

CATALONIA SITUATION IMPROVES

King Alfonso and Premier Maura Satisfied

BELIEVE REBELLION IN BARCELONA QUELLED

SPAIN'S YOUNG MONARCH REGRETS BOMBARDMENT

Apprehension Is Felt That Don Jaime, Pretender, May Try to Raise White Flag of the Carlists

(By Associated Press.)
MADRID, July 30.—The government reports from Catalonia indicate the situation continues to improve.

Both King Alfonso and Premier Maura were satisfied that the worst was over, that the rebellion in Barcelona had been quelled and that order soon would be restored.

Nevertheless, to be on the safe side, large bodies of troops are being hurried to the scene.

Private dispatches leaking out through the frontier indicate there has been great slaughter at Barcelona.

It is understood the king greatly regretted the necessity of using artillery, but yielded to the arguments of his cabinet ministers that halfway measures or temporization might prove fatal. There was great loss to property, especially churches, monasteries and convents, against which the fury of the mob was centered.

There is some apprehension that the followers of Don Jaime, the pretender, may attempt to raise the white flag of the Carlists.

The leaders, who maintain a military and political organization in northern Spain, are being watched closely.

WOMEN OF CATALONIA SHOW UNWONTENED FURY IN BARCELONA BATTLE

CERBERE, France, July 30.—All the reports received here from Spain confirm the terrible fury of the women throughout Catalonia. At Barcelona they fought behind the barricades with men, urging them to fight to the death. Everywhere they resisted searches by gendarmes for recruits for the reserves, barring the doors of their houses and firing at the soldiers from the windows.

At Casa de la Salva the population surrounded and disarmed the civil guard and locked up the officials in the barracks. Not only at Barcelona, but throughout the province, church property was the special object of popular fury. Forcible seizures are reported of the mercenary fashion in (Continued on Page Two)

THE NEWS SUMMARY

FORECAST

For Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair Saturday, with high fog in the morning; light west wind. Maximum temperature yesterday, 81 degrees; minimum, 55 degrees.

LOCAL

After thirty-five years' search, woman finds father as his body is being lowered into grave. Attorneys for the woman and the father exchange offer to rival litigants as trustee. Attorney for Mrs. Gertrude Driggs will ask for second trial for convicted woman. Detective arrives from Cincinnati to return man charged with embezzlement. Oscar E. Parham, former mayor, urges members of Rotary club to support consolidation. Widow of late brewer begins legal proceedings to break will of Joseph F. Maler. Prominent educator declares climate and scenery of Southern California is superior to that of Italian Riviera. City nurse to be detailed for work in Eighth ward where measles are epidemic. Weary judges of superior court plan to go on vacation. Strangest in Santa Ana unable to tell name of past history. Mexican arrested on charge of assaulting French woman. Councilman of Long Beach will endeavor to secure injunction preventing city officials of Long Beach from receiving salaries. Ontario man who deserted family and eloped with young woman is paroled for two years on promise to support wife and child. Old Hickory Democratic club indorses candidacy for mayor of Oscar E. Parham.

COAST

Suspicion points to something peculiar in the drowning of girl at Tacoma, as victims' underclothing seemed to be from Seattle. Man who protested about paying carfare in San Francisco is shot by conductor. Auto turns turtle at Salinas, Cal., and owner and wife are drowned. Three friends are rescued. Auto plunges over precipice and falls forty feet and none of occupants is killed or injured. Missionary will make strong effort to save white child from clutches of Chinese in San Francisco. Young hooligan drives motorcycle into engine at Eureka and is killed. Mexican at Fresno shoots and kills wife and shot and seriously injured his son.

EASTERN

Judge who presides at trial of Harry K. Thaw, who wished to prove his sanity, places murderer of Stanford White in peculiar predicament. Confessed rapist tariff measure to congress and bill is ordered printed in Congressional Record. Goldfield Consolidated Mines company announces it has absorbed all subsidiary concerns. Comptroller of A. P. of L. registers himself as against practice of tipping, according to story he writes in Federalist. Drville Wright succeeds in his test of aeroplane, not only surpassing requirements of government for speed, but accomplishes most difficult flight ever planned. Alleged absconder Marker of bank at Tippecanoe, Ind., returns to his home and is arrested and taken to Muncie.

FOREIGN

Bandits in Barmen, Prussia, make mistake and hold up former athletes at Yale and are soundly thrashed. Central Mexico is shaken from coast to coast by earthquake. Many killed outright and scores injured. Situation at Catalonia continues to improve and King Alfonso and Premier Maura are satisfied worst is over.

SAN PEDRO HARBOR-V

The Reason Why the Port of Greater Los Angeles Will Attract the Larger Portion of the Commerce Between the East and West Coasts of the United States.

By
T. E. GIBBON

IN ESTIMATING the volume of commerce between the eastern part of the United States and the Pacific slope, which will probably be handled by water rather than by the transcontinental railroads when the Panama canal is completed, it is well to bear in mind the fact that if the plans now matured and being pressed by the National Waterways association, for which, by the way, we have President Roosevelt to thank, are anything like realized by the time the Panama canal is opened, commerce for the Pacific slope originating as far west as Pittsburg, St. Louis and Chicago can, and will be, carried by water from those points to the Pacific coast ports, and conversely, commerce originating on the western slope for the eastern part of the United States, can be delivered by water transportation as far inland as those cities. It is very probable that this commerce will be handled by fast vessels of moderate draft that will make the trip in from two to three weeks, and certainly, easily within the limit of thirty days.

Considering these facts, it is not unreasonable to predict that practically all of the transcontinental commerce now handled by railroads between the eastern part of the United States and the Pacific slope will be handled by vessels that will bring this commerce from the Atlantic coast, land it at Pacific coast ports for distribution by railroads on the Pacific slope and will take the commerce which has been collected from the Pacific slope to the Pacific ports and carry it to its destination on the Atlantic slope.

Should this be the course of commerce, then the port on the Pacific coast which will control most of it is that port from which it may be most conveniently collected from the western slope and to which it may be the most easily collected from the western slope.

The location of the port of Greater Los Angeles and the advantage which it obtains from existing lines of railway, give it advantages for handling this commerce which no other port can ever obtain.

First—It is nearer by 358 miles to the Panama canal than the next Pacific coast port that can make a bid for this commerce, which is San Francisco.

Second—It is already the terminus of three lines of railway—the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Salt Lake—which bring it nearer to a large part of the Pacific slope than any other port.

It is, of course, unnecessary to give figures to show that it will command the commerce of Arizona and New Mexico. That it will command the larger part of the commerce of Nevada is shown by the fact that by existing lines of railway Greater Los Angeles with its port will be 531 miles from Goldfield, Nev., while San Francisco is 518 miles by land from that point, but to San Francisco's land distance must be added the additional water distance between San Pedro and that port of 358 miles.

So that while all Panama canal commerce for that portion of Nevada extending from Goldfield south, which is the principal commerce of the state, will travel from San Pedro distances of 531 miles, or less, by rail—all of this commerce handled by San Francisco must travel a distance, first, of 358 miles by water, and second, of 518 miles, or more, by rail.

By existing lines of railway, the Panama canal commerce of the state of Utah will be controlled by the port of Greater Los Angeles. Salt Lake City by rail is distant from Los Angeles 778 miles. It is distant from San Francisco by rail 820 miles; and to this latter distance must be added the 358 miles of water distance between San Pedro and San Francisco.

An astonishing showing of advantage is made, however, when we consider the distance to points on the Pacific slope as far north as Butte, Mont., which is the commercial and business center of a large territory.

The distance by rail from Greater Los Angeles to Butte, Mont., is 1212 miles. From San Francisco by rail it is 1217 miles, to which must be added the 358 miles of distance by water between San Pedro and San Francisco.

The nearest deep-water port to Butte, Mont., is Tacoma, Wash., which is 1069 miles, but this difference in favor of Tacoma as against Los Angeles is more than equalized by the fact that all commerce through the Panama canal for Butte, Mont., before it can be landed in Tacoma, must travel 1184 miles by water between San Pedro and Tacoma.

Thus on Panama canal commerce upon the Pacific slope as far north as Butte, Mont., the port of Greater Los Angeles will have a rail haul of 1212 miles to reckon with, as against a rail and water haul via San Francisco of 1575 miles, and a rail and water haul via Tacoma of 2253 miles.

In this connection it may be worth while to call attention to the fact that in the collection and distribution of this commerce on the western slope as far north as Butte, Mont., and as far east as Salt Lake City, the port of Greater Los Angeles has a large advantage arising from lower railroad grades, there being no grades on the lines between it and these inland points in any way comparable in difficulty with the Sierra grades that have to be reckoned with in hauling freight over the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific railroads out of San Francisco.

These figures appear to establish conclusively the fact that if the port of Greater Los Angeles is prepared to handle this great commerce that is sure to flow through the Panama canal it should beyond any question command a large part of this commerce for the western slope to a point as far north as Butte, Mont.

When we consider the fact that this commerce should represent practically all of the freights which are now handled between the eastern part of the United States and the Pacific slope by transcontinental railroads and by way of the Tehuantepec route and around the Horn, we see that it must mean the building up of a great city at the port that controls it.

In estimating the probable volume of this commerce, when the Panama canal is completed within five, or at most six years from now, we must consider the further fact that the territory of the Pacific slope shown to be tributary to the harbor of Greater Los Angeles by the advantages of time and distance in transportation is all developing in population and wealth at an unusual rate.

The great irrigating schemes which both the government of the United States and private capital are now carrying out in the arid and semi-arid portions of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah will result in an immense agricultural and horticultural development and consequent increase in population and commerce in these territories within the next half dozen years.

The constant opening of great mines of precious metals and of copper, lead, coal and iron in Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Montana also means a great increase in wealth and population in those states and territories from this source, and a consequent increase in commerce.

In view of all these facts it will be seen that this commerce, which beyond any question can be made tributary to Greater Los Angeles and its port if the proper provision is made for it, is one of the greatest prizes for which any community ever had the opportunity of competing.

If the harbor of Greater Los Angeles does not secure it, it will be because that harbor has not been properly developed and controlled by the people as a free harbor, open to the commerce of the world and prepared to handle that commerce in the cheapest and most expeditious manner.

This harbor will not be opened in that way if its control is left to transcontinental railroads whose chief interest lies in discouraging all commerce between the eastern and western portions of the United States through the Panama canal, for the reason that these railroads will lose the transcontinental haul on all the freight that the Panama canal may gain.

The importance of the proposed harbor for Greater Los Angeles as it relates to European and Oriental commerce and the development of certain lines of manufacturing will be treated of in the succeeding articles.

CENTRAL MEXICO IS SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE; MANY ARE KILLED

Over 1000 Square Miles of Territory Shocked

ACAPULCO AND CHILPANCIINGO DEMOLISHED

TWO MORE TEBLORS FOLLOW FIRST BIG TREMOR

Reports Show Fourteen Persons Are Slain Outright, and More Than a Score Are Injured, Perhaps Fatally

(By Associated Press.)
MEXICO CITY, July 30.—Central Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Queraro, to the north, to Oaxaca, on the south, more than 1000 square miles, was shaken today by a series of the most severe earthquake shocks felt in the region for a quarter of a century.

Reports of the loss of life are not complete, but the official figures show that fourteen were killed outright and more than a score perhaps fatally injured.

The towns of Acapulco and Chilpancingo have been partially demolished. According to the observatory records, the first shock of the series was felt at 4:15 a. m. It was severe, causing the bells of the many cathedrals of this city to ring, breaking crockery and in some instances leveling walls.

The people hardly had recovered from the first fright when a second and more severe shock drove nearly everyone to the streets and plazas. This movement lasted with marked severity for one minute and thirty seconds.

The tall buildings of the city swayed and many houses collapsed. Six persons were killed in Mexico City and its environs. Four persons are in hospitals, their recovery despaired of.

The large American colony escaped unscathed. The people were terribly frightened. For days they had been predicting disaster because the snow on the peak of the volcano Popocatepetl, visible from this city, has been melting.

Legend Causes Fear

An old Aztec legend declares that when the snow on this volcano disappears so, too, will the city at its base.

The property damage here is slight. Some of the cathedral walls were cracked and scores of adobe walls were sent to the ground, but the main business district showed no signs of the severe shaking which it had received.

The observatory officials declare Mexico City rests on an old lake bed, the made ground on which a great part of the city is built acting as a spongy mass, which neutralized the severity of the shock.

All electric currents in the city were shut off during the first shock, and the city remained in darkness. The walls and praying of the Indians in the public squares added to the weirdness and painted an unforgettable picture on the minds of the half-clad, shivering hordes of frightened men, women and children who stood in the drizzling rain waiting for daylight.

When the sun shone the people returned to their homes. Soon, however, a third shock sent them again scurrying to the streets. This tremor was lighter than the others.

When the Federal Telegraph company attempted to work it was found the wires to the west coast were down. No communication with the state of Guerrero, the public squares added to the region of Mexico could be established.

Communication Opened

After hours of effort a wire was opened by a roundabout way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The first message came from the port of Acapulco, and was sent to the director of telegraphs. It read:

"Acapulco is in ruins. The loss is incalculable. Communication then was lost. Shortly after 2 o'clock another wire was opened up direct to Acapulco. A message said that the lower half of the city had been destroyed and that four bodies had been taken from the ruins. A message from Chilpancingo stated that three deaths had occurred there and that the number of injured was not known.

The barracks, national palace and hospital there were damaged. The American consul at Acapulco telegraphed tonight that the shocks were continuing with lessened intensity. Three bodies have been taken from the ruins. The churches, custom houses and all of the hotels in the place were rendered uninhabitable, while not a house in the city escaped damage. All of the buildings along the water front were leveled.

The first shock at Acapulco occurred at 4:10 in the morning and the people, knowing by past experiences what to expect, fled to the open. They had hardly got out when a series of six severe shocks threw the more unstable buildings to the ground.

There was no tidal wave, but the consul added the shocks were more severe than those of 1907, which inundated a part of the city. His message said that no American was killed or injured.

A message received from Puebla reports one death, that of M. Tizillo, a guest at the Hotel Jardin, who died of fright.

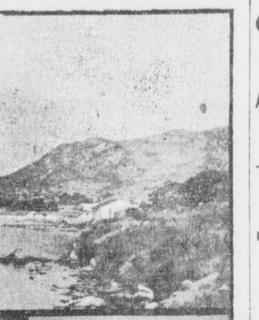
Reports from Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Tlaxcala, Silacoyapan, Duzman, Meroteon and Pachuca indicate more or less property damage, but no loss of life.

Water Main Shattered

The principal water main of this city was broken, and the supply will be curtailed for a few days. Many points in the state of Guerrero known to be in the earthquake zone have not yet been heard from.

A telegram sent tonight, says that the whole region is trembling with frequent severe shocks. The people are terrified. The earthquake has been continuous for nearly fourteen hours.

Each new shock is leveling the buildings in Chilpancingo. Such telegraph offices as were down throughout Guerrero during the afternoon and early evening closed at 10 o'clock tonight. (Continued on Page Two)



View of Acapulco, in center of region visited by quake.

Independence Hall in Chilpancingo, badly damaged by seismic shock. The Mexican Declaration of Independence was signed in this building in 1831.



Independence Hall in Chilpancingo, badly damaged by seismic shock. The Mexican Declaration of Independence was signed in this building in 1831.

THAW MAY HAVE TO BE KEPT IN THE INSANE ASYLUM

EXAGGERATED EGO LIKELY TO HOLD SLAYER BEHIND BARS

Judge Claims Prisoner Has Not Permitted Counsel to Conduct Case Properly, and Client Admits Interruptions

(By Associated Press.)
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 30.—It was the judge, not the prosecutor, who ruffled the assurance of Harry K. Thaw on the witness stand today.

Exaggerated ego, "the insane delusion that the possessor is a person of supreme ability and importance," may prove the bar that will keep the doors of Matteawan closed on him.

When District Attorney Jerome had finished his cross-examination Justice Mills asked Thaw a series of questions, considered by many as more pertinent than any of those asked during the twelve hours that Thaw has been on the stand.

"They are going to argue with me," said the justice, "that all the way through you have shown an 'exaggerated ego.' You have had the assistance of one of the leading attorneys of this country, but I have observed you constantly interrupt him and make suggestions. In your former litigation you have constantly changed your industries Korea must be economically Morschauer."

Thaw was clearly nonplussed. This was a feature of his conduct on which Mr. Jerome had not touched. "But I do trust Mr. Morschauer," he hastened to assure the justice.

"Haven't you felt all the way through that you were better able to conduct this case?" asked the court.

"No," answered Thaw, "except, perhaps, in the case of Mr. Hartridge. Thaw admitted he might have interrupted Mr. Morschauer, but pleaded that he was only because he had made suggestions regarding the evidence, and not because he felt qualified to take the case out of his attorney's hands."

Taking up the lead suggested by the court, Mr. Jerome later dwelt on the "exaggerated ego," quoting from opinions of alienists at the homicide trials. He quoted Dr. Britton D. Evans, who had complained that Thaw would not listen to arguments and could not be convinced. Another expert commented on the prisoner's "rapid flow of words and rapid manner," and a faculty of expression far beyond the normal.

Evelyn Thaw conferred with the state's attorneys during the day. Nothing tangible has developed in the report that she will sue for divorce.

Care Little About Divorce

Neither Thaw nor his counsel Charles Morschauer, shaved much interest today in a report that Evelyn Thaw intended to begin suit for divorce as soon as the present proceedings closed. "This is the first intimation we have had of such a suit," said Mr. Morschauer, "and we have received no notice at all from Mrs. Thaw or her attorneys."

Mr. Morschauer said so far as he knew Thaw had no intention of suing for separation or divorce. "Will he contest his wife's suit?" the attorney was asked.

"Most certainly if she brings it," said Mr. Morschauer. "Mrs. Thaw has no ground for divorce," he continued. "She always has been well treated. At present she is receiving from the Thaw family, \$8200 a year."

It is alleged Mrs. Thaw will base her suit on the revelations of the present trial regarding Thaw's alleged conduct at the house of Susan Merrill.

Mr. Morschauer called attention to the fact that Thaw had denied these stories. "As for the 'Mrs. Reid' said to have been introduced there as his wife," said Mr. Morschauer, "that part of the story has not been substantiated. Although District Attorney Jerome announced at the close of yesterday's session of the court hearing that he was through with Thaw, he recalled him to the stand this morning.

Many Questions Asked

The "two or three" more questions which Jerome said yesterday he might still have for the relator proved to be a long string.

The district attorney started his examination along the lines that thus far have yielded him the best results. He probed into Thaw's own ideas of his mental condition, and contrasted his answers with those of the fourteen alienists who at various times pronounced him insane. Thaw clung to his oft-repeated phrase that he was not "medically insane, although he might"

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SEES FATHER AT BRINK OF GRAVE AFTER 35 YEARS

WOMAN'S LONG SEARCH ENDS AT BURIAL

Mrs. Florence Grange of New York Arrives at Cemetery a Few Minutes Before Body Is Interred

(Special to The Herald.)
PASADENA, July 30.—A dramatic incident occurred today in connection with the burial of Frederick Fackner, the veteran of the Civil war, who met death Thursday by falling from a ladder when the services were delayed by the appearance of Mrs. Florence Grange, who requested that the death mask be removed in order that she might view the body, which she declared was that of her father, from whom she had been separated for thirty-five years. The funeral was delayed for thirty minutes and the identification made to the satisfaction of Mrs. Grange, who has in her possession photographs of Fackner as she last saw him, also a number of views taken during his Civil war career.

Mrs. Grange stated that she came to California in July partly for her health and partly to locate her father, whom she had heard was in this vicinity. After a prolonged search, without result, she was about to resort to an advertisement in the daily papers when she saw a copy of Thursday's Herald, which told of Fackner's death. Hurrying to the scene of the funeral, she arrived just in time to have the opportunity of making the identification.

Mrs. Grange stated that her father left New York thirty-five years ago and that the family had become scattered since. Beside herself, there are two surviving daughters and one son who does not know the whereabouts of her relatives. She has in her possession papers of her father's which fill in all missing links in the chain of events which are included in the records in possession of Commander Jason J. Shepperd of John Godfrey post of the G. A. R., to which Fackner belonged.

Coin Collection Seized

Another development in the case was made public today when the public administrator seized a large collection of rare coins belonging to the dead man. The collection consists of 700 gold and silver and about 2000 copper and nickel coins, and is considered very valuable.

The administrator's claim will be contested by Mrs. Sophia Jackson, who claims that she advanced money at different times for the purchase of coins in the collection, and that she is entitled to the sum of \$500 in return for these advances. The woman has lived with Fackner for the last ten years, nursing him in sickness and taking care of his home.

The couple were to have been married after the coming month. She states that she had intended to file a bill for her share of the estate with the probate court, until the action of the public administrator, which will make other action necessary. Mrs. Grange will also put in a claim for a share of the estate in the name of herself and her brothers and sisters.

Dies of Blood Poisoning

PORTLAND, Ore., July 30.—Charles E. Rogers, telegraph editor of the Evening Telegram, died late today of blood poisoning, resulting from the extraction of a tooth. He was 43 years old.

Prior to entering the newspaper business, Mr. Rogers was a railroad man in British Columbia and Montana and later a telegraph operator. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

Hudson Bay Pioneer Dead

VICTORIA, B. C., July 30.—Gavin Hamilton, a pioneer factor of the Hudson Bay company, who was in charge of New Caledonia district the early days of British Columbia, died today. He was a relative of Lord Macaulay, and nephew of Dr. Rae, the explorer.

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