

Torrance Herald

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TORRANCE

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Says All Criminals Are Sick Woman Urges New System

It has taken the Loeb-Leopold case to awaken the judiciary and the people to the fact that criminals are sick people. Every judge should be a trained psychiatrist. Cruel as his fate has been, the little Franks boy's life will not have been given in vain if it has opened the eyes of the public—if through it they come to understand that all crime is the result of diseased mentality; that criminals are sick people and should be treated as such.

So declares Mrs. Mary Hamilton, New York's leading policewoman. She heads a force of 100 policewomen who are devoting most of their time to crime prevention study and instruction.

A few scientists and physicians are awake to this need. The whole thing is a medical problem—one for psychiatry and pathology. It takes a great calamity to make a dent in the mind of the public. It's the only way we can ever get parents to think. Look what the murder of Ruth Cruger did for New York city. That tragedy established the Bureau of Missing Persons as a part of the police activities. Before that policewomen used to hunt aimlessly for persons the best way that they could in the moments they could spare from their regular duties. It was no wonder they seldom succeeded in finding them.

Tragedies Force Progress

Without terrible accidents trains wouldn't have many a safety device. Almost every improvement has come through some calamity. Once the swinging of the club was the all-encompassing work of the policeman; now prevention is his aim, just as it is that of the policewoman. It is only within fifty years that they have used medical prevention. We now have vaccination for smallpox—serums for almost everything. Only for crimes we have little or no thought of prevention.

What we need right here in this department," continued Mrs. Hamilton, "is more policewomen to attend to those cases that only women really understand. As a matter of fact, nearly all shoplifters are women in disturbed conditions—women whose glands have been seriously impaired. As for adolescent children, we treat them like so many chairs and tables. We have about as much conception and sympathetic understanding of the problems of this difficult period as the Hottentot. Our attitude toward them is that of the old family doctor—a pill for everybody.

Adolescence is a time of great disturbance and upheaval. Do we recognize this intelligently? Not at all. Last year we had reported to the police department 19,000 runaway boys and girls—about 70 per cent of them girls—almost 2,000 a month coming and going. In many cases the parents are intolerant. I frankly sympathize with the children in these cases and tell the parents so. As for the cases of these so-called degenerates—men who are between 40 and 50—it is the turning-back point of their lives.

The chief work of the policeman and the policewoman of the future will be research work in the prevention of crime. We spend millions of dollars a year for the prosecution of crime, and hardly a nickel for its prevention. Every policewoman should have definite college training or its equivalent in physiology, psychology, and medical law.

War Interests 220,000,000 Ibn Saud Battles for Mecca

MOHAMMEDANS of the world, numbered at 220,000,000, are vitally interested in the war for possession of Mecca being waged by Ibn Saud, ruler of Nejd, against King Hussein of the Hedjaz. Mecca, which is to Mohammedans as Rome is to Catholics, lies within the confines of the area ruled by Hussein.

Ibn Saud is seeking to end the ambitious efforts of Hussein to gain possession of the title and power of caliph, spiritual ruler of all Mohammedans.

Nejd, Saud's kingdom, covers the entire barren center of Arabia and is forbidden territory to "unbelievers." The people he rules believe that meeting death while fighting for the faith assures immediate entry into the Mohammedan heaven. They have all the prohibitions of other Mohammedans against lying, adultery, intoxicants or stealing from any one except unbelievers. In addition they forbid smoking, rich food, the wearing of precious stones, the use of costly tapestries or ornaments in the mosques, weeping by women at funerals, or association with other Mohammedans who tolerate such weaknesses. They send sheiks into other countries to proselyte by the sword.

Their capital at Riad is reached by caravan from the little port back of Barhein Island in the Persian gulf. An American missionary doctor who was taken in by the ruler to fight an epidemic is said to be the only Christian who ever entered the country.

Shrewd and intelligent, Ibn Saud, the Wahabis' ruler, finds even his despotism can not evade the exactions of his grim followers. His palace is plain. The throne room, bare of chairs, is lighted by great oil lamps, reflecting on its white porcelain walls. Ibn Saud never has more than four wives in a year—a frugal limitation on Arab royalty.

Genius and Common Minds Great Leave Beaten Paths

By CLARK KINNARD

A YOUNG woman in Massachusetts has been declared a genius. In other words, she has the highest order of mind man has attained.

What is the difference between the mind of a genius and the mind of John Doe?

It is one of the tritest of truisms that human intelligences of a simple order are very literal. They are slaves of habit, doing what they have been taught without variations; dry, prosaic and matter-of-fact in their remarks; devoid of humor, except of the coarse physical kind which rejoices in a practical joke; taking the world for granted.

When we descend to brutes, all these peculiarities are intensified.

But turn to the highest order of minds, and what a change! Then, as William James puts it, instead of thoughts of concrete things patiently following one another in a beaten track of habitual suggestion, we have the most abrupt cross-cuts and transitions from one idea to another, the most rarefied abstractions and discriminations, the most unheard-of combinations of elements, the subtlest association of analogy.

"According to the idiosyncrasy of the individual, the scintillations will have one character or another," to use James' words. "They will be sallies of wit and humor; they will be flashes of poetry and eloquence; they will be constructions of dramatic fiction or mechanical device, logical or philosophic abstractions, business projects, or scientific hypotheses, with trains of experimental consequences based thereon; they will be musical sounds, or images of plastic beauty or picturesqueness, or visions of moral harmony.

"But, whatever their differences may be, they will all agree in this—that their genesis is sudden and, as it were, SPONTANEOUS."

To Professor Jevons is due the greatest credit for having emphatically pointed out (in his "Principles of Science") how the genius of discovery depends altogether on the number of these random notions and guesses which visit the investigator's mind.

The true genius' mind does not run in the same channel. Leonardo di Vinci is known best as a painter, but his notebooks show him to have possessed greatness as an engineer, as an inventor, as a philosopher—in all the arts. He is but one instance.

Great Brazilian President Battled His Own Way Up

THE sudden crushing of the recent revolt in Brazil by President Arthur Da Silva Bernardes brings this executive into the limelight once more. His masterful guidance of Latin America's most powerful country has made him one of the most dominant political figures of South America.

He is regarded as the strongest and most efficient president Brazil has ever had. He is the most hated and most liked man in his country today.

But these things do not make headlines. Here are some things that might:

Barnardes is the youngest president Brazil has ever had.

Bernardes is the first president of Brazil who had to go to work before he was 14, who worked his way through college, who fought every inch of a brilliant career in much the same way that thousands of Americans have battled their way from humble beginnings to the top of the ladder.

Began as Clerk

President Bernardes began his career in his native state of Minas Geraes, one of the wealthiest of the Brazilian union. His father was an eminent lawyer and a former colonel of the federal army who had lost a fortune, so that his son had to go to work to celebrate his thirteenth birthday.

His first job was a clerkship in a store in the little city of Coimbra. Promotion came rapidly, and at 21 he was manager of his firm. Then he changed to a larger financial house at the city of Rio Branco, where opportunities and salary were larger. But when Bernardes quit school at Vicosia, his little home town, he had not buried his scholastic aspirations. In his new job he continued to save the money that was to go toward a college course at Ouro Preto.

Enters Law and Politics

In 1901, just thirteen years after he had taken his first job, he went back to Vicosia to practice law. Six months later he was offered the position of district attorney, but declined. Three years later, in 1904, young Bernardes was elected president of the local branch of the state Republican party, and from that moment his fame began to spread through Brazil. Soon afterward he was elected to the state congress, became its first secretary, and demonstrated his ability as a speaker. His rise from that was rapid. Came his election to the federal congress, from which position he resigned to accept the portfolio of secretary of the treasury of Minas Geraes. It was in this position that he attracted national attention as an executive. For the first time in the state's history there was a surplus in the exchequer. He carried out far-reaching tax reforms and laid the foundation for reduction of the state's external indebtedness.

The reputation that he gained as finance officer of his native state swept him into the governorship in 1918. He continued his energetic reforms, and became president of Brazil in 1922.

NO WONDER HE WORRIED

The Irishman was away on his holidays. One morning he came down to breakfast with a very worried frown on his face and an open letter in his hand. He looked so gloomy and ate so little that presently one of his fellow holiday-makers asked him what was the matter.

He replied that he had just had a letter from his sister to say that she had had an addition to her family. "You don't look very pleased about it," answered the other. "Is it a boy or a girl?"

"That's just what is bothering me," was the reply. "They didn't tell me in the letter, and now, bejabbers, I don't know whether I'm an uncle or an aunt!"

SPOTLIGHT ON SPORTS

By JACK KEENE

Failure of the New York Yankees to win their fourth consecutive flag in 1924 presages a general house-cleaning in the name of the Hurmen by the time another season rolls around, it is believed in baseball circles.

The disappointing record of the Cleveland Indians convinced Manager Speaker and President Barnard that some changes will have to be made in that club—and better pitching developed—if the team expects to retrieve its popularity with the fans next season.

Dave Bancroft, after a brilliant start last spring, saw his Braves slip into pitchers, and realizes, that he must rebuild the team to make it a winner.

Other clubs will be shaken up to a lesser or greater degree between now and next April. But one team, at least, in the big show will take the field next spring just as it stepped off this fall.

That club is the Pittsburgh Pirates. Barney Dreyfuss has the best-looking club—for 1925—in the game today. He needs one or possibly two good pitchers to help Yde and Kremer. That is all.

If he finds two pitchers to take their turns with the Western youngster and the oft-tried gent from the Pacific coast, you can tie the National League flag on Barney's front door.

What a sweet-looking ball club he had at the close of the last campaign! Yde and Kremer going great guns in the box. Glenn Wright a beauty at short. Hazen Cuyler in left field and Eddie Moore in right were two of the sweetest outfielders in the league when they got going. Both hit well, too—a necessary attribute for outfielders. Max Carey, despite his age, led the basestealers of the league while carrying the center field load.

The major error at third, Maranville at second, Grimm at first, and Schmitt and Gooch behind the plate, completed the lineup.

Four pitchers were recalled at the close of their minor league seasons. They were given a chance in the closing days to show their merit and will be given the acid test in the spring in the hope that from them two will step out ready for regular duty.

The four are Carl Demarest, Robert Burns, Fred Sale and Dud Fouk. Demarest and Burns worked for the New York Yankees in the League and showed great promise. Shale, a college lad, pitched good ball for Wilson in the Virginia League. Fouk was in the American Association.

Demarest won 18 games and lost four, and Burns copped 18 and lost 19 for the Williamsport team. Sale won 19 and lost three for Wilson; and Fouk, working with Columbus, won nine and lost 10.

In addition to those four, Don Songer and Joe Brown, Western Association hurlers, and Shelton, from the Piedmont League, are to be given tryouts in the south.

Songer is a southpaw who won 23 and lost 14 games for Oklahoma City. His team was a losing one. Brown, with the same club, won 19 games and lost 15. While his showing, in the records, was not so good as that of Songer, the scouts liked his form and general appearance.

Shelton wound up his season in the Piedmont League by permitting but 14 hits in his last five games. He won 13 games and lost but six.

Many of those near the finish line when Epinar, French runner, was beaten by Laddin in the second of the international turf classics still insist that the foreign idol would have won the race but for interference on the part of Wise Counselor, winner of the first big stake a few weeks ago. This may or may not be true. However, in justice to Epinar, it must be said that neither defeat has proved conclusively that the visiting thoroughbred is not a match for America's best. In each race it has been Epinar against the field in the running of the race. Why not give Wertheimer's horse a real chance? Pit him against one or two horses, say Laddin and Wise Counselor.

The indoor boxing season is a hand. The days of mammoth crowds are, therefore, at an end until the balmy days of next summer.

If the boxing promoters have the interests of the boxing public as well as their own at heart they can render a valuable service to a concerned sport in general by using the changing season and conditions to lower the high cost of seeing fights.

The method to be pursued is very simple. CUT OUT THE GUARANTEES! This means removal of the prevailing outlandish prices for even mediocre shows of late years is the exorbitant guarantees demanded by boxers. To meet these guarantees the promoters have taken the easiest course—RIMMING THE PUBLIC.

The rimming has been accomplished in more ways than simply soaking them high prices for seats within a radius of a mile of the ring. Punk boxers, aided by ample press agents, have drawn down guarantees all out of proportion to their real worth. The public, of course, has been bunkoed into paying real money to see what proved to be ham fighters.

Elimination of the guarantee will do much to curtail these evils. Sign the fighters on a strictly percentage basis. This will protect the promoter. The public, then, will soon tell the promoter through the box office how much he can charge for certain shows. One empty house at unreasonable prices will convey a message to even the thickest

brain that the price isn't right. The promoter who hopes to hold more than one show in a given city will eventually appreciate the fact that he must charge in proportion to the merit of his card and not in accordance with the demands made on him by the fight managers.

A few more experiences such as the shrewd Tex Rickard suffered in promoting the Willis-Firpo fight will convince the promoters generally that the guarantee idea is being overworked. Rickard lost \$5000 on that bout. Of course this is a mere bag of shells to Rickard, but it indicates the tendency of the times. The public has about reached the stage where it intends to have something to say about the money end of the game.

It is high time the promoters, managers and the fighters themselves realized this and acted accordingly.

Close students of football, especially coaches, will watch the progress of the Yale, Harvard and Princeton elevens this fall. The success or failure of the coaches of the Big Three teams to whip their elevens into shape for the early games may influence training methods of the other institutions another year.

For this reason: The Big Three officials agreed not to issue a call for or start training football candidates before the week of September 20. Other leading colleges of all sections of the country assembled their squads two or three weeks before that time.

As a result of the innovation the Big Three coaches had but two weeks in which to whip some sort of a team into shape for their opening games. The other coaches had four or five weeks.

Tad Jones at Yale and Bob Fisher at Princeton found themselves with but five veteran varsity men each around which to assemble a team in a hurry. The Tiger team fared better in the graduation losses, but its poor season of 1923 left a cloud of gloom around the campus that the winds of a winter and summer failed to blow away. The new eleven must make a creditable showing in its early games to dispel this gloom.

Notre Dame and Yale handed the Tiger terrible beatings last season. Harvard scored a victory. And the best Princeton could do with the Army team was hold it to a tie. Johns Hopkins and Georgetown held the ferocious jungle beast to low scores.

Harvard's season was nothing to crow about. If the Big Three teams, generally speaking, suffer at the hands of outside elevens this season it is a good bet that the time limitation on grid practice will be lifted pronto.

Jack Coombs, who once basked in the limelight of world's series fame, will change his baseball stamping grounds next spring. For several seasons the former Athletic pitching star has coached the Williams college nine. Now he has signed to act as coach of the Princeton pitchers next spring.

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