

LOS ANGELES HERALD

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Population of Los Angeles 327,685

CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN



AT THE THEATERS

- AUDITORIUM—Maud Allan, dancer. BELASCO—"The Price." BURBANK—"Brewster's Millions." EMPIRE—Musical extravaganza. GRAND—"Robin Hood." LOS ANGELES—Vaudeville. MAJESTIC—Cob and Dan. MASON—"Redemption of Aunt Mary." OLYMPIC—Musical farce. ORPHEUM—Vaudeville. PRINCESS—Musical farce.

LOS ANGELES HARBOR

LOOKING forward to the development of the harbor of Greater Los Angeles into a world port, the board of public works wishes to secure the services of Leslie R. Hewitt as special counsel for the harbor bureau which will be organized. In the letter sent by the board to the council the case was stated as follows: "The purpose of the city to construct harbor improvements at San Pedro and Wilmington imposes on this board duties of unusually great importance and magnitude, in the performance of which we feel that it will be absolutely necessary that the board should have the assistance of a competent attorney-at-law, to give special and exclusive attention to matters of a legal nature connected with the proposed harbor improvements. We find the preliminary consideration of the work greatly embarrassed by uncertainties as to what the city legally can and should do, and on this account the development and adoption of policies and plans for the work is being seriously hampered and delayed. The commencement and prosecution of actual construction work will, we believe, be attended by legal complications that will keep one good attorney busy in attendance on this board to give advice or in court to manage litigation affecting the harbor."

The harbor of Greater Los Angeles will give useful occupation to many citizens with trained brains, and, as commerce is developed, many whose stock in trade is physical strength. The harbor will add appreciably to the general prosperity of Greater Los Angeles.

LIBRARIES

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S ideas on the subject of libraries have been modified in recent years as the result of much experience. He has become interested in finding out the best method for the circulation of books. He regards the library as an agent of the greatest good for the greatest number.

This, we believe, is the reason for the partiality for branch libraries shown by him recently. He thinks books ought to be circulated from a series of distributing stations, and at intervals the entire stock of books in one station should be transferred to another. He does not take kindly to the museum style of library, which would have all the books of all the ages assembled under one roof, and shelved, departmented, catalogued, indexed, dissected, analyzed—EVERY THING BUT READ.

At the same time, we believe if Mr. Carnegie can be informed the Central Library building of Greater Los Angeles will be used as the library headquarters, in connection with which many branch libraries will be operated, and that from the main reservoir the books will be allowed to stream out through the branches so that every part of the city will be "covered" by the library, he may entertain the proposition to recommend the case of Greater Los Angeles to the favorable attention of the trustees of the Carnegie library fund.

CHARITY

TAG day is Los Angeles' charity carnival. It has become as unique and distinctive, as typical of Southern California and of the Los Angeles way, as the Fiesta de los Flores was; but it has in it an element of permanence the Fiesta lacked.

The purpose of Tag day will establish and perpetuate it, and it may be expected as regularly as any national holiday.

Good nature and generosity marked this year's celebration. The taggers found their work a "lark"; the tagged were willing to be tagged, and pumpled up with smiling faces.

The result of the day's frolic of funny salesmanship is a handsome sum which will be devoted to the institutions maintained in Los Angeles for the purpose of helping the helpless.

With the increase of the city's area and population there is an increase of the necessity for charity. Ours is the most aggressive, independent and self-helpful of all civilizations, and yet it has found the impossibility of eliminating or abolishing the poverty which dogs progress. Since it is a situation and not a theory that confronts us, it is well our people are prepared to cope with it by their generous donations to all humanitarian causes. Great was the success of Tag day, and its success was a most creditable testimony to Los Angeles good-heartedness and a worthy example of the Los Angeles way.

ROOSEVELT'S WISDOM

THEODORE ROOSEVELT in his Nobel prize address brought to the attention of Europe the great and important fact that in Americanism the world is already provided with a plan of living in concord and prosperity. Students of the history, constitution and politics of the United States are familiar with the efficacy of Americanism as applied to social regulation and political government. It is a constant cause of wonder to students that the American people do not insist on a more literal demonstration of first principles; on a more consistent obedience to the rules of the game, which are stated in the plainest of plain English. It would require a heroic effort of unintentional to misunderstand them.

Col. Roosevelt said: "I cannot help thinking that the constitution of the United States, notably in the establishment of the supreme court and in the methods adopted for securing peace and good relations among and between the different states, offers certain valuable analogies to what should be striven for in order to secure, through The Hague courts and conferences, A SPECIES OF WORLD-FEDERATION FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND JUSTICE."

Col. Roosevelt might have gone further, and pointed out Americanism comes nearer to being an international political panacea than any other plan that has been suggested. It illustrates a rare combination; for it is both altruistic and practical. These truths were self-evident in the beginning, and will be self-evident to the end: All men are created equal. They are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

MEXICO

A NEW railroad, the Tucson & West Coast of Mexico, will establish closer bonds of commercial union between Mexico and the United States, and the friendship expressed in the congratulatory messages wired to Tucson by the presidents of the republics vouches for the sentiments of the two peoples.

President Taft telegraphed: "I am glad to learn of the celebration at Tucson of the opening of the Tucson & West Coast of Mexico railroad, and I wish in this way to express my gratification at the closer commercial relations to be inaugurated between the United States and Mexico by this event, which I am sure will strengthen the bonds of friendship already existing between the peoples of the two countries."

President Diaz sent this message: "It pleases me greatly to know a new railroad between Mexico and the United States will be inaugurated. As lines of communication between neighboring countries are multiplied their friendly and commercial relations become more important. I congratulate the Tucson & West Coast of Mexico railroad on having carried to a successful completion this enterprise."

It is inevitable relations between the United States and Mexico will become closer. Cultivation of friendship and good understanding will enable both nations to prepare themselves for the problems which must be solved in the future.

MOTHERS' DAY

THIS is Mothers' day in the churches of the United States. Mother is by far the greatest and most important person in the republic. In fact, without her there would be no republic. American mothers are not allowed to vote for public officials, but every American mother is chief executive of her own home, and the discharge of this responsibility leaves her little time for public duties.

Of late she has been attending mothers' meetings and child study circles, and has been comparing her experiences with those of other mothers, but no hard and fast set of rules for the upbringing of children has ever been devised or ever will be.

Mother's influence is not a matter of rules, but of instinct and heart and experience and loving-kindness. As long as the American mother makes the American home and sends forth domestically trained citizens to take their places in this great sympathetic, domestic nation, the republic will flourish and the old star-spangled banner in triumph will wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Leaders



Los Angeles and New York Are the Leaders in Total Valuation of Improvements for April

LEADERSHIP

IN April Los Angeles led all cities of the Pacific coast in activity of building operations, the record showing an increase of 231 per cent. Oakland follows with an increase of 220 per cent. Stockton shows 43 per cent gain.

Nationally, second place is taken by Los Angeles, and South Bend, Ind., is third with an increase of 223 per cent. Los Angeles building activity shows business conditions throughout Greater Los Angeles are prosperous. Financially and commercially, the city is on a solid basis, and the inviting prospects afforded by the Owens river, industrial power supply and harbor improvement will be most attractive to capital.

Investment in any form of business activity in Greater Los Angeles is certain to prosper. The steady expansion of the city in every direction keeps the real estate market active in every section; and many new tracts are being built up. Greater Los Angeles, the leader of the west, is one of the leading cities of the world.

William R. Williams, state treasurer of California, in his City club address, called attention to unsystematic and unbusinesslike methods of bookkeeping in governmental use. Mr. Williams says a business man who would transact business with as little information as governmental bookkeeping systems provide would soon have to close his doors, unless he had an extra big bank roll. This is a business question, and government should be conducted in a businesslike way.

If it be true and demonstrable a Los Angeles man has discovered a specific cure for tuberculosis, civilization will be more deeply indebted to Los Angeles than to any other city. It is devoutly to be hoped and wished the cure described in today's Herald may be all its discoverers claim and expect and the results of experiments seem to indicate.

Indianapolis Star says true philanthropy consists in better wages for workmen. In this contention the Star will be enthusiastically supported by all the men who have helped Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie to become rich.

The British king will not be retired until after the campaign against the house of lords. The king is indispensable to the radical program. He will have to create the new liberal peers who will vote the gilded chamber out of existence.

Summer schools are popular in Greater Los Angeles. Arrangements have been made for a successful summer session of the University of Southern California. Greater Los Angeles is the educational metropolis of the west.

Mayor Gaynor says too much gold is responsible for high prices. But the man on the street says when there is too little gold all prices are high.

Devout religionists celebrate the day of their patron saint; but this is the day of the matron saint, the greatest saint of all—Saint Mater.

After all, trust magnates are not as parasitical as a horde of useless royalties. Think of yo' marcies, chitlun.

TAG DAY WAS SUCCESSFUL. EVERY GOOD CAUSE PROSPERS IN GREATER LOS ANGELES. George V has been proclaimed. His other name is Wettin, but he will try to live it down. On Mothers' day let us think kindly of father, too.

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.

'AMICUS' QUESTIONS 'S. S'

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—[Editor Herald]: In your issue of April 24 S. S. states that "if plants have a nervous system and a capacity for feeling, no true vegetarians would hesitate to abstain from killing them."

How about wearing silk gowns, S. S.? Do you wear stuffed birds or silk ribbons on your hats? Do you rigidly abstain from wearing furs?

In regard to that substitute for leather, which you take such delight in advocating, we would like to say that we have made its acquaintance masquerading as cowhide, and have found it decidedly unsatisfactory. We have heard, too, a great many things about the wonderful endurance of vegetarians, their feats of strength, etc. (advanced, of course, by vegetarians), but we have got to be shown.

We are perfectly willing to believe in the ability of S. S. to show us that a family of seven in Los Angeles, but we have our doubts about finding them anywhere else.

Our neighbors are vegetarians who preach their doctrine on all occasions, and as houses in this town join each other in rows, they have no difficulty in finding out just when we are having a good old New England dinner, or some particularly appetizing roast. At such times we are quite certain to have company at dinner, and while these good people are too virtuous actually to partake of the meat, yet they do not object to eating huge quantities of the gravies. Can S. S. tell us the difference between "eating the devil and drinking his broth"?

We have still another grievance. At the recent meat boycott in Washington we were nearly mobbed because we refused to join the ranks of "abstainers for sixty days," but we held to the principle of eating what we choose.

Results: Prices soar higher throughout the sixty days, and half of the abstainers sneaking in behind the regulars and paying prices of their own making, with their pledges in one pocket and depleted wallets in the other.

Reformers really expect to accomplish anything they must have enough backbone to stick to their own projects. If their schemes are worthy anything, individuals, to nations, the American people are too intelligent, too selfish, to let anything escape them which will in any way add to their self-indulgence.

According to S. S., the motives of vegetarians are not of the highest—being simply to cater to their own personal comfort. AMICUS.

WOULD MAKE IT TREASON FOR WOMAN TO MARRY TITLED MAN

LOS ANGELES, May 3.—[Editor Herald]: Section 9, clause 8 of the constitution of the United States reads as follows: "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of trust under them shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state."

It is not a sort of treason for women of the United States to secure titles by marriage to "the nobility." No doubt there are a few of "the nobility" who are noble by their inherent qualities, but seldom do the American heiresses marry foreigners for that reason, but to the contrary, because they are, or happen to be, "noble" according to foreign law. American jurisprudence considers it impossible to manufacture nobility, it is a matter of "slap in the face" to American principle, which is real nobility, for any "American" to marry into royalty for the sake of a "title of nobility."

No doubt women soon will have a legal right to vote in this country, and no doubt heiresses will be aspiring to "nobility" at the same time, but they cannot hold office and receive a title of "nobility." Which will they renounce? Chadman's "Cyclopedia of Law," in discussing the above clause of the con-

Left-Over Work of Legislature of 1909. By Franklin Hichborn

THE present California election laws are the results of the successful efforts, extending over a decade, to corrupt the Australian ballot law as it was originally adopted by this state during the early '90s of the last century.

Under the new law the voter was not only called upon to discriminate between parties at the polls, but between individuals. This was accomplished by arranging the names of the candidates on the ballot with their party designations under the heading of the offices for which they aspired. Thus all the candidates for governor were grouped together under the head "governor," with the name of the political party of each candidate after his name.

The advantage of such arrangements is evident. If the voter is governed by party considerations alone he had no difficulty in picking the candidates named by his party. But it was done with the names of the other candidates, under the particular office to which each aspired down to township constable.

The Australian ballot for the moment threatened the "machine's" strangle hold upon the state. The "machine," however, met the issue with characteristic agility. The Australian ballot was deliberately changed. This was done by arranging the names of the candidates under the name of the party that had nominated them, instead of grouping them under the name of the office to which they aspired. The change was made on the theory that the average voter would want to vote for the head of his ticket and not for the party.

The next step in the corruption of the Australian ballot law was the introduction of the "party circle." The party circle was placed at the head of the party column. The voter wishing to vote his ticket straight, by making a cross in the circle, voted for every candidate on the ticket.

Under provisions of the law governing "distinguishing marks," and prevailing court decisions upon the party circle as the safe way to vote. A blot on the ballot, a cross in the wrong place, even the mark of an unclean finger, would lead to the rejection of the entire ballot.

As a result, the elector, "to save his vote," fell into the custom of voting the party circle. In practice, the party circle was found to be most advantageous. By hooking up to a popular cause or a popular man, the machine has been able to control where otherwise it would have failed.

For example: In 1904 California gave the party circle an unprecedented majority. No fewer than 205,226 Californians voted for the Republican ticket. The party circle was voted for by Democratic electors. To a large number who wanted to "save their vote for Roosevelt," the party circle was deemed the safest and surest way. So they voted the party circle, and in so voting for Roosevelt they voted into office perhaps the worst legislative California ever had, and a congressional delegation from the party circle voters were not at all in sympathy with the Roosevelt policies.

Particularly has the party circle worked against the re-election of good judges. Repeatedly judges whose respect on the bench has won them high esteem of laity and bar have been defeated for re-election because of the party circle of the minority electors, and having the balance of party circle votes against them.

To amend what is left of the Australian ballot law into something like its old-time effectiveness two bills were introduced at the last session of the legislature. They were:

First—The party circle bill, which removed the party circle from the election ballot.

Second—The judicial column bill, which placed the names of the candidates for the bench should be printed in a column on the ballot by themselves and without party designation. This would have effectively taken the judiciary out of politics.

Both measures passed the senate; both were held up in the assembly until the closing days of the session, and then defeated in that house by narrow margins.

The "party circle" bill passed the senate by a vote of 23 to 15, as follows: To remove the party circle from the election ballot—Anthony, Bell, Birdsall, Black, Boynton, Caminetti, Campbell, Cartwright, Estudillo, Hare, Hoolahan, Kennedy, Leavitt, Miller, Rosberry, Rush, Sanford, Stetson, Thompson, Walker, Willis, Wolfe and Wright—23. The fifteen who voted against the removal of the party circle from the election ballot were: Bates, Burnett, Cutten, Finn, Hartman, Hurd, Lewis, Martinelli, Price, Savage, Strubridge, Weed and Welch—15.

In the assembly, the party circle bill was defeated on second reading, and in this way killed by a vote of 36 to 35. The change of a single vote would have put the measure upon its passage.

The party circle bill second reading, thus favoring the passage—Baxter, Beatty, Black, Bohnert, Callahan, Cattell, Coghlan, Cogswell, Colum, Costar, Gerdes, Gibbons, Gills, Hewitt, Holmquist, Irwin, Johnson of Sacramento, Johnson of Placer, Julliard, Kehoe, Lightner, Maher, Mendelhall, Nelson, Odum, O'Neill, Polesy, Preston, Rutherford, Stuckenbruck, Telfer, Whitney, Wilson, Wyllie, Young—35.

The judicial column bill has been called a Democratic measure. Nothing could be further from the truth. It was introduced by a Republican senator, Boynton. It had the endorsement of Chief Justice Leland Stanford, the supreme bench, who is a Republican, and of the superior judges generally throughout the state without regard to their party affiliations.

The measure passed the Republican senate by a vote of 26 to 9, two Democrats, by the way, Curtin and Hare, voting against it. The vote was as follows: For the bill—Anthony, Bell, Bills, Birdsall, Black, Boynton, Burnett, Caminetti, Campbell, Cartwright, Cutten, Estudillo, Hoolahan, Kennedy, Lewis, Miller, Price, Sanford, Stetson, Thompson, Walker, Welch, Willis, Wolfe, Wright—26.

Against the bill—Curtin, Finn, Hare, Hartman, Hurd, Leavitt, Martinelli, Savage, Strubridge, Weed—9.

Having passed the senate, the judicial column bill went to the assembly, where, on its final passage it received a majority of those voting, but not the majority of the assembly, fifty-one votes, which was required for its passage. The bill was defeated by a vote of 35 for to 29 against. Six more votes—there were sixteen members absent when the vote was taken—would have passed the bill. The vote was as follows:

For the judicial column bill—Baxter, Beatty, Bohnert, Callahan, Cattell, Cogswell, Colum, Costar, Drew, Flint, Gerdes, Gibbons, Gills, Hewitt, Hinkley, Irwin, Johnson of Placer, Julliard, Kehoe, Lightner, Maher, Mendelhall, Moore, Odum, Otis, Polesy, Preston, Puleifer, Sackett, Stuckenbruck, Telfer, Whitney, Wilson, Wyllie, Young—51.

Against the judicial column bill—Barnsdoll, Beardsley, Rehan, Black, Coghlan, Cronin, Cullen, Feeley, Flavelle, Greer, Hanlon, Hanks, Hawk, Holmquist, Johnson of Sacramento, Johnson of San Diego, Lewis, Macaulay, McClellan, Melrose, Mott, Nelson, Rech, Rutherford, Schmitt, Silver, Stanton, Transue, Wagner—29.

At the legislative session of 1910, second attempt, the bill was made to take the judiciary out of politics, and to restore the Australian ballot system to something like its original effectiveness. The provisions of the two measures will endeavor to force to successful conclusion the reforms which, at the session of 1909, failed by narrow margin.

State Press Echoes

VALUE OF EDUCATION. A new idea of the value of an education is given by Daniel Wadsworth, the millionaire manufacturer, who has entered Harvard at the age of 45 years. He is one of the many self-made men in this country who, by opportunity, he is one of the countless "examples" pointed out to the youth of every generation.—San Jose Herald.

PRIZE FIGHTS ILLEGAL. The California law is plain regarding prize fights. Such contests are prohibited. No officer of the law need err in enforcing the law by stopping the prize fight. Mr. Rockefeller's park and forest reservation at Emeryville, never should be permitted.—Modesta News.

HANKERS FOR LOS ANGELES. The genial editor of the Placerville Nugget is worried because that delightful town is not sixty miles from Los Angeles, instead of as many from Sacramento, and he bemoans his fate, and that of his community.—Sacramento Union.

SADLY MIXED. It may be necessary to be soured in the muddy waters of the Sacramento to get a passport to Elysium. If it is a matter of fact to deny that the scheme of things is sadly mixed.—Woodland Mail.

NO RELATION. Wally Bey, who showed Mr. Roosevelt around at Alhambra, is in no way related, as far as we are able to ascertain, to our well-known Elysium. He is the entirely unconnected son of San Bernardino county in the desert last summer.—Pasadena News.

PRESIDENT'S JOKE. "One term is enough for me," President Taft said, and then followed with the explanation that he was only joking. That is a matter left largely to the American people, and an explanation of the joke might not be necessary.—Tuare Advance.

FEW OBJECT. The rule in most newspaper columns is never to mention a man who objects to seeing his name in print. Not many such men now reside outside of the cemetery, and if they have been taken there without request.—Santa Cruz Sentinel.

Far and Wide

DOGGEREL. Said the dog: "When that trip to the cupboard was taken by Old Mother Hubbard, Her search was a stall— She had eaten it all. Himself—and I know for I rupoard!"—Puck.

EXTINGUISHING A VILLAGE. William Rockefeller has been balked in his concluding efforts at extinguishing the village of Brandon, up in the Adirondacks. It used to be a place of 120 inhabitants, but has been so far surrounded by the woods of Mr. Rockefeller's park and forest reservation that only about four families remain.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

MISSING GOLD. Last year the various mining regions of the world provided upward of \$400,000,000 in gold. Where has it gone? It does not appear in the statements of the finances of the various governments of the world, nor in the bank statements.—Salt Lake Tribune.

ELK. The range of the elk extends over a large portion of the North American continent. There, however, it is known as the moose, since the name of elk is reserved for the wapiti, the latter being an entirely correct but firmly founded local nomenclature.—Wide World.

ELECTRIC SALTER. One of the electrodes in the vat was weighed down with a brick, which after the test crumbled in the hand like dry cake. The electricity had driven the salt particles into and through the brick. As he was interested in the packing business, the experimenter wondered whether electricity could drive salt into meat. He tried it, and a great meat curing plant has been erected in Cleveland.—Collier's.

TAXICAB ECONOMY. But with taxicabs it is different. They eat up money faster than the old cabs, and it is nothing unusual now for an accountant to ask how much longer it will take to get ready. Within fifteen or twenty minutes of the time set for a taxi and you have just what you are going to get—downstairs. Not very romantic, no, but it's sensible and saves money.—New York Sun.