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THOMAS F. GIBBON,
President and Editor.

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ager.

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CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN

**VESTIGIA NULLA
RETRORSUM**

We move that congress do now ad-
journ.

Oklahoma may be said to have caught
the modern and reprehensible fever to
overcapitalise.

For several days now no party has
returned and reported having climbed
Mount McKinley.

Among those present at the coroner's
reception we noticed the name of Er-
nest Seton Hyphen Thompson.

We notice that Los Angeles was
pretty well represented at the eastern
universities when the honors were
passed out.

Hughes, the logical bigamist, says he
will marry one of his three wives
when he gets out of prison. Time alone
will tell which loser is the more for-
tunate.

An honest politician has at last been
found. Mayor Gaynor is said to have
refused to take an umbrella that did
not belong to him, after the parade in
New York.

President Ripley said the government
would eventually take over the own-
ership of the railroads. If he was listen-
ing for a loud general protest he was
disappointed.

Chauncey Dewey is writing a series
of articles for a leading magazine. The
high cost of living is forcing the sena-
tors to turn to any source to earn an
honest penny.

Mr. Taft wants the corporation tax
promptly collected. This desire, coming
from a man of Mr. Taft's corporation,
removes all doubt of his patriotism and
unselfishness.

Hearst is still skylarking around Eu-
rope, but we have not noticed any cable
reports of potentates scrambling to en-
joy the honor of a call or universities
passing out any degrees.

Movement to pension broken down
ball players is the latest. Something
also should be done for the fans who
break down rooting for the losing
teams. They deserve a pension.

The approach of another Indepen-
dence Day again draws attention to the
fact that the greatest nation of inven-
tors in the world has yet failed to
produce the noiseless firecracker.

Including those we may have over-
looked in reading our papers, we should
estimate that the number of patriots
in New Mexico and Arizona who are
willing to serve their states as governor
or United States senator is about 406.

They are making a house to house
canvass in San Francisco to raise funds
for the Panama exposition. Ought to
be able to get nice contributions at the
Huerf and Schmitz homes. It is gen-
erally believed that they have by great
effort saved up a lot of the "mazzuma."

Tom Watson says he has not re-
turned to the Democracy; that it was
the Democracy shifted away from the
doctrines he always stood for. Tom
reminds us of the jurymen who said
the other eleven men who wouldn't
think as he did about the accused were
a pack of stubborn cusses.

No, thank you; we are not going to
Reno to see it. With the thermometer
at 149, the alkali dust a foot thick, and
the conventions demanding that clothes
be worn through the ordeal, we fancy
that the Fourth of July celebra-
tion here, with a glass of lemonade in
Westlake park, will suit our lethargic
temperament better.

WHAT'S THE CAUSE?

THE report of the senate committee
on the cause of the increased cost
of living cannot be said to be very
informing, even if the truth of the ma-
jority's findings is conceded. Even as
the committee has divided on partisan
lines, so individuals will have their
own opinions (where they have any at
all) in the matter. The problem is so
complicated that it baffles anyone who
endeavors to dip into it.

A prominent newspaper in the east
recently gathered a symposium of
views from a group of noted Ameri-
cans. It was significant, and almost
amusing, that among the half dozen or
so of replies, no two agreed. One
described the increased production of
gold as the cause of the rise in prices,
another the extravagance of the people,
another the trusts, another the
tariff, and so on. And, as Mr. Dooley
would say, "there ye are."

The truth lies in the fact—and in this
the senate committee is right—that the
causes are not one but many. Which
predominates not even the ablest and
shrewdest economists and sociologists
are able to say with agreement. "When
doctors disagree who shall decide?"

Take, for example, the case of beef.
No one can deny that as American
prosperity grows and people want
porterhouse steaks whose parents were
content with soupbones and other
cheaper cuts, the cost of the better
parts must inevitably go up. Nor can
anyone who knows the facts fail to see
that the cutting up of western ranches
and the higher price of corn are to-
gether bound to reduce supply and
raise prices. Further, it is patent that
the great beef trust, able in large
measure to say what it will pay for
beef on the hoof and what it will re-
ceive for dressed meat, is a large
factor in the case.

Many other trusts, enabled by crush-
ing out competition absolutely to laugh
at the law of supply and demand, have
put prices up almost at will, and the
only reason they are not higher for
their particular commodities is that
there is a point beyond which it is in-
advisable to go because to pass it
would cause a falling off in demand.
When the senate committee says that
trust products have not advanced "as
rapidly as have other commodities" it
only reveals its political bias.

The people know better. Figures
may be prepared that will show any-
thing desired, but everyday experience
discovers them. The consumers of to-
bacco, for instance, know that while to-
bacco may not apparently have risen
much the size of packages has been
reduced and the quality of goods of cer-
tain prices has deteriorated. Other
trusts have resorted to the same tricks
as the tobacco trust and have cut down
packages, not greatly in the units but
enormously adding to profits in the ag-
gregate; so much so that some states
have passed laws compelling producers
to stamp packages plainly with the
weights.

So with the tariff. You can't tell
people that when the makers of steel
rails, sewing machines, watches, type-
writers and a host of other things sell
them for less abroad than at home, the
tariff doesn't let them do it. Gambling
in foodstuffs, cold storage, the greed
of middlemen and retailers, the water
in stocks upon which we must pay
dividends, and a dozen other factors
enter into the mounting cost of living.

In our opinion there is one great em-
bracing cause that overshadows all
others. It is the exploiting of man by
his fellow man. The spirit of greed
seems to be abroad as never before.
Everybody is "looking for his," and
under this condition prices could not
remain down.

WHAT A CHANGE!

WE FEAR that the prize fight pro-
moters and their friends, the
sporting writers allowed the
horse to be stolen before they took the
trouble to lock the stable door. Un-
doubtedly the "game" of prize fighting,
boxing or whatever it may be called, is
on its last legs, so to speak, in Cali-
fornia.

We are moved to these remarks by
the sudden change that our friends the
sporting writers have injected into their
reports of the so-called boxing con-
tests. Before Governor Gillett made his
spectacular move to prevent the
Jeffries-Johnson fight in California, the
sporting writers regarded us with some-
thing like this:

"That ferocious brawler,
is trained to the minute and is fairly
thrilling; for the gore of the bone
crusher," etc., etc.

Now, fight fans who
journey to Naud Junction may expect
to see one of the most thrilling ring
battles of recent years, and an early
knockout is expected."

Now all is changed. Listen to the
mid "advance notice" dashed off by
the editor of the sporting page:

"Were the bout to be twenty rounds
there are many boxing followers who
would pin their faith to him to carry
off the honors, but tonight's entertain-
ment is scheduled for ten rounds, a
distance which is just suited to a nicety
for the crafty Attell, and if the Brit-
isher displays his superiority in this
number of rounds he will surpass a
number of his most ardent admirers.

"Be that as it may, the spectators
have certainly a scientific treat in store
for them, and unless all signs fall these
expert boxers and cunning ring gen-
erals should finish with honors about
even."

"Scientific treat" is good.

Oklahoma City is said to have pushed
its real estate boom so far as to lay
out town plots over an area of 400
square miles, affording room for a popu-
lation of 10,000,000. If this is so, why
move the state capital from Guthrie?
It will eventually come within the lim-
its of Oklahoma City, thus saving all
this fuss and expense.

Which shall it be—a redlight renais-
sance or a continuation of the present
clean administration? There never was
a more clean cut issue in any campaign,

The Senate Investigating Committee Reports on the High Cost of Living



WAS MORE CONCEALED?

THE lifeless body of Judge Morris
J. Cochran, a former distinguished
federal court jurist of Arizona,
was found in his room in a local hotel
on Tuesday morning last. Yesterday,
three days later, the body was con-
signed to a grave in Rosedale ceme-
tery with only the stricken widow and
a few friends present to pay a last
mark of respect, because the fact of
the demise was concealed from the
coroner's office almost up to the
time of the funeral.

No rational explanation of this gross
dereliction of duty is offered, and the
only plausible theory is that the cor-
oner and his deputies sought to shield
the hotel, for hotels do not like the
publicity derived from deaths in their
rooms to which mystery may attach.
In view, however, of the fact that the
news must eventually come out, and
the further fact that Judge Cochran's
end came as a result of heart disease
(according to the coroner's findings),
and was therefore no discredit to it,
it even avers a suspicion that a pub-
lic official who would hold back news
to which the public was entitled may
still be holding back something that
a probe may be necessary to uncover.

It is further said that the dark lan-
tern methods employed in this case
were responsible for a delay of more
than twenty-four hours in notifying
the widow of Judge Cochran at Parker,
Ariz., of his passing. Only through
her displeasure at the secrecy was the
public at last informed of the occur-
rence through the press, and the mat-
ter reluctantly admitted by the county
official's office.

If the incident does not point to
something still concealed that the pub-
lic ought to know, it nevertheless is
illuminating of the way, business is
done by elected officers in Los Angeles
county, who are presumably servants
of the public but appear to be in real-
ity a law unto themselves.

The whole regrettable affair points to
a duty on the part of the public at the
approaching county election. That
duty is to see that the office is placed
in charge of men who appreciate their
responsibility to the people as coming
always before the interest or the whim
of any private individual.

Secrecy of the kind practiced in this
case can conceivably lead to grave
abuses. The only excuse for a coroner
at all is that he may stand on guard
against the commission of crime. If
entire frankness is not found in the
conduct of the coroner's office, what
assurance has the law that there will
not be concealment at some time when
justice may be cheated thereby?

Don't forget that as the fight for good
government attracted the interest and
praise of the entire country to Los
Angeles, so a return to the fleshpots at
the coming election would be comment-
ed on by the press of the land to our
great detriment. That's worth keep-
ing in mind.

If it be true that government statis-
tics show a reduction of expenditure
amounting to over \$10,000,000 for al-
coholic drinks in this country in the past
two years, the general conclusion is
most communities will be that the re-
duction has taken place somewhere
else.

this is a sample of english as a new
york man would like to have it writ-
ten, he says the use of capital letters
is needless and their elimination would
simplify things to advantage, the her-
ald doesn't quite fancy the innovation,
do you?

As he said of the tariff bill, Mr. Taft
now says the railroad bill is the best of
its kind ever passed. If he uses that
expression again we'll ring the bell
on him.

Merely in Jest

HE WAS STILL GAME.

In a great deal of trepidation a diffi-
dent young man called at the office of
the father of the girl he was smitten
with and stammered:
"Sir, I—pardon me, but I want to
marry your daughter."
"I'm busy; go and see her mother,
young man," said the father.
"I have already seen her mother, and
I will wish to marry your daughter."
Everybody's Magazine.

DEEPLY ENGROSSED

"What are those women discussing
with so much animation?"
"Current literature."
"Current literature?"
"Yes, the bargain ads."

MARKET PRICES

"The egg of the great auk is worth
a thousand dollars."
"And what are hen's eggs selling at
just now?"

NOT LIKE POLITICS

"Baseball makes for honesty."
"I believe that. You don't find a
fan hurrahing for one man and voting
for another."

AN ENTHUSIASM

"Yes, he went crazy over golf."
"Sad, sad."
"Oh, no great harm done. They have
links at the asylum. He's playing a
better game than ever now."

NOT TRUE TO LIFE

"Realism on the stage? There is no
such thing."
"How now?"
"Six months elapse between act I
and act II, and yet they have the
same cook."

Far and Wide

ADEPTS.
Their success with the scales sug-
gests that it would be interesting to
learn what those sugar people would
do with a cash register.—Providence
Tribune.

RUSSIA'S NEW TROUBLES
Now that an oil trust has been
formed in Russia, the grand dukes may
really begin to tremble for their su-
premaccy.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

HIS AMBITION
It might look to the uninitiated as if
Mr. Bryan wanted to do all the
kicking and be the umpire, too.—
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

COBBLE PAVING
Baltimore can endure cobblestone
paving for years to come, but let us
hope it won't be necessary.—Baltimore
American.

TAKE IT OUT IN TALK
Consistency is not a conspicuous ele-
ment in modern politics. Public men
who pretend to be bitterly opposed to
monopolies are letting pet trusts eat
out of their hands.—Dallas News.

FASHION HINT
As an appropriate headgear for the
blushing June bride, permit us to sug-
gest snowballs.—Washington Herald.

"DE MORTUIS" SHATTERED
A Texas man died, leaving a will disposing
of \$100,000 which he didn't have. It is un-
derstood that his relatives have broken the
injunction to speak nothing but good of the
dead.—Detroit Free Press.

MERELY PLAYERS
E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe are
playing "As You Like It" in New York,
while Mrs. Virginia Hamard Sothern is ap-
pearing in "Why I Couldn't Stand It" in
Reno.—Detroit Journal.

HARD ON SOUBRETTES
With the feather duster banished by the
march of sanitary science, the theatrical
troupe will be hard hit in the matter of
soubrettes.—Chicago Daily News.

SEEM DETERMINED TO WIN
This talk of keeping Bryan out of the In-
dians campaign is the most convincing sign
of Democratic harmony yet observed.—Detroit
Free Press.

ONLY HIS TEMPORARY ADDRESS
Letter addressed to William H. Haft at
Washington should be mailed "Please for-
ward."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Public Letter Box

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters intended
for publication are accompanied by the
name and address of the writer. The Herald
gives the widest latitude to correspondents,
but assumes no responsibility for their views.
Letters must not exceed 200 words.

**ROOSEVELT HELD RESPONSIBLE
FOR TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION**

Editor Herald: Warren Eddy and
Val Stone ask someone to point out
some achievement of Mr. Roosevelt.
Well, here is one:
After filling the high and respon-
sible position of president for seven
years he accomplished what no other
president before him and it is to be
hoped none that are to follow him will
do, namely, to dictate to the
American people who his successor
should be.

The press, Democratic and Republi-
can alike, is strangely silent on this
important phase of the political situa-
tion. But if I mistake not the people
will yet ask Mr. Roosevelt in no un-
certain tone: Did Mr. Taft deceive Mr.
Roosevelt or did Mr. Roosevelt deceive
the American people when he became
sponsor for Mr. Taft and his admini-
stration?

Strange things may happen before
1912. We have come to the parting of
the ways. Mr. Roosevelt must choose
between Mr. Taft and the honest
servants of the people he has removed
because they refused to be the tools
of corporate greed. When Mr. Roose-
velt has made his choice then the peo-
ple will doubt will have some very plain
questions. And one of them will be:
Who caused this frost?
T. J. POLLARD,
Los Angeles, June 22.

**PRESCRIPTION CURES SMALL
POX AND SCARLET FEVER**

Editor Herald: Seeing in your col-
umns of today announcement of death
of a prominent citizen from virulent
"scarlet" fever, I am moved in the
interest of humanity to send you this
recipe, sent to the Stockton (Cal.) Her-
ald many years ago. The writer says it
is harmless when taken by a well
person and says it will cure smallpox
except the pitting and killing. It will
also cure scarlet fever. Here is the
recipe as I have used it and cured
my children of the scarlet fever; here
it is as I have used it to cure small-
pox when learned physicians said the
patient must die; it cured:
Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove
(digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful
of sugar. Mix with two tablespoonfuls
of water. When thoroughly
mixed add four ounces of water. Take
a spoonful every four hours.

Either disease will disappear in
twelve hours. For a child smaller
doses according to age. If counties
would compel their physicians to use
this there would be no need of "pest
houses."
This writer ascribes the discovery of
this cure to the medical school of
Paris. N. O.
Long Beach, June 23.

**COMFORT OF CITIZENS MOST
IMPORTANT IN PARK QUESTION**

Editor Herald: Councilman Bethkou-
sd is right in denouncing the plan of
the park commissioners to beautify
Central park for show purposes only,
and disregarding the comfort of thou-
sands who may desire to rest there.
Any scheme that does not provide
seating capacity for at least a thousand
is unworthy the name.

An ordinance should be passed also
prohibiting the scattering of the news-
papers over the grounds on Sundays.
In fact, at all times it is slovenly and
offensive to good taste and since it is
an easy matter to amend, it should be
done at once in the interest of good
government. J. R. KITTS,
Los Angeles, June 22.

**REFUSES TO ANSWER
ROOSEVELT QUESTION**

Editor Herald: Relative to the letter
of Warren H. Eddy of June 20, I will
say I do not care to further discuss
present political conditions with him or
any other man who would honestly ask
"What has Roosevelt achieved and
when?" Substantially this is what he
asks. I need not name his achievement,
since they are familiar to all. It is
clear that Mr. Eddy has not analyzed
either the character of Theodore Roose-
velt or that of the masses in our great
commonwealth.
GEORGE W. HERRICK,
Riverside, June 22.

Great Revolution Impending in China

(London Express)

After ceaseless preparations for ten
years, scores of premature revolts,
large importations of arms and the
series of military expeditions which it is
said, in the United States, warning has been
conveyed to the foreign legations in
Peking that at last the great Chinese
rebellion may be imminent.
Although the Tartar Manchus have
reigned at Peking for six centuries,
they are still regarded as foreigners by
the Chinese, and innumerable patriots
his means for welding the people into a
nation and establishing a Chinese repub-
lic after the model of the United
States that the dynasty was severely
threatened. If the aspirations of
Europeans in China are correct, he has
now perfected his preparations for
overthrowing the dynasty and sweep-
ing the whole mass of mandarins and
officials out of existence.

It is by means of the vast organiza-
tion of secret societies with which
China is honeycombed from Alaska to
Canton that he has conducted his cam-
paign. Every Chinese rebellion and
riot for the past 600 years has been
inspired and aided by one or other of
these societies, and they are all bound
together by common sentiment and in-
terest. All are violently anti-dynastic,
and all are equally anti-foreign.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen has declared his in-
tention of throwing every part open to
the world when he becomes president
of the Chinese republic of which he
dreams; but the watchword of the so-
cieties is "China for the Chinese," and
the recent riots in Hunan prove that
any general movement will at once
imperil the lives of Europeans in the
country.

Greatest of all the secret societies is
the Sanhuo, or Triad, of which Dr.
Sun Yat Sen is believed to be the
"head center." Some authorities esti-
mate the number of its members at
2,500,000, but others declare it includes
at least 10,000,000 of the 50,000,000 adult
males in China. Its power reaches as
far as Liverpool, San Francisco, Syd-
ney, and any other port where there
is any delinquent member is ever
safe from its emissaries.

It was founded in 1674, and its name
signifies "Three United," referring to
heaven, earth and man. When these
three have united to drive out the
Manchus and all other foreign devils,
its members believe, the perfect tri-
angle will be formed and universal
peace will follow. Another name of
the society is Thiantiuh, or "Heaven-
Earth league."

Its avowed object is to seek more
light, or "ming," but Ming was also
the name of the previous dynasty, and
this ambiguous phrase never concealed
the fact that its object was solely po-
litical.

Membership may be said to be com-
pulsory, for when any one is likely to
be of service to the society the local
officials, after the manner of Silver's
"black spot," send him a paper bearing
the seal. He is warned to pre-
sent himself for initiation, and threat-
ened with murder if he should reveal
the message. If he shows any sign of
hesitation he is attracted to the lodge
by a ruse, and once he takes the oath,
terror ever afterward prevents him
breaking it.

Subscriptions are largely raised by

threatening a "sou" or a "scout," but
threats. Arms have been smuggled
across the Russian frontier and gun-
running has been common on the
north coast. Only a few months ago
a Chinese steamer captured a Japanese
vessel filled with rifles and ammu-
nition, for when any one is likely to
be of service to the society the local
officials, after the manner of Silver's
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New Laws Needed for Airships

(Chicago Record Herald)

With the swift development of the
art of flying—an amazingly swift pro-
gress when one reflects that it is less
than five years since the Wright
brothers made their first flight at
Dayton, Ohio, and that only a little
more than two years since the first
flight in public of more than a mile
was made by Farman at Paris—
the establishment of aerial law and
order has become a matter of abso-
lute necessity. The construction of
airships has become apparent in
all the civilized nations of the world.
Negotiations are now in progress on a
treaty between the United States and
Mexico to prevent smuggling by this
new means of transportation, the
flights of Charles K. Hamilton last
February repeatedly over the border
of the two countries having shown
how easily smuggling could be con-
ducted by means of an aeroplane.

In France an international congress
to discuss questions of aerial law and
order was held at Paris last September.
The recommendations of the congress
aroused much interest. They were
brief, but they provided that every
airship should be registered and re-
quired to carry passports for the pas-
sengers and crew; that the atmosphere
above each country should be consid-
ered as belonging to that country; that
the restriction of aerial travel to routes
should not be attempted, but each na-
tion should be in a position of stand-
ing at points where national se-
curity required such prohibition; that
customs duties on foreign balloons
should be abolished and that the right
to take photographs should be consid-
ered as belonging to the nation in which
they were or might be taken.

As a result of this congress an inter-
national committee has been organized
to create a code for the air. Legal
documents are being collected bearing
upon all phases of the subject, public,
private, commercial, administrative,
and penal. It is recognized by the
committee that the rights of the
people who occupy the earth over
which the aeroplanes are flying are
being considered equally with the rights
of those who travel through the air,
and as there are no precedents in the
matter, the task is not an easy one. A
number of legal papers on the subject

Light Rate War in Los Angeles

(San Francisco Call)

Los Angeles is beginning to have the
same sort of trouble with its public
service corporations that we have so
long been familiar with in San Fran-
cisco. These agencies do not scruple
to threaten, and bulldoze whenever a
demand is made for the reduction of
oppressive rates. We gave some ac-
count of the outcome of a real estate
feud between the municipality
and the Edison light and power com-
pany, which has resulted in a rate war
that has cut prices down to 5 cents a
kilowatt hour for electricity. The other day
Los Angeles demands that rates shall
be reduced to 7 cents a kilowatt hour.
The Herald describes the tactics by
which this demand is being met.
The lighting companies threaten to
halt extensions of their lines and dan-
ger or ruin such owners of property as
are dependent upon them for the suc-
cessful outcome of real estate plans.
How great a calamity this would be if
carried out to the full power of the
corporations it requires only ordinary
imagination to realize. It is their hope
to frighten the people into voting
away a protective calamity by re-
sulting in the abandonment of Mr. Al-
der and asking for a rate of a 7-
cent rate for electricity.

This is arranged carried to a point
that has seldom if ever been exceed-
ed by an American corporation. Can they
do it? Is it necessary to vote 9-cent
light to escape their wrathful "en-
surance"? Corporation tactics of this sort
have been familiar in San Francisco.
The Spring Valley Water company be-
haved in a very similar manner and
defeat the city. It is the fact that this
defiant and unreconcilable attitude of
the corporations is doing more than any
other factor to convince the people that
municipal ownership of public utilities
is the only remedy. The other day a
mass meeting was held in Hollywood,
a recently annexed suburb of Los An-
geles, which was addressed by T. E.
Gibson, who sold among other things:
"In the many years that I have lived
under municipal government I have
never until now lived in a city where
the public service corporations were not
stronger than the people in affairs of
government. I have never before known
a time when the telephone, street rail-
way and lighting companies were not
stronger in a cash than were the peo-
ple."

It is to say that the public service
corporations are sturdy outliers, defiant
of public control. We know that this
is true in San Francisco, where all
efforts to regulate these agencies have
failed, and we know, further, that this
is a condition that cannot last.