

HITT AND RUNN—Weary Willie Had a Literal Understanding of Bull's Invitation and Proceeded to "See" Everything!

BY HITT



TWO

NEWS REVIEW SECTION

State Affairs

(Continued)

statements, the board hastened to add that enough income is assured the State from other sources to meet an immediate shortage in State funds. It said that bank and corporation tax collections would aggregate \$5,500,000, as compared to \$9,458,000 in 1928. If the State had continued taxing at the old rate, the revenue this year would have been \$3,700,000. Because of the new law the State will lose \$4,200,000 this year.

Early to deny the Board of Equalization's statement was Reynolds E. Blight, State Franchise Tax Commissioner. He said the new tax law would bring in more revenue than the Tax Commission had promised. He said the Board of Equalization's figures were based on the 1928 tax rolls which closed August 16, that the tax rolls are based on the returns made by the taxpayers themselves and that before a final bill is tendered by the State all returns will be audited and checked to see that full payment is made under the income law.

What the Board of Equalization failed to announce was that while the bank tax collections may be less than last year, corporation tax revenue will be as much or more than in 1928.

Observers at Sacramento could see no cause for alarm. After weighing the argument of both the Board of Equalization and the Franchise Tax Commissioner they came to the conclusion that it was too early to draw conclusions, that the findings of the Board of Equalization were only partially complete, that "exceptional" cases had been segregated, that when all returns were in and audited the State's finances from the 4 per cent income law would represent, perhaps, a different picture.

The Board of Equalization's findings of its partially completed tax rolls, are, nevertheless, of interest. Of note is the statement that taxes paid show a loss to the State in collections from banks and corporations of from 75 per cent to more than 99 per cent under the same taxes which these institutions paid in 1928.

Among others, the following are examples of "exceptional" drops in taxes:

Bank of Italy, paid \$67,007 in 1928 and will pay but \$23,277 this year.

Ford Motor Company, \$45,864 in 1928, only \$30 this year.

Shell Oil Company, \$79,200 in 1928; this year \$75.

American Toll Bridge Company (operators of Carquinez and Antioch bridges), \$3600 in 1928; paying \$25 this year.

Bank of San Francisco, \$183,133 in 1928; will pay \$2884 this year.

Bank of California, 1929 tax, \$80,152; 1928 tax, \$243,991.

Central National Bank, Oakland, 1929 tax, \$4,143; 1928 tax \$49,287.

California Packing Corporation, 1929 tax, \$29,724; 1928 tax, \$56,115.

National Supply Company San Francisco, 1929 tax, \$4,500; 1928 tax, \$13,108.

Fox Film Corporation, 1929 tax, \$375; 1928 tax, \$2,317.

United States National Bank of Los Angeles 1929 tax, \$3,879; 1928 tax, \$19,906.

Red River Lumber Company, 1929 tax, \$25; 1928 tax, \$6,480.

When it was made known that the State is in no immediate danger of a deficit in funds, it was also announced that county officials had been advised that no general ad valorem tax on real estate would be necessary in 1929 to bolster up the State's revenue.

Should the tax loss become acute, and should no remedial legislation relieve the situation, California would be forced to impose the ad valorem tax on property. This tax is provided for in the State constitution in event of lack of funds.

"Fres-Bern-Diego" Before October 14 Governor Young must have appointed three judges to sit with the new Fourth District Court of Appeals, legally created last fortnight. Comprised in the Fourth District are the counties of San Diego, San Bernardino, Imperial, Riverside, Turkey, Kern, Inyo and Orange. Courts will sit at Fresno, San Bernardino and San Diego.

Last week the State Supreme Court issued an order providing a method to be used in connection with cases reaching the respective

courts. Prefixed announced: "L. A." "Sac." "S. F."

The new Fourth District Court will rotate from San Diego to San Bernardino to Fresno. Following closely upon the pattern prescribed in designating the seats of the other three courts, the State Supreme Court might have called the Fourth District "Fres-Bern-Diego." Instead, they announced that the new Fourth District will have the same designating prefix as that assigned to the Second Appellate District, located in Los Angeles. This prefix is "L. A."

Thus will all Southern California cases be known as "L. A. cases."

Prefixed announced last week by the State Supreme Court were:

The First District, located at San Francisco and comprising Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, is given the prefix "S. F."

The Second District, located at Los Angeles and comprising jurisdiction over appeals arising in Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, is given the prefix "L. A."

The Third District, located at Sacramento and comprising the counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo and Yuba, is designated by the prefix "Sac."

The Fourth District, (comprised of the counties named above), will be circuit in its nature. Courts will sit at Fresno, San Bernardino, San Diego. Prefix: "L. A."

Census Check Plan

On April 1, 1930, will begin the official decennial census taking of the U. S. Government. On that date at least 100,000 enumerators will set out to canvass the nation's homes; between 6000 and 8000 persons will be employed at Washington to check results. It will take checkers between one and three years to complete their task.

Last week at Sacramento, L. E. Ross, State Registrar of Vital Statistics, deplored the contemplated system of estimating the population of persons. He said the method was a hit-and-miss proposition. He said the Federal census figures, generally accepted as accurate, are far from being so.

Ross' plan: Based on the theory that almost accurate estimates of the number of persons who travel to and from a city in a given period, he would take the ratio of permanent residents to transients and thus have a representative number of permanent residents.

Reason for his plan: Federal census-taking systems do not take into consideration local influences such as real estate booms, depressions, other factors affecting migration and stability of peoples.

With his like to experiment with his records, he would like to take a city like Modesto or Stockton, cities surrounded by rural areas, check the number of persons entering and leaving, take the difference as representing permanent residents and check the figure against Federal records.

He would also check his results against the estimates of chambers of commerce and other civic agencies. These figures, he said, are incorrect when based solely on public utility records of gas, electrical, telephone or water connections because the company records usually are multiplied by arbitrary estimates as to how many persons each connection. Thus he would prove the feasibility of his plan.

The April 1 date for U. S. census-taking is an important step to the rural sections of the country. This date, selected as a compromise between the suggested dates of November 1 and May 1, will temper, to some degree, the considerable loss which midwestern rural communities will suffer in Congressional representation under the new population figures.

Obvious are the facts that April 1 will find more persons on the farms than in November (when cold weather and no work drives transients to the city), and that the rural population will be more available for enumeration.

More than any other state will California gain by the census and reapportionment bill. Going to the 1930 census will mean at least six new members from this State in the House of Representatives. It will mean also that in future presidential elections Cali-

fornia will cast at least 19 electoral votes, instead of only 13.

When the 1920 census was taken, California ranked eighth among all states in population. But 11 states have had greater representation in Congress and a larger electoral vote, while three others, though much smaller, have been on even terms with California.

To Director of the Census William M. Stewart has been given a tremendous task. On the basis of estimates of the average periodic increase in the population of the U. S., Director Stewart believes that approximately 123,000,000 individuals must be listed for the new census.

The law requires that the census be completed within two months. To complete this task, Director Stewart will divide the county into 500 districts, appoint supervisors for each. Each supervisor will be responsible for the organization of his staff. One enumerator will be employed for each 2000 estimated population.

Before sending on to Washington the population statistics from his district, each supervisor must publicly announce his results. This procedure will be followed for the first time next year and is being employed in order that inaccuracies may be detected before the figures are tabulated for the permanent record at Washington. Formerly census figures were first tabulated at Washington, then announced.

Out of a literal barrage of requests that various kinds of information be obtained through census enumerators, Director Stewart has selected only one new item thus far. Census workers will inquire for the first time whether each person enumerated is a veteran of any war; what war, which encounter.

Said Director Stewart regarding the barrage of requests: "We were asked to obtain all manner of information—even how many Americans owned radios, and what kinds. But we sifted the requests to eliminate all except essential items."

Favored by Director Stewart for the census-taking jobs are women. Reason: "They have tact."

Hurd Resigns While at Sebastopol last week supervising the Sebastopol Apple Show, C. Lansing Hurd, administrative assistant to the State Department of Agriculture, penned his resignation, sent it on to his chief, Director Heckler. No political quibbling had caused Hurd's resignation, he said, but he had resigned to become secretary of the Santa Rosa Chamber of Commerce.

Before coming to the Department of Agriculture, Hurd was publisher of the Santa Rosa Republican.

Political Notes Enter, Carnahan Nailed last week were rumors, originating during the session of the Legislature, that Lieutenant-Governor H. L. Carnahan would not be a candidate to succeed himself. If Governor Young runs for re-election, then Carnahan will be a candidate. This information was announced last week from Sacramento by an "authorized spokesman" of the administration.

Previously Los Angeles' Carnahan had said that the political race would not interest him due largely to reasons of ill health.

When Los Angeles' Buron Pitts resigned the Lieutenant-governorship last fall to become District Attorney of Los Angeles County, Governor Young looked about to find a Southern Californian to fill the vacated office. He remembered H. L. Carnahan, Los Angeles lawyer who has crusaded for Hiram W. Johnson when Johnsonian progressivism was in its genesis. Carnahan had helped Johnson in his campaign "to kick the S. P. out of politics." Johnson had helped Governor Young; thus spirits politically, Governor Young appointed Los Angeles' Carnahan.

Although no definite decisions have been reached as yet, increasing indications that Carnahan's chief opponent will be Assemblyman Edward C. Levey, for the House, Levey, a Tom Fin (San Francisco boss) man, is said to be "willing." Much depends, however, upon whom the "antis" select to

run against Governor Young. If Governor Young runs for re-election, then a Southern Californian must be his team-mate, political observers say. But should a Southern Californian aspire to Young's gubernatorial opponent, Speaker Levey is generally expected to step forth as his running mate.

Among others, the following are rumored to be candidates for the Lieutenant-governorship: Senator H. C. Nelson of Eureka. An administration supporter, Senator Nelson is said to be unlikely to enter the field against Los Angeles' Carnahan.

Senator Tom West of Alameda County. Famous for his long leadership of the anti-capital punishment cause, Senator West is said to be in a receptive mind. Four years ago he was touted considerably for the position, but withdrew.

Sanderwick's Mistake Employed as bookkeeper in the office of California's Secretary of State, Harry M. Sanderwick did not realize that by criticizing the State Agricultural department he was jeopardizing his position.

His faux pas was writing a letter to an Arizona newspaper in which he made disparaging remarks concerning the service maintained to prevent the introduction into California of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Hearing of Sanderwick's invidious remarks, the California State Chamber of Commerce protested. Secretary of State Jordan received Sanderwick's resignation. Now the ex-bookkeeper says he is heartily in favor of the State's quarantine against the fruit fly.

Blatant Guns Vociferous blasts from heavy cannon at Fort McArthur have long made residents of Point Fermin very uncomfortable. Protests against such deafening roars found in the War Department. Six months later plans were set on practice firing of artillery batteries.

Then last week along came Representative James, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. He felt the firing of the guns, though blatant, was vital to the defense of Southern California. His opinion was voiced to Col. R. F. Woods, commandant of the Third United States Coast Artillery, at Fort McArthur.

Now the firing ban will be lifted, Representative James feels. Point Fermin residents will again be listeners to resplitting blasts. It is necessary to their protection, Army authorities feel.

War Practice North Island at San Diego, with war-time gusto, was raided, strafed, from above last week. Bombarded and ruined, theoretically, North Island received a battery of aerial torpedoes and rolls, performed aerial loops and rolls, power dives, upside down flights. Hundreds below watched them.

From airplane carrier ships Lexington and Saratoga, and from battleships came the armada of planes. At their head were four groups of bombers. They passed in graceful V of V's formation followed by a squadron of observers from the battleships. Next in line came scouting squadrons. This was the main flight.

Watching and observing the maneuver was Admiral Henry V. Butler, commander of the Navy aircraft squadrons. Chamber of Commerce representatives, county officials and American Legion leaders were present. Representing the Army was Brig.-Gen. George C. Shaw, commander of Fort Rosencrans.

Military Training American mothers are no longer raising their boys to be soldiers; military training in the public schools is noticeably shrinking, straight or not has nothing much to do with his education. Such are the findings of William G. Carr, "Education for World Citizenship," published recently by the Stanford Press.

Only 1.8 per cent of the 17,710 high schools included in Mr. Carr's report even offered military drill, and

in those institutions which do instruct the young in how to handle a gun, only 3.5 per cent of the rigid orders of the khaki-uniformed individual.

Never, Carr found, has military training been popular in American colleges and universities. Even in 1918, when the War For Democracy was at its height, only one in ten institutions of higher learning offered military training, and only one in every four students took it.

Opposition against military training is very definite among faculty men. Out of 51 professors questioned, only two committed themselves to an approval of training the young men of the public schools for fighting.

Carr's cure for war mania lies in teaching war as it really is, in courses that "break down the tradition of narrow nationalism" in studies of world affairs.

"Military training in school cannot be justified as an educational agency," Carr says, "it can be justified only as an emergency measure."

Such an emergency, in the opinion of the writer, does not exist.

Out of Clouds As airplane carrier U.S.S. Saratoga steamed through moonlit Pacific waters off San Pedro last fortnight many fast navy planes came out of the clouds and landed on an illuminated deck. It was a new chapter in aeronautical history, it was colorful. The effectiveness of the Saratoga was proved, said its commander, Capt. J. F. Horn. More such carriers will be built, it is intimated.

Japanese Cadets The Sun flag of Japan flew over Los Angeles Harbor last week from the mastsheads of the training cruisers Isama and Iwata, bearing 1382 officers, midshipmen and seamen. Upon no belligerent mission came the warships; they came to Los Angeles Harbor from Tsushima, San Francisco, as a cadet training squadron.

At the Ambassador Hotel last Saturday, officers and midshipmen were guests of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Present to officially welcome the Japanese military officials was Governor Young. He proposed a toast to His Excellency, the Emperor of Japan. Vice-Admiral Komura, in charge of the squadron, proposed a toast to His Excellency, the President of the United States. The toast was formally bound last week.

Japanese midshipmen, eager to see and probe American ways, customs, institutions, were last week conducted on a tour through Riverside and San Bernardino County. They were met by the Hotelman Frank Miller at his Riverside Mission Inn. Other parties visited the Carnegie observatory at Mt. Wilson; inspected hospitals at Sierra Madre, at San Fernando; Los Angeles' "Little Tokio" (Japanese quarter on First Street) gay with bunting, Japanese and U. S. flags, provided noisy entertainment.

On Tuesday of this week the Sun flag no longer flew over Los Angeles Harbor. The training ships had departed for the Panama Canal, for New York.

Prohibition His Grievance Famous as surgeon general in the Spanish-American War, General Marshall Orlando Terry arrived last week in California in Los Angeles. He had a grievance. The grievance was prohibition. He declared dry laws should be wiped out "like a surgeon cuts away the dread cancerous growths." And all the while he is an outspoken advocate of temperance.

His idea of prohibition reform is to install in this country a system such as Canada uses, which is a system of government control, the senate and congress, he thinks, should get together and give the people something sensible that would restore their rights, restore American temperance.

Said he: "Prohibition as it now stands is vicious in its principles, impossible in its conception. It never has been, never will be an ideal for the American people."

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GEO. PROBERT

---NYAL---

sitting on a board that he stood up for a week.

Comet Brooks, employed in the Machine Shop for the last year, has left us to continue his studies in the Fourth District Junior College. Here's betting that Comet comes out in a year hence a physician and surgeon whose name will be a household one wherever the "big red cars" run. Good luck to you, Comet.

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