULD MEAN INFINITELY MORE HARM TO THE CAUSE OF GOOD GOVERNMENT IN THIS CITY THAN WOULD A FAILURE TO PROPERLY DISCHARGE THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES UPON THE PART OF OFFICIALS ELECTED BY THE MACHINE.

NEW POLICY

ONE of the most remarkable developments of the New Year will be the adoption of a new policy by several of the leading (or, at any rate, most widely circulated) of the class or special publications of the United States. The various periodicals that have as a motto "Let the Nation Own the Trusts" are convinced they cannot do effective work as long as they permit the trusts to buy space in their columns. As they cannot exclude the advertisements of trusts and trust-made products, they will suspend all commercial advertising, which will demonstrate to the world that they are pursuing policies that have no reference whatever to the business income of the periodical.

By this action on the part of special publications, the miscellany magazines that look to the industrial world for advertising support will of course be benefited; while the public will perhaps have an opportunity of becoming convinced the MOST LOCAL, RELIABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM IS A FIRST-RATE, WIDELY READ NEWSPAPER, LIKE LOS ANGELES HERALD.

HOLLYWOOD

HOLLYWOOD is one of the finest suburbs of Los Angeles. It is equipped with all the latest modern improvements that make city life worth living. It has well paved streets, fire sidewalks, and architecturally excellent buildings. There is an ever-increasing sentiment in favor of the annexation of Hollywood to Los Angeles. It is believed the residents of this handsome and down to date suburb are entitled to share all the advantages of advertising and other benefits to be derived from association with metropolitan Greater Los Angeles.

What a glorious picture of resplendent beauty is Southern California in the sunshine after the rain.

Washington Memorial Hall

By Frederic J. Haskin

ONE hundred and ten years ago today death claimed a man whose heart's desire was the foundation in the city of Washington of a great national institution which should be a fitting capstone of the American educational system, and which, if it does not prove an entire substitute for the university, will at least accomplish many of the ends that Washington believed should be accomplished by such an institution. But his plans were in the process of execution do not miscarry, before another Washington's birthday is celebrated provisions will have been made for the erection of a great memorial hall, which, if it does not prove an entire substitute for the university, will at least accomplish many of the ends that Washington believed should be accomplished by such an institution. It will take the shape of a great \$2,000,000 hall to be devoted to the uses of all scientific, patriotic, educational, and patriotic art activities throughout the country. They all will be invited to make headquarters in the hall, and an endowment fund of half a million dollars will be added to support it. Thus Washington's hope that a great foundation be laid for the promotion of science and literature and the diffusion of knowledge be realized. The finances of the enterprise will be managed in a fashion that will claim the interest of the child with the dime as well as the man of the thousand dollar bill. Every contributor of a dime will be given a button which declares his ownership of one of the bricks in the children's building. It is the hope of the patriotic devotion to the father of his country by possessing themselves of a stone to one brick in the great memorial to his memory. If the movement succeeds, and the names of those connected with it give earnest that it will, Washington will become the scientific capital of the nation, and even as it is now the national seat of government. It is expected that the learned societies of the country will be the largest contributors, since the hall will be an inestimable boon to them in their work.

This question of a great national institution to lead and give direction to the thought of the country is as old as the constitution itself. In fact some advocated making sure of the establishment of a university of the United States by insuring a clause in the constitution creating such an institution. By 1795 it had reached that degree of fixity in the minds of the people that they were ready to give freely toward its establishment. In 1795 Samuel Blodgett, author of the first American work on political economy, reported to congress that he had 18,000 subscribers to a bill for the establishment of the University of the United States, and that \$30,000 had already been paid in.

What became of that \$30,000 no one seems to know. It may have been turned into the federal treasury, or it may have been used up in administering the fund—this often happens. But the number of subscribers to the bill had been managed as a trust fund, at 5 per cent compound interest, without cost of administration, it would today amount to the mammoth sum of \$7,800,000. One of the indications that there was dissatisfaction with the work at that time is the fact that in the succeeding years the bill was amended, but by a majority of only one, to authorize the association to receive and hold funds.

There has been a wide misapprehension of the \$25,000 quest left by George Washington for the founding of the national university at Washington. It was not a gift from his estate but a trust fund, and was retained in Virginia, and was in the shape of stocks that afterward proved to be worthless. It happened in this way: Virginia undertook to build a national enterprise in constructing inland waterways. In the issuance of stock for this purpose the state asked Washington to accept a certain number of shares of stocks of the James River company, and another block of stock from the Potomac company. He replied that while he appreciated the gifts for himself; but that if they wished him to accept them as a trustee to convey them to the national university, he would do so. The James river stock went to what is now Washington and Lee university, and the Potomac company stock was taken to the national university. But the latter stock was worthless. It was based on the prospective navigability of the Shenandoah river, which was never realized, and the real facts as to the value of the stock bequeathed, have been overlooked in every report made to congress giving the history of the legislative course of bills and resolutions.

can enforce it. But how many religious papers or publishing houses conceded this without a bitter fight? Why not come out for the open and tell real facts? The demand for a Sunday law is largely from those who want a quiet day that may be observed religiously. The workmen are nearly as a rest day. The more universally the same day is observed, the more quiet it is, the better it will be for a sane thing. We can get this by uniting on a sensible, just law that would make 48 hours a full legal week's work.

J. W. HART.

Pasadena, Cal.

HYPHEN STILL HAS ITS USES IN MODERN SPELLING

SOLDIERS' HOME, Dec. 12.—[Editor Herald]: In a letter printed in The Herald some weeks ago a writer, Prof. Val Stone, if I remember correctly, complained that the American people and in this class I include those of Canada, are inclined to neglect the use of the hyphen. Many American writers argue that it is used altogether more than necessary.

In three of his examples, "bird-shot," "bee-stings" and "gopher-traps" he would employ the hyphen when nouns, in case he desired to tell what the bird, bee or gopher did to some person he would separate the words. I would like to remember when "railroad" was two words, when hyphenized, and when it became one word as it is written today (today). If this were done with the words given above Professor Stone's troubles in that direction would cease.

In printing the word "riverbed" some days ago I noticed that The Herald made it one word, while The Times used the hyphen. By what process of reasoning do the Times proofreaders (and they evidently know their business) will hyphenize riverbed and not waterworks is beyond my ken. Of course we should not be too far in eliminating the hyphen lest another

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.

REGULATION OF BIRTHS WILL MAKE IDEAL WORLD

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—[Editor Herald]: In his letter to The Herald of November 29, P. A. Benson says: "Malthus, a French sociologist, advocated 'race suicide.' I believe he is all wrong. Malthus, an English clergyman, wrote on 'Population' in which he showed that population increased faster than the means of subsistence, but he did not advocate 'race suicide,' so-called.

A more illogical letter I never read to submit to than the 'job' and 'labor' market. He draws a dreadful picture of the competition for a 'job' and the humiliating conditions one has to submit to to retain the 'job,' and then, forsooth, condemns the glut in the labor market. He shows the evils of unrestricted reproduction among workers, causing a glut in the labor market. He shows the evils of unrestricted reproduction among workers, causing a glut in the labor market. He shows the evils of unrestricted reproduction among workers, causing a glut in the labor market.

Let me remind P. A. J. of one or two things he seems to overlook. First, those who work have to maintain themselves and those who don't work, either exist in charity, prison or hospital, and the thoughtless acres of uncultured land in the country might as well not exist, for what good it is to those who have neither the money nor physique to undertake the labor. I believe it is possible to abolish war with all its attendant evils. With a sufficiently restricted population governments could not obtain the rank and file to make war on other nations. Who would consent to be made food for powder if he had good employment and the best of wages? I believe nineteenth century private soldiers enlist because other avenues are closed to them; besides, what a waste of our natural resources? Our coal fields are being depleted, our iron mines also. Consider the recent voyage of our ironclads around the world. What a waste of the national wealth. If the sea could be dried up for a time one could follow the trail of the ships by the ashes of the precious coal dumped at the sea floor.

One more idea and I have done. War is mostly caused because our country wants something other possessions and thinks it can take. Now, if every nation limited its numbers to its means of sustenance in comfort the people could not be induced to go to war. Much more could be said on this subject. Education on these lines is needed. I was much pleased with Ellsworth Quigley's letter on this question, and I endorse every word of it.

J. BUTTERFIELD.

WANTS UNIVERSAL DAY OF REST FOR WORKERS

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 10.—[Editor Herald]: By this morning's Herald I see that the International Reform bureau will ask the next legislature for a Sunday rest law. Why a Sunday rest law? The reason given for asking for the law is that "no man can toil seven days out of the seven without injury to his physical and mental well being." The reason is ample for a demand for a day of rest, but how does it apply to Sunday more than any other day of the week? It is admitted that there are many men engaged in "works of necessity" that must be performed to comfort the people.

If we truly good people must have our Sunday papers, why not give the men who serve us on Sunday some other day to rest in?

The printers' union pledges its members not to work more than 48 hours in a week—except in cases of extreme necessity. This meets the physical and mental needs of printers wherever they

SHOULD EDUCATE VOTERS REGARDING SOUTH PARK

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13.—[Editor Herald]: I see the South Park avenue franchise was denied at our election on the 7th inst. This is to be regretted, as it concerned no one but the property owners on that avenue and the Los Angeles Railway company, which now holds a leased franchise on that thoroughfare.

It was lost because the people were not posted as to why it was on the ballot, or what it stood for. The voters knew nothing about it, imagine it some railroad scheme, and voted against it.

The Indian Basin act on the ballot at the last state election shared the same fate as the same franchise. We are told since by the northern papers that had that act carried at the polls it would have been of immense value to San Francisco, and be of little or no cost to the people of this state. They claim the Southern California people voted against that measure through prejudice, which was not so. They were not enlightened as to its merits in the least degree, and voted against it to be safe, for they knew nothing about it.

The South Park people must not get discouraged, but educate the voters and try it at the first election again that it can be legally put on the ballot. M. T. COLLINS.

Not Sugary There is nothing sweet about the sugar scandal.—Memphis Commercial-Appal.