

LOS ANGELES HERALD

THOMAS E. GIBBON, President and Editor.

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THE HERALD IN SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND—Los Angeles and Southern California visitors to San Francisco and Oakland will find The Herald on sale at the news stands in the San Francisco ferry building and on the streets in Oakland by Wheatley and by Amos News Co.

A file of the Los Angeles Herald can be seen at the office of our English representative, Messrs. B. and J. Hardy & Co., 30, 31 and 32 Fleet street, London, England.

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

Population of Los Angeles 327,685 CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN



The question before the house is the conservation of law and order.

Also, it is well to remember, Brother "David Patterson" was nicely taken care of by Fredericks.

There was likewise a considerable explosion of popular wrath in this town yesterday—and then some.

One thing that people see more clearly today than yesterday is that this city is inadequately policed.

Now is a good time to discuss the question of surrounding the sale of all explosives with greater restrictions.

What satisfaction can it be to any human being to reflect that the blood of a score of his fellows is on his head?

"Is there a crime beneath the roof of heaven that stains the soul of man with more infernal hue than damn'd assassination?"

Newspaper poets will have no trouble in finding rhymes for John A. Dix, the Democratic nominee for governor of New York.

While discussing our future water supply, don't fall to use some of the present supply to scrub out the district attorney's office.

Los Angeles is not the only city in the country that has been disgraced by acts of violence. Not many can in fairness throw stones.

Charley Murphy of New York has as many lives as Mrs. Murphy's cat, or as King Menelik, who has been dead several times and still survives.

One of the interesting incidents of the New York Democratic convention was its revelation that David Bennett Hill is still in the land of the living.

The king of Portugal, needing the money, has created another bunch of peers. After a while it will be a peer in Portugal not to be a peer.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, John D. Fredericks has got to answer the charges made by Thomas Lee Woolwine in his remarkable speech of Friday evening.

The statement is made that hundreds of millions are tied up in automobiles. Hardly tied up, to judge by the speed that some of them approach us when we are trying to cross the street.

Two hundred and ten people were divorced in Los Angeles county in September, but 506 were married. If this proportion is maintained there will be material for the divorce court right along.

Don't let the excitement of disasters cause you to overlook the Fredericks scandal expose. It was not the least sensational incident of a very sensational day. If you missed it, turn back to yesterday's Herald.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox claims that she was a reigning beauty in the time of Louis XV and has been reincarnated in this life. It has long been suspected that Ella is older than the charming young thing pictured with her gush in the Hearst papers.

Mr. Harding, the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, has found what he calls the "greedy consumer." As the consumer is kept in a state of chronic hunger by trust prices, his greedy condition is a physical falling that he is hardly to be blamed for.

A Word of Sympathy

TO say that we sympathize with our morning contemporary, the Times, in the frightful calamity that it has suffered at the hands of some lawless criminals is a very inadequate way of expressing the feeling to which our neighbor's misfortune gives rise.

It was the greatest possible pleasure to The Herald to be able to be of some assistance to our neighbor in accomplishing the wonderful journalistic feat of getting out a number of its paper on time notwithstanding its whole plant and building had been destroyed.

In the meanwhile, knowing as we do, the temperament of the people of Los Angeles, we have no doubt that the financial loss will ultimately be more than made up by Los Angeles business men as an expression of their sympathy for the victim of the most dastardly, cowardly and inhuman outrage that was ever perpetrated within our city.

THE "SUNSET" TRAIL

THE census department is reported as intending to send to Los Angeles and other California cities that have shown phenomenal gains agents to investigate the enumeration.

The evidence is on every side. It is in the postal receipts, the building data, the growth in bank clearings, the weed-like growth of new home tracts, the growth of the trolley system to more than seventy car lines.

There is collateral evidence of the wonderful growth of the southwest. It is found particularly in Texas. If one draws a line over the "Sunset" route of the Southern Pacific from Washington to Los Angeles he will find its course marked with the most remarkable growth, showing a definite trail of population from the congested north toward the land of many crops and equable climate.

Atlanta shows a growth of 72.3 per cent, Birmingham 24.4. Mobile after standing still for years reports a gain of 33.9; Jackson, Miss., has trebled, and when Texas is reached there are astonishing gains—Dallas with 118 per cent, Houston with 76, San Antonio 51, Fort Worth 147, and even Galveston, which by the record appears to have lost 2.1 per cent, has in reality gained, since the 1890 census a quarter of the population were killed by a tidal wave, and other panic-stricken residents fled the city, so that it is evident Galveston made up her great loss of at least 30 per cent.

The growth of Arizona towns has been no less remarkable. In this state Sacramento—the only important city yet to be announced—the gain is shown to be 62.6 per cent. Nothing is plainer, even to a casual visitor to any of the places along this imaginary trail from Washington, than that they are undergoing a great growth. In this section, at least, the small towns have grown quite as remarkably.

The census department agent will be welcomed. He can see it all for himself.

DRIVING THEM IN

CHARLES F. MURPHY, the boss and mogul of Tammany Hall, was the deciding voice in the selection of the Democratic ticket in the state convention of the party. "Never," said the New York Times, a Democratic paper, "has a party convention been more completely dominated than the gathering at Rochester." It is apparent that the people of the Empire state will have a poor choice in the coming campaign between the tickets of the two great parties.

The Republican party, named for governor Henry L. Stimson, for whom it is claimed that he prosecuted successfully in behalf of the government two or three cases against trusts. He was well paid for it, of course. But Stimson has been during most of his active life a member of a law firm that organized several trusts, and his circumstances and environments naturally make him sympathetic toward the money power that dominates New York.

The gain made by the progressives in both party conventions was mighty small—only so much as seemed necessary to keep them in line. Truth to be told, the money power, the noted publicist and magazine writer, who has accepted the Socialist nomination for governor in New York, more nearly represents the spirit of thousands there who want a curb put on organized greed, on the lawless power of money, and it need surprise nobody who is familiar with the temper of the public to see a great increase in the Socialist vote in New York this fall.

The credit for driving people into the Socialist party belongs to leaders like James S. Sherman, William Barnes, Charles F. Murphy and some others equally well known.

REFERENDUM'S PROGRESS

NO MOVEMENT has ever been more remarkable in American politics than the adoption of the principles embodied in the initiative and referendum, which has been going on quietly, since 1897, through the sheer force of their inherent worth and the need of them in our government, perverted as it was becoming under corrupt influences.

The progress of the reform brought about through this agency has been lately reviewed by C. F. Taylor, and the historical resume he has prepared will, it is safe to say, astonish both its friends and enemies. He presents this summary:

1897. Iowa applied referendum to all franchise grants. 1897. Nebraska made initiative and referendum optional in cities. 1898. South Dakota adopted initiative and referendum amendment.

1900. Utah adopted amendment, for which legislature has never passed enabling act. 1901. Illinois passed public policy law providing for advisory referendum.

1902. Oregon, by constitutional amendment, secured an effective form of the initiative and referendum. 1903. Los Angeles, Cal., applied initiative and referendum to municipal affairs.

1905. Nevada, by constitutional amendment, adopted the referendum. 1905. Grand Rapids, Mich., applied initiative and referendum to municipal affairs. 1906. Montana adopted initiative and referendum amendment.

1906. Delaware, by popular vote, instructed legislature to provide for the initiative and referendum. 1906. Nebraska gives to cities power to adopt initiative and referendum, which has been quite generally accepted.

1906. Des Moines, Ia., adopted initiative, referendum and recall in connection with commission plan of government. 1907. Cedar Rapids, Ia., adopts initiative and referendum.

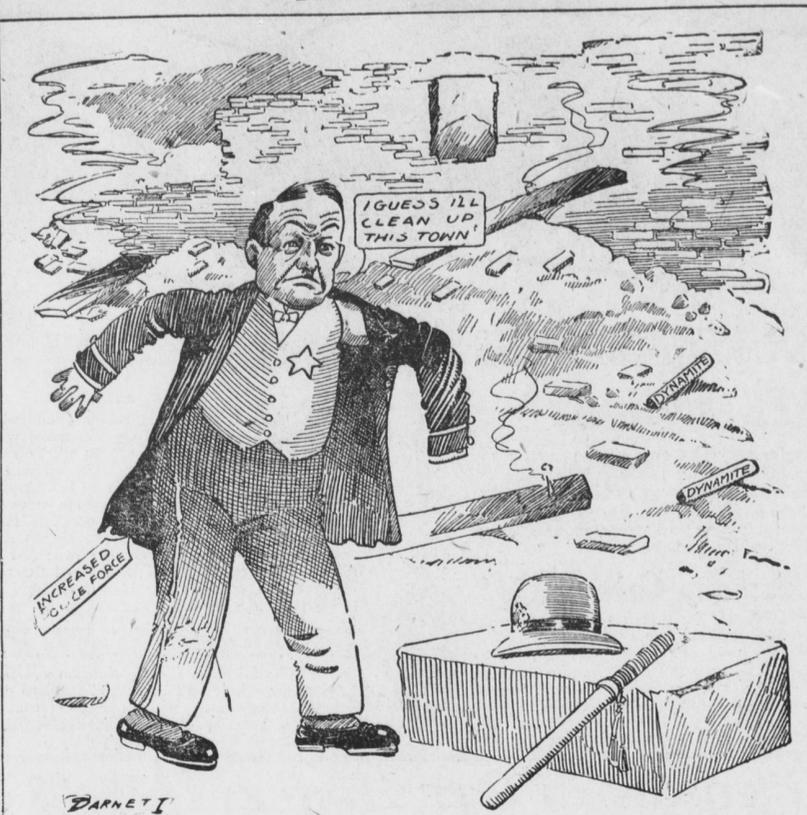
1907. (1) Oklahoma placed initiative and referendum in the constitution to be submitted to the people; (2) Maine and referendum amendment; (3) Missouri legislature voted to submit an initiative and referendum amendment; (4) North Dakota legislature voted to submit an initiative and referendum amendment; this must be passed upon by another legislature before it can be submitted to the people; (5) Delaware legislature placed the initiative and referendum in the charter of Wilmington.

1908. (1) June 1 the people of Oregon demonstrated the people's ability to legislate more clearly than was ever done before by voting very discriminately upon nineteen measures, four being amendments to the constitution, four measures referred to the people by petition and eleven measures initiated by petition; (2) September 15 the people of Maine adopted a direct legislation amendment to their constitution; (3) November 3, Missouri adopted a direct legislation amendment to the constitution by a majority of 55,868, though it was disadvantageously placed on the ballot. Four years ago this same amendment was defeated in Missouri by a majority of over 53,000; (4) Ohio adopts referendum in regard to franchises in cities; (5) numerous minor victories for direct legislation, and demonstrations of the efficiency of direct legislation resulting from the November 3 elections; (6) movement started in Ontario and other provinces in Canada for initiative and referendum; (7) movement started in England for initiative and referendum, headed by committee of most influential citizens.

In 1909 a full score of states, among them California, took action to extend the system, most of them giving the right to cities to adopt it in local affairs, although not using it in statewide elections. The initiative and referendum are waking the people up to their responsibilities. If they had come sooner billions of dollars in franchise values would have been saved that have been voted away, largely through corruption, to corporations by legislatures and city councils.

It is hard to be calm and fair and judicial in exciting times like these. Physician writing in a Seattle paper says that alcohol will intensify weak conditions "by its temporary narcotism and suspension of nerve activities, deranging the metabolism and the cerebral circulation." Grab that man quick. He will be able to answer the governmental conundrum, "What is whisky?"—New York Telegram.

Time for Action



Merely in Jest

NO WONDER HE GOT THIN. Accum—I saw your wife at the dance last night. She certainly did look magnificent. By the way, old man, you're rather thin, aren't you? Mutley—I guess I am. You see, we went to housekeeping recently, and I arranged with my wife to give her a certain allowance each week to provide for the table and buy clothes for herself.—Catholic Standard and Times.

QUEST OF QUIETUDE

"It's a long way to look forward," said Mr. Cumrox. "but I constantly find myself wishing the Fourth of July would come round again." "Is life too slow for you?" "I should say not. Mother and the girls are getting up lawn parties and afternoon teas and sailing trips and motor excursions and a lot of other things. It's getting so that the Fourth of July seems like the only safe and sane day in the year."—Washington Star.

COULDN'T DEPEND ON IT

Uncle Gehaw—I'm agoin' ter take that pesky thermometer back th' rust time I go tow town. Auntie Gehaw—What air yer agoin' ter take it back for, Hiram? Uncle Gehaw—Cause yer cant depend on it. One day it sez one thing an' th' next day it sez sumthin' different.—Chicago News.

WHAT'S THE USE?

Weep and you're called a baby. Laugh and you're called a fool. Yield and you're called a coward. Stand and you're called a mule. Smile and they'll call you silly. Frown and they'll call you gruff. Put on a front like a millionaire. And some guy calls you bluff!—Puck.

HER HAUNTING FEAR

Bridget—Time brings many changes, Nora. Nora—Indeed it does. Ethel—Yes, but little I used to cry for fear the policeman would get me, and now I cry for fear I won't get the policeman.—Harper's Bazar.

SEE CONCORDANCE

Minick—I don't find any passage in Scripture that forbids a man to have more than one wife. Remond—Must have overlooked this one. Minick—No man can serve two masters.—Browning's Magazine.

ON HIS GUARD

Teacher (to new pupil)—Why did Hannibal cross the Alps, my little man? My Little Man—For the same reason as the 'en crossed the road. Yer don't catch me with no puzzles.—Sydney Bulletin.

KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE

Maud—Jack is one of the nicest boys under the sun. Ethel—Yes, but he's ever so much nicer under the moon.—Boston Transcript.

GOING THE PACE

Mother—But what did you do with the penny I gave you yesterday? Tommy—I spent it, mother. A fellow has to hold up his end with the rest of the boys.—Brooklyn Life.

Far and Wide

UNTAXED TRADE. Under free trade with the Philippines exports to the islands have increased about 70 per cent within the first year of the new policy and imports therefrom have increased about 100 per cent. This tells us how to obtain a larger foreign trade if we want it. To tax trade is not the way to promote trade.—Springfield Republican.

RENOMINATED, MIND!

Most of the legislative bodders in Illinois appear to have been renomminated at this week's primaries. Renominate, mind you—not re-elected.—Kansas City Star.

NO STRAWBERRIES THEN.

There is no word for "strawberry" in ancient Greek, the people of those times and that country having had no acquaintance with the luxury.—Chicago Journal.

ITS INGREDIENTS

The sugar trust must contain a lot of glucose and sand, judging from the length of time it takes to dissolve it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

POLITICS IN THE OUTLOOK OFFICE

Editor Howland of the Outlook missed his nomination for congress. Just as well. Somebody must get out the magazine.—Boston Herald.

THE PLACE TO SETTLE IT

In heaven you will live forever and have nothing to do; there's the place to settle the tariff question.—Athens Globe.

A JOKE

Here's a joke—Colonel Roosevelt announces that he is against the bosses.—Athens Globe.

California's Healing Waters

(San Francisco Chronicle)

In the mass of descriptive literature by which California tries to serve the curiosity of health-seekers, little is said about curative springs. As is natural, the emphasis is laid on the climate which so many have to sell as compared with the number of those who coin mineralized waters, and upon the bathing and boating and out-of-door life. People who have faith in healing fountains—and they are many enough to have made Homburg and Ems, Bad Nauheim, Vichy, Carlsbad and many other European spas the favorite resorts there—are have no thought of looking to the resources of California. A host of our own people ignore the claims of the vineyard for the prescribed virtues of medicinal springs beyond the sea. Of course, this preference has its relation to the delights of Old World travel and the chance of contact with Old World celebrities who annually take their own "cures," but there are people here in need of nature's solvents who cannot afford to go abroad for them and who ought to know more about the state's medicated waters than they do or can learn except from the advertising leaflets of interested parties which rarely rouse them to more than a languid resignation.

Both those who know the therapeutic value of California springs wonder at the want of enterprise which makes so little of them. Even a California doctor will send patients to Carlsbad; in fact Californians have been there this year, under direction of their home physicians, ever since the season began. Yet waters, identical in their curative values with those of Carlsbad, may be had at mountain places in this state. The quality there are volcanic of origin, differing vitally in character, which are as useful in rheumatic disorders, including gout and in diseases of the blood, as any European waters. Lithia, magnesia, iron and sulphur distillations are common here. But beyond a comparatively few people, who know their value? Bottled waters from Germany, France, Austria, Japan and Wisconsin are better advertised here analytically than our own waters are. Is it not a material disadvantage to the state that this should be so? If we had economic common sense should we take occasion to import so much water when in the matter of mineralized beverages, we ought to be local consumers and exporters? Is there any other reason why we should send away for table waters than table grapes or prunes or oranges? Ought we not to give at least as much preference to California waters as to California wines, quality and flavor being equal and the price in our favor? Are we not, as a state, putting ourselves to an economic loss? Surely, California, as a national sanatorium, should make the utmost use of its water cures and add their drawing power, upon the weak and ailing, to that of the climate and the al fresco life.

Whether this work should be done in a general way by the promotion bureau, leaving the owners of the hundreds of medicinal springs to supply specific advertising, the state to certify to the analyses of the waters, or whether the task is only for syndicates, holding many springs and providing large hotels in connection with them, or whether the state should park the finer spas and operate them as such, we do not say. But the argonauts feel that the healing springs of California are practically unexplored assets of the state, being marketed on a great scale; that they are now a sequestered benefit to the public health and an undeveloped source of revenue.

Oddities from the Court

A Fence Could Leak—Michigan saloonkeeper tried to close his bar on Sundays by placing a picket fence between it and the restaurant portion of his establishment. Court held that this didn't close the saloon.

Speed Up Those Wires—Telegraph company, sued for damages because of delay in message, set up defense that there was nothing about the message or instructions that special dispatch was desired. The court said the message was delayed because the wire was employed, and that the plaintiff was in a hurry, and the company had to pay.

Snapshot the Speeders—Down in Massachusetts the auto coppers took a photograph of a speeding auto from behind and snapped it again a second later. Then they introduced the two photographs as evidence that the machine had gone farther than it should in a given time. There was strenuous objection, but the pictures were admitted as proper evidence.

Contract—A woman had bought her ticket at a bath house and was standing in line waiting for a bathing suit when a brassy youth butted in ahead of her. She protested, whereupon an employe threw her out of line, called her names and shook her. She sued for breach of contract, as she had paid for a ticket entitling her to a bath that she never had. The bath house company claimed that her action should be for assault, but she got a money verdict.

Gypsy's Airtight Defense—In a criminal suit attacked a gypsy witness by introducing an article from the Encyclopedia Britannica showing that the race are nomads with no home or country. This was used as a basis of argument that a gypsy's reputation for truth and veracity should be proved by different methods than those employed with ordinary persons. It didn't go with the court.

Near Scheme Blocked—Down in Kansas the liquor sellers had been paying a virtual license by being "pulled" regularly every month and paying a stipulated fine each time. This plan was knocked out in court. Then the town authorities abolished taxes for supporting the police and fire departments and the police judge and let the liquor sellers contribute a fund each month for that purpose. The accommodating authorities were fine for contempt of court.

Promise to Wife Annulled—A Protestant who married a Catholic wife made a formal agreement with her before marriage that any children of the union should be baptized in the Catholic faith, even if the wife should die. After her death, her relatives brought suit, but the judge would not enforce the agreement, as it did not affect property rights.

"Cussed" on His Deathbed—An antemortem statement was attacked on the ground that the man making it had employed swear words, showing that he did not appreciate the solemnity of his condition or his oath. Court held that persons may be sworn in the habit of using profanity that they would unconsciously drop into it, and that the circumstance in this case did not invalidate the statement.

Can a Dealer Cut Prices?

(San Francisco Bulletin)

Several times since the people began to voice their protest against the constant increase in the cost of living the retail grocers of this and other communities have asserted that the blame for boosting prices should not be laid at their door. Local evidence of the truth of this assertion is furnished by a legal action against a grocer in which the plaintiff contends that a packer of foodstuffs has the right to fix the selling price of goods packed under a standard brand and sold to retailers under an agreement to maintain fixed prices. Alleging that the defendant cut the price agreed upon, the plaintiff, in this case a packer of sardines, asks for damages and a permanent restraining order.

There is a law in California that forbids combinations in restraint of trade, but somehow it has not protected grocers from the humilation of becoming mere clerks for corporations that are either trusts or near-trusts. The packers and the manufacturers fix the selling price, allowing the grocer a small commission, and will not deliver their goods to any firm that declines to agree to their terms. The result is that the grocer cannot lower prices, even when it would be to his advantage to do so. There are big profits on certain lines of goods that he handles, but the lion's share always goes to the men from whom he has to buy. Through a gentlemen's agreement he is made an instrument of exploitation, and only the consumer is in a more helpless position.

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. Letters must not exceed 300 words.

SKEPTICAL ABOUT CANAL

Editor Herald: In view of the enthusiasm over "A Panama Canal Exposition in 1915" at San Francisco, I would like to ask a few questions that seem to me to bear pertinent at this juncture; and, if they meet the eye of any person who knows of his, or her, own knowledge, I would be pleased to have honest and candid reply:

First—Is it not a fact that the site of the Gatun dam, and a considerable stretch of the canal lying to the south of it, are in the bed of the Chagres river?

Second—If it is not a fact that the underlying form of the section of the bed of said stream, is a bed of silt, practically bottomless?

Third—It is not a fact that, on account of the erosion, a considerable amount of serious "slumps" already in the embankment work on and about the dam?

Fourth—What is the extent of the watershed drained by the Chagres river?

Fifth—What is the annual rainfall on said watershed, and how distributed through the months?

Sixth—Does not the immense body of water flowing in said river make it really impossible to maintain a canal on the proposed site, such as first tunneling the mountains at some point a long distance east of the line being worked on, then damming the river, thus diverting the flow through the said tunnel?

If the foregoing are answered in the affirmative is it not more likely to be 1925 than 1915 when the celebration of the "completion" is to be held?—WARREN H. EDDY.

Los Angeles, September 26.

WOMEN AND CORSETS

Editor Herald: E. R. Johnson, in criticizing Miss Kellerman, makes the following statement: "Her hips, in common with 99 per cent of American womanhood, are abnormally and repulsively large."

I do not agree with the critic in this statement, considering the average woman well built, believing also that as a result of such statements women adopt the long hip corset as a remedy. In consequence I wish to state:

Nature intended that woman's hips should be round and well developed, broad in proportion with the individual's shoulders.

One might think that woman dress for the admiration they receive, but a consequence from men, but few men admire the hipless woman.

Young women of the rising generation will doubtless not learn until too late that five years ago a long-hipped corset prevents the growing girl's organs from developing to such an extent that she is incapable of performing her main duty, namely, to reproduce her kind.

Any scientific authority on maternity will give information to that effect, any girl who down deep in her heart the desire one day to enjoy the great privilege and honor of becoming a mother should by all means shun the long-hipped corset as she would a reptile, to the end that her organism will be in proportion with her hips be allowed to grow large and well rounded, even though a few E. R. Johnsons think them repulsive.

—A YOUNG MOTHER.

Los Angeles, Cal.

PROPERTY OWNERS TO FIGHT

Editor Herald: The paving and other improvements contemplated for Main street, in and out of the city, to the ocean will be a grand thing for the city as a whole, for Main street, for San Pedro and Wilmington and for the outside subdivisions.

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