

LOS ANGELES HERALD

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Population of Los Angeles 327,685

CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN



AUDITORIUM—Dark. BELASCO—"The Dollar Mark." BURBANK—"Paid in Full." GRAND—"The Farish Priest." LOS ANGELES—Vaudeville. MAJESTIC—James K. Hackett. MASON—Dark. OLYMPIA—Musical farce. ORPHEUM—Vaudeville. PRINCESS—Musical farce.

Remember: June 20; Stewart and Whiffen.

Uneasy lies the head that has reason to fear the big stick.

The debating clubs will now tackle the railway rate question and settle it in one evening.

Let's get together and settle the local labor troubles. The City of Angels is no place even for industrial warfare.

Twenty homicides occurred during the elections in Hungary. The Hungarians believe in fighting it out at the polls.

Looks as if the colonel may have said to him: "You lie low, Gifford, and let me do the talking for you when I get home."

Shall it be Gaynor and Harmon or Harmon and Gaynor? It will depend very largely on the political behavior of Ohio and New York next fall.

If T. R. succeeds in getting by the New York customs officials without being subjected to humiliation even his enemies must admit he is a great man.

Senator Warner of Missouri, 70 years old, has just seen his first ball game. What's the use of being 70 years old if one has to waste one's years like that?

A whole week has passed without the governor of California delivering himself of any buncombe to reporters, but it is too soon to assert that he has reformed.

Flour at wholesale is reported to have dropped 20 cents a sack, but many retailers are busy waiting on customers and will not hear of the incident for some time.

Norman E. Mack declares that Mr. Bryan will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1912. But then it must be borne in mind that it is Norman E. Mack that said it.

Bertillon, the French statistician, finds that single men are arrested oftener than the married men. Strange, because the married fellows have the most provocation.

It does not seem probable that the Republican national campaign committee will avail itself of the services of the eloquent Mr. Lorimer on the stump to any great extent next year.

After professing to want an election to decide the light rate the officials of the lighting companies appear to be strangely "let up" for people who have got just what they asked for.

Well, they only got a couple of the small fry for the sugar trust steal, but perhaps the late Mr. Havemeyer is unluckier than they in his present immunity from mundane punishment.

When clean, able men like George H. Stewart and F. J. Whiffen are willing to devote their abilities to the service of the city it would be a real absurdity to put the large interests of this town into the hands of Barney Healy and "Doc" Houghton.

DENVER AND THE BEAST

SOMETIMES it is discouraging business trying to arouse the people to action that is for their best interests. It is accomplished in many instances only after the most tireless and long-continued effort. Then comes the next task—keeping the people aroused so that they will not lose the fruits of their victory. The great majority are prone to fall back into indifference and inaction.

But every once in a while something happens that heartens the workers for better government, cleaner cities and honest politics, and makes them feel that it is worth while. Such a thing has just happened in Denver, where an exciting campaign has closed. No city has sunk lower than Denver in the control of what Judge Ben Lindsay of juvenile court fame called "The Beast." It had had spasms of virtue, but each had been followed by a greater lethargy on the part of the voters. It had come to be felt that it was of no use fighting the corporations. They controlled both the Republican and the Democratic party machines, hesitated at no kind of corruption to maintain their hold, spent immense sums to perpetuate their control, and even employed thugs to use physical violence on election day.

But there were a few persistent people in Denver who would not content to its surrender to the gang. They instituted a campaign without money enough to pay the necessary expense. Charter amendments, including provision for the recall, initiative and referendum, were proposed. A municipal water works was another thing to be passed upon. "The Beast" did not dare to fight the propositions in the open. It tried the plan so familiarly used in our own California legislature and other similar bodies by crafty machine agents of putting forth amendments purporting to favor the same things but really containing "jokers" that would have made them ineffective.

"The Beast" is said to have spent \$75,000 endeavoring to retain its grasp on the rich plunder to be had from the city control, the money coming from the corporations and office holders. The ballot was loaded until it contained 15,000 words, to confuse voters, and yet the people voted right. Honest candidates for the board of aldermen and board of supervisors defeated the creatures of the machines that were making the fight of the "Beast." Denver got an election commission that cannot be controlled or even influenced by the corruptionists, and as for the amendments, the voters did not make a single mistake, as the following summary will show: Majority against fake water amendment, 15,852. Majority for honest water amendment, 2000.

Majority against fake recall amendment proposed by machine politicians, 11,177.

Majority for honest, straight recall amendment, 4060.

Majority against fake initiative amendment, 13,754.

Majority for honest initiative amendment, 3000.

Majority against fake referendum amendment, 14,000.

Majority for honest referendum amendment, 3500.

Denver is released—at least until her people go to sleep and permit themselves to be cheated out of their victory. She saved herself from a water supply job that would have netted its exploiters \$25,000,000 at the expense of the taxpayers. That is a great day for every city that is seeking to find a way out of the domination of sinister interests.

It is the fight every large city must make unless it is willing to be plundered and given over to graft and immorality. Los Angeles has made and won her fight. She has the persistent spirit to see to it that the fruits of the victory are not lost.

ELLERY FINDS AN ISSUE

AT last, at last. We thought it would come about in the course of human events. For several weeks past five gentlemen have been going up and down the land announcing themselves candidates for the Republican nomination for governor of California. One of them, Hiram Johnson, has left no doubt from the beginning as to what platform he stands on. "I propose to clean house if I am elected," he has said over and over again. "I propose to kick the Southern Pacific railroad out of politics and see that the old laws are administered and new ones passed in behalf of the whole people."

The other four have had attentive audiences that have listened eagerly for some sign of an issue on which their support is asked. Glittering generalities, airy verbiage have been the only reply. Evidently not one of the four is aware that a railroad corporation has been corrupting our government—executive, legislative and judicial—these many years, and that the people are aroused and want to know what aspirants for office propose to do about it if they are entrusted with official responsibility.

One of the Silent Four, however, has now found something that he thinks will interest the people and cause them to forget Southern Pacific management of California. "I stand," says Nathan Ellery, "for the enactment of a law providing for the commission form of government of municipalities, giving them optional power in the premises."

Mr. Ellery's endeavor to pick an issue that will relieve him of the necessity of taking a stand on the real dominating question of the time reminds one of the new Celtic inmate of a prison who, when told that he might elect what trade he would learn during his incarceration, replied that if it was all the same to the others he thought he would like to be a siallor.

Several California congressmen will soon be home to spend the summer, and incidentally to explain "why" to a large number of their constituents.

Crocodile Tears



A GOOD INVESTMENT

ASIDE from the ethical viewpoint, good government of a city, county, state or nation pays in dollars and cents. This has been proved in Los Angeles since the forces of decency and right have been administering municipal affairs, and it is being proved now in New York where, under the administration of Mayor Gaynor, the taxpayers appear to be getting their money's worth.

It is stated that reforms instituted in the New York water department by Mayor Gaynor have increased the revenue from that source by \$1,280,000 during the last five months. That is a remarkable showing in so short a period of time, but it is safe to predict that there will be still greater savings in the future.

And that money saved means so much more money for schools, parks, playgrounds, museums, street improvements or whatever may be needed in the way of public betterments.

Good government is economical government, and the more economical the administration the more money there will be to expend for the public benefit. Taxpayers seldom complain of taxes if they can see the results in visible improvements for the good of the community. What citizens do dislike is to be taxed heavily for the benefit of a political machine and its hangers-on.

Good government and decency in public affairs PAY. The investment is self-evident.

CHIEF KOHLER

IT does not surprise those who have given some attention to the career of the man that Roosevelt (who was once, it will be recalled, a police commissioner, and a good one), called "the best chief of police in America," that the case against Chief Kohler of Cleveland proved so disappointing to his enemies. For the accusations against him were too sweeping to be convincing.

By reason of his positive originality in police methods Kohler has been in the spotlight now for several years. As a source of news for reporters and of material for magazine writers, the footsteps of Kohler have been pretty well dodged by many who would have found in his peccadilloes just as good matter for publication as his golden rule theories. That they failed to find him habitually immoral and a drunkard is negative evidence but good enough for most people.

A chief of police who holds office a long time and does his duty cannot fail to harvest a crop of enemies. He will spoil many a base or crafty scheme, and by so doing will become generously hated. "Sometimes an enemy may be particularly vindictive and have enough of a 'drag' with the powers to put the chief on the defensive. It would seem that this was the case in Cleveland, where a star witness for the prosecution admitted that he had boasted he "would get Kibler yet."

Witnesses from the underworld are poor material on which to build a case when it is sought to tear in pieces the reputation of a man like the Ohio policeman.

A good many believe with Mayor Alexander that 7-cent light will result in enough increased consumption to more than recoup the companies for the reduction. Many people will not pay less to the companies for light but get more of it for the money.

It is asserted by a Washington correspondent that very few members of congress are addicted to drink. It may be true, but it is hard to account for some of the things we read in the Congressional Record.

It is said that Mr. Roosevelt will be a summer neighbor of Mr. Taft's in Medford, Mass. The recent eclipse of the moon wasn't a marker to what will happen on the soil of the Bay State in a few weeks.

Merely in Jest

LONGING Don't feel much like workin', Peelin' kinder blue. Gettin' puz'zled in my bones Like I used ter do; Feel like layin' round a bit, Killin' time an' wishin', Know jes' what 'th' trouble is— Want ter go a fishin'.

Want 't get away from town, Somewhere near the river, Take along my rod and bait, Where the willows quiver; Stretch right out beneath the trees, Let 'th' world wag as it will, Want ter go a fishin'. —Philadelphia Star.

BRAKEMAN'S WAS AS BIG "Don't use too long words," said F. Hopkinson Smith, the author, at a luncheon in Philadelphia. "I was once on the way to Reading by train, and at a town nestling beside the river I came out on the platform and drew in deep breaths of the pure, delicious air. 'Isn't this invigorating?' I said to the brakeman. "'No, sir; 'it's Conshohocken,' said he." —New York Telegram.

SURE TO BE HIT "Can your little boy come over and play with de gang on de lot?" asked Tummy Finn, as he doffed his ragged hat. "Er—I'm not sure that Homer can stand rough play," responded the fashionable mother, cautiously. "Oh, he won't have to play rough. We'll be de ones to play rough." "Gracious! And what game are you going to play?" "Tiddy in Africa, and Homer can be a lion or an elephant." —Chicago News.

STILL LOAFING Silas—Here be an article in this agricultural paper entitled, "A Movement Among Farm Hands." "Cyrus—it must be a fake. I haven't noticed a blamed movement among farm hands since last summer." —Chicago News.

ONE GOOD ACT The president has, in particular, strengthened the wavering faith of certain classes in the middle west by his appointment of Governor Hughes to the supreme bench. —Philadelphia Press.

EMULATING BALLINGER Mr. Lorimer seems to have got his idea of a defense from Secretary Ballinger on the stand.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

ON THE STUMP It is a brilliant Anglo-Irishman who writes: "Mr. Gladstone stumped constituents; Mr. Roosevelt stumps whole nations." He also stamps popes, kings and kaisers.—Springfield Republican.

ADVICE TO IMMIGRANTS At the present rate over a million immigrants will reach here this year. Our advice to all of them is to bring a moon supply for a year with them. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

SINKING THE MAINE They say it will cost \$500,000 to raise the Maine. It cost a great deal more than that to sink her.—Schenectady Union.

TO THE COMET BY CLAUDE CALMAR LUCE Celestial vagrant of the Farther Space, Where lag the limits of the Universe, Compelled to roam, as if by primal curse, Thy birth and destiny transcend our race As yet supreme, the very crown and mace Of mystery are thine, and still traverse With thee God's ether, and yet full immerse Their all, nor spare one scintillating trace. And yet, long centuries ago, men saw Thy birth and climb up the smoky sky And tread its maze obedient unto law; For comets, like the souls of men, must die Except they move and grow, and grow, draw Life from the All-Source, ever full and nigh.

Public Letter Box

SCIENTIFIC TRUTHS TAKING PLACE OF BIBLE'S TEACHING

[Editor Herald]: As a subscriber of your impartial paper I have become greatly interested in the several biblical letters that have appeared in the Letter Box as a result. I am impressed to advance a few thoughts on the subject of gods, bibles and all religions and creeds, for many years past it has been a source of a great wonder to me why enlightened, intelligent people of the past and present age attach so much value to the Bible? Does not reason teach man the fact that all religions, are created by man, i. e., by the priest, whether he be an Israelite, a Greek or a Roman? Careful investigation will disclose the fact that all bibles have at one time or another been lost or destroyed, and subsequently have been found or (claimed to be) duplicated by a good, saintly priest, who strangles to say, the teachings of the restored bible have always been in accord with the belief of the priest who found it. Let me ask my friends of religion, is not my purpose to argue a god. Let them tell me the true origin of this wonderfully endowed being. Did not this idea emanate from the brain of a primitive man through his incomprehension of the laws of cause and effect? And to a great extent are we much better in this intelligent age? How few there are who have taken note of the many changes that have taken place on the surface of our planet. The majority of Christians imagine that as the surface of the earth is today so it has always been. Just in the proportion that man learns the cause that produces an effect just in that proportion his god wanes from his mind, hence we have many creeds—many denominations of religions. It is not my purpose to argue on this question of religion, or to quote the Bible. The latter method is comparative to a man who tries to produce a counterfeit coin genuine by producing another counterfeit; yet I would not advise people not to read (and study) the Bible. On the contrary, I would advise every man and woman to study it well, and to feel convinced that we would have many more men like the Rev. H. B. Barton of Brooklyn. One by one the props are being knocked from under the superstitious belief that has the Bible left to stand on? The farther east we travel toward the cradle of the Blessed Redeemer (another priestly lie) the more ignorance and superstition we find. But turn your face to the intellectual, scientific west. There we find that superstition is being driven out and man is learning to listen to the voice of science and reason and also learning "to love his neighbor as himself." Yours for advancement, WILLIAM PATTERSON, Santa Monica, June 7, 1910.

ASKS VERITAS VINICIT TO MAKE HIS NAME KNOWN [Editor Herald]: The Votes for Women club of Los Angeles would be glad of the assistance of your paper in discovering the identity of one "Veritas Vincit," who under this cognomen is sending a circular letter opposing women suffrage to prominent men in the state. Word comes from the north to this effect and that while there is no date for signature save as above, the postmark is Los Angeles. It is stated that the writer seems "very much in earnest and thinks we are bent on the destruction of the nation." How the giving women the ballot can do this we are at a loss to understand. We regret that "Veritas Vincit" has not the courage of his or her convictions to give name and address and not take refuge under a nom de plume. We would therefore ask the writer to meet us fairly. Truth conquers. Then let "Veritas Vincit" come out in the open and give us a chance to answer. THE VOTES FOR WOMEN CLUB, By Ethel Whitehead, Pasadena, June 6.

AMERICAN HEIRESS IS ONE WHO BOWS TO ARISTOCRACY [Editor Herald]: In answer to James Jordan's letter, A One-Time Englishman told the truth about the average English person, not being happy unless bowing and scraping to aristocracy, gentry or royalty. I wish to tell Mr. Jordan if there is any bowing or scraping done to the aristocracy, it is done by the American heiress, and the only place an Englishman is trampled on is in Los Angeles. A One-Time Englishman and James Jordan are making themselves conspicuous by their ignorance of England and the English people. Los Angeles, June 11. JUSTICE.

An Honest Man's Platform

IT has been suggested that every candidate in the field for congress be asked how he stands on the vital issues discussed by William Kent, the millionaire, who is contesting Duncan McKinlay's seat. That McKinlay will have a fight on his hands in the Second California district is evident. As an example of the opinions of an honest man who, fortunately for the people, seeks office, the following statement from Mr. Kent is worth reading: "Certain of my fellow citizens have continuously urged that I go before the Republican primaries as a candidate for congress from the Second California district. Perhaps they feel that the views I hold concerning national affairs are the views they wish to express through their representative at Washington. I have consented, and here state some of the opinions which go toward the making of my platform.

"I do not believe that present artificial conditions permit a fair sharing of our country's opportunities. I believe that the Roosevelt-Pinchot policy of conservation of our national resources against waste and greed are the most necessary, insistent and immediate policies for our nation to enforce by legislation and administrative action. All our experience would prove that the law is not rigid but flexible, and that the interpretation of the law depends upon the animus of the interpreter. As the object of the law is to promote the general welfare, I cannot indorse the policy of stretching it to promote private interests against the general welfare. Laws cannot be misconstructed by agents of greedy persons or corporations, whether these agents be in or out of public employment.

"It would seem obvious that congress as a self-respecting body, should provide its own rules and methods of procedure, and should be free from domination by the speaker. When that domination is exercised by the public interest it becomes doubly intolerable. If elected I shall not vote for

Joseph Cannon for speaker or for any man who holds his views of parliamentary organization or national policy. "The Aldrich-Payne tariff law is in my opinion a violation of sound economics and the Republican platform. The burden is distributed in such a way as to increase the gap between wealth and need. No tariff bill should emanate from the councils of its beneficiaries, but should be the product of a board of disinterested experts granted fullest powers and facilities. "Log-rolling is the most insidious form of corruption. If elected I should consider that I held a commission from my district to do my best for the whole nation. What just and proper special service could be rendered the district, with this proviso, I should be diligent in seeking to perform. This is not a district that would ask its representative to betray the nation for a chance at the 'pork barrel.'

"Corporations are granted corporate privileges that they may serve the general welfare. With increasing power they require more and more control. It is monstrous to suppose that, escaping moral responsibility, they should partake of the freeman's political rights. To run a corporation or to attempt to run it is a part of their 'business,' it is time that such 'business' should be distributed. "It is beyond question that the strength of the Republican party grew out of the ideals of human service held by the founders and by Abraham Lincoln. Such portion of the party as has entered into the service of the public interest is false to the party's traditions and has no right to assume the name."

"If my ideas seem independent or radical, I have no chance. I may be listed as a prospective 'insurgent,' I shall accept the epithet as a high compliment, and shall hope that it may be my privilege to bear some of the burden of the nation, while serving the public interest it becomes doubly intolerable. If elected I shall not vote for

Flies Travel a Long Distance

IN the summer of 1903, as chairman of the New York Merchants' association committee on water pollution (which carried on a warfare against flies as a nuisance growing out of water pollution) I was engaged, writes Edward Hatch, Jr., in Suburban Life, in an effort to induce two of the railroads entering New York to remove the huge manure heaps which they maintained on the Newark meadows near the tracks.

I visited the place one day with an inspector, and after we had looked over the boards that had been placed which passed it bound for Newark, about five miles away. A woman wearing a new albatross dress got on it at the same time. She ran for the car, and I, my companion and I counted after they had settled on the new dress, which seemed to attract them. They had the fresh, silvery look of the newly hatched fly and the fly instinct, which moves them to start on their travels at the earliest possible moment, and thus keep the species from dying out in any given locality.

Both watched those flies carefully. Eight left the car when we reached the outskirts of Newark, three miles away; about half a mile further on seven more left, and I counted the intervals until nearly all of those left got out with the majority of the passengers in front of a church. Four remained on the dress until the car had left the station. The routes, five miles from the point from which she started; and I suppose they went home to dinner with her.

One summer morning last year I took a seat in a Delaware & Hudson dining car as it started from Albany for Lake Champlain. Several Albany flies were fellow passengers. I observed two of them resting on the shoulder of the woman who sat opposite me at the table. Evidently, it was no year their breakfast time, for they kept their places all through the meal.

Those flies didn't shift their positions materially until we reached Saratoga. There, as the train stopped, they were visited by a local delegation, as it seemed to me, the members of which apparently conversed with them in fly language—if that is what the rubbing together of their proboscis means. Perhaps they were disappointed, for the Albanians shook them off, as if assuring them that they were satisfied with their accommodations.

Other flies drifted in and tried to interest their traveling brethren as we stopped at various stations, but with no more success for when the train reached Bluff Point, which happened to be the destination of the unknown fellow passenger as well as myself, they were still to board. So they were when the train stopped at the hotel desk, and for all I know they lived happily with her ever after. Certainly their attachment up to that point was strikingly obvious. It had lasted for a journey of 185 miles, and if they had any disease germs about them they succeeded in delivering them with more expedition than if they had sent them by express.

The Growing Unrest in China

THE signs of disturbance in China multiply. Advances from Nanking say that there are open threats against foreigners and much alarm among the Chinese merchants; but it is suggested that owing to the presence of the Yangtze river can be patrolled any uprising that occurs is likely to be in the provinces away from the river. Peking, having had its lesson the time of the Boxer war, does not look for more trouble; but provinces which have never been punished by alien troops, and where contempt for the foreigner is still felt and expressed, may kindle into war at any time. These provinces are mainly in the south, where a rebellion marked by savage excesses.

and navy to be perfected; a people to be energized and disciplined; a common patriotism taught, Peking knows that another Boxer rebellion now would bring in the alien soldiery, and that in the end China might be dismembered and its autonomy disappear. The danger in this respect is great. Europe is not kindly in its spirit to Chinese enlightenment. For its purposes the giant is better asleep than awake; and if the old empire should become unruly, if an anti-foreign outbreak or an anti-dynastic revolution should start, the old world would be plunged into the psychological moment had come to interfere and to take the Chinese question out of the danger zone for all time. Russia wishes the same thing had been done to Japan a century ago, and would not be backward, if the time came, to encourage drastic measures with an empire which, if it were to follow in Japan's pathway, might become the center of a movement to secure Asia for the Asiatics, which the white powers might find it too costly to resist.

So far there is no sign that the central government is privy to the supposed conspiracy. It knows its power. Doubtless in its inner nature are the germs of a movement to establish China as a great nation and to deal of all which the empire has been dealt, France, Germany and Great Britain. Its greater ports are its best fortresses, and at least two of its best fortresses, naturally wants to recover lost ground, but it knows how to bide its time. There is yet no sign of a new system of taxation and revenue.

while the barren idealism of Mr. Hay's program of reform, with the open door to signify it, and that of Mr. Knox's proposal to insist on the neutralization of the Chinese coast, are very evident indeed. Circumstances are at work in other directions, and there does not seem to be much left for the United States to do but to stand by their progress toward a state of things which in none of its phases offers either honor or gain to this country.

Where Our Oriental Rugs Come From

THERE were invoiced to the United States last year Persian rugs and carpets to the value of \$349,129 from Smyrna, \$3,137,015 from Constantinople and \$43,332 from Bagdad. This shows a considerable growth and American buyers travel through Asia-turkey and Persia personally selecting many of these rugs. A descriptive article on Persian rugs A. descriptive article on Persian rugs A. descriptive article on Persian rugs A.

Koordistan, Jaff, Kulyah, etc., is that they are woven wholly of wool, while the Hamadan, Sultanabad and Ferahan are made partly of cotton. The dominant color of all Shiraz rugs and carpets is red, while the Bijars are blue and green.

The choicest rugs are woven in silk and wool, and come largely from Kerletzing and Persia. Many ancient patterns, products of early Mohammedan days, as well as conventional designs, are seen in the color blendings are exquisite. These silk rugs are usually about 4 1/2 by 7 feet, and are measured by the native "zar," a square measure of 20 by 20 inches. Rugs of this size are usually woven in the manufacture of rugs and carpets for export, though Persian rug factories insist on a finer weave. About 1000 looms are operated by hand in Kerman, where the price for the better quality of carpets is nearly \$5 a "zar." The estimated annual output of woolen rugs in Kerman is \$200,000. Thousands of carpets of Kerman sell locally for about three times the price of woolen carpets, and in Cairo one silk rug from Kerman has been known to bring \$500.

Small boys, working two or three at a time under a master weaver, turn out these valuable rugs. The master reads the patterns aloud to them, which they recite or repeat after him as they work. The looms contain many words now obsolete.