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THE LOMITA-TORRANCE PUBLISHING CO. Torrance, California

W. HAROLD KINGSLEY Edito Business Manager Subscription Rates in Advance Anywhere in Los Angeles County

Anywhere in U. S. A. outside of Los Angeles County

Canada and Other Foreign Countries

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TORRANCE

..\$4.00 per yea ...\$6.00 per yea

Published semi-weekly at Torrance, California, and entered class matter January 30, 1911, at the Postoffice at To California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Poems That Will Live Forever

THE AMERICAN FLAG

When Freedom from her mountain height Unfurled her standard to the air, She tore the azure robe of night, And set the stars of glory there; She mingled with its gorgeous dyes The milky baldric of the skies, And striped its pure, celestial white With streakings of the morning light: Then, from his mansion in the sun She called her eagle bearer down, And gave into his mighty hand The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud!

Who rear'st aloft thy regal form, To hear the tempest-trumpings loud, And see the lightning-lances driven, When strive the warriors of the storm

When strive the warriors of the storm And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven-Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given To guard the banner of the free, To hover in the sulphur smoke, To ward away the battle stroke, And bid its blendings shine afar, Like rainbows on the cloud of war, The harbingers of victory! The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the free heart's hope and home, By angel hands to valor given; hy stars have lit the welkin dome, And all thy hues were born in heaven. Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us? -Joseph Rodman Drake

Gleanings From Life's Book

By CLARK KINNARD

JUST now, when every one is bound, under pain of a decree in absence convicting them of lese-respectability, to enter on some lucrative profession and labor therein with something not far short of enthusiasm, a cry for the opposite party,

APOLOGY who are content when they have enough,

FOR and like to look on and enjoy in the meanwhile, savors a little of bravado and gasconade. And yet this should not be so, contended Robert Louis Stevenson. Idleness, so called—which does not consist in doing nothing, but in doing a great deal not recognized in the dogmatic formularities of the ruling class—has as good a right to state its position as industry itself. Stevenson oniced

to state its position as industry itself, Stevenson opined

in an essay ("An Apology for Idlers").

"It is admitted," he wrote, "that the presence of people who refuse to enter in the great handicap race for six-penny pieces is at once an insult and disen-chantment for those who do. A fine fellow (as we see so many) takes his determination, votes for the sixso many) takes his determination, votes for the sixpences, and, in the emphatic Americanism, 'goes for' them. And while such a one is ploughing distressfully up the road it is not hard to understand his resentment when he perceives cool persons in the meadows by the wayside, lying with a handkerchief over their ears and a glass at their elbow.

"Alexander is touched in a very delicate place by the disregard of Diogenes. Where was the glory of having taken Rome, for these tumultuous barbarians who poured into the senate house and found the fathers sitting silent and, unmoved by their success?

"It is a sore thing to have labored along and scaled the arduous hillops and, when all is done, find humanity indifferent to your achievement.

"Hence physicists condemn the unphysical; finan-

"Hence physicists condemn the unphysical; financiers have only a superficial toleration for those who know little of stocks; literary persons despise the unlettered; and people of all pursuits combine to disparage those who have none.

age those who have none.

"But though this is one difficulty of the subject, it is not the greatest. You could not be put in prison for speaking against industry, but you can be sent to coventry for speaking like a fool. The greatest difficulty with most subjects is to do them well; therefore, please remember this is an apology. It is certain that much may be argued in favor of diligence; only there have to say. To state one argument is not necessarily to be deaf to all others, and that a man has written

have to say. To state one argument is not necessarily to be deaf to all others, and that a man has written a book of travels to Montenegro is no reason why ne should never have been to Richmond.

"It is surely beyond a doubt that people should be a good deal idle in youth. For though here and there a Lord Macaulay may escape from school honors with all his wits about him, most boys pay so dear for their medals that they never afterwards have a shot in their locker, and begin the world bankrupt. And this same holds true all the while a lad is educating himself, or suffering others to educate him.

"It must have been a very foolish old gentleman who addressed Johnson at Oxford in these words: 'Young man, ply your book diligently now and acquire a stock of knowledge; for when years come upon you, you will find that poring upon books will be an irksome task.' The old gentleman seems to have been unaware that many other things besides reading grow irksome, and not a few impossible, by the time a man has to use spectacles and cannot walk without a stick.

"Books are good enough in their own way, but they are a mighty, bloodless substitute for life. It seems a pity to sit, like a Lady of Shalott, peering in a mirror, with your back turned on all the bustle ary glamor of reality. And if a man reads very hard.

the old anecdote reminds us, he will have little time

for thought."

More of Stevenson's ideas on the subject will be given here.

TALKS BY THOSE WHO THINK

THE wonders and future of electric power development in what is now referred to generally as the era of super-power still remain to be recorded, for we

are only standing on its threshold, Louis Guenther, electrical authority, said in a recent in-COMING terview. Mr. Guenther divides the his-SUPER- tory of electric power development into

POWER three cycles of progress—its minor, major, and super eras—the greatest of which is the last. "If we go back about forty years and again inspect one of the then small electric light plants it is possible to understand," he says, "to what I refer when I call this period the minor stage of electric power electric power.

electric power.

"In those early days its use was principally confined to furnishing current, first to unsightly are lamps strung on high poles, which sputtered out their light. Then one day a young inventor, none other than Thomas A. Edison, had a small New York state glass factory fashion for him a small glass bufb. It was the transparent container which made possible the present incandescent lamp. This was the first important evolution in electric lighting.

"When the first Edison electric light plant was

"When the first Edison electric light plant was built in New York city, equipped to supply 500 lamps, it was considered a great achievement. But it was a puny thing when compared with the numerous immense central stations now performing its services. Another bright inventor followed in the footsteps of Edison and discovered there was nower in elec-

Another bright inventor followed in the footsteps of Edison and discovered there was power in electricity which could move inanimate objects, and found how it could be applied to this purpose. So one day the good people of Richmond, Va., were startled to see a car, moving like a ghost, horseless, down Main street, propelled by a mysterious power. That power was electricity. It was a force which since has completely recognitionally an application. The pletely revolutionized street car transportation. The value of this discovery did not end there. It had its natural sequence in further exploration by the human

natural sequence in further exploration by the human mind to find how this new motive force might be applied to different kinds of machinery.

"During this adolescent period human energy was applied ceaselessly to the development of mechanical appliances in order to get out of the new power all of its maximum value. This they did and, in so doing, they created a new empire of wealth in which there is now over \$17,500,000,000 invested.

"In the second period of electric development there is less of the romance and nuch more of the utilitarian evalution. It marked the cycle during which

tarian evolution. It marked the cycle during which

methods were devised for extending commercially and for public convenience the more superior facilities provided by electricity.

"This major period embraced an evolution whose economic importance can never be fully appreciated by the people, whose memories are far too short to retain the recollection of inconveniences of living which their elders had to submit and contrast them with the comforts they enjoy by being fortunate enough to live in this electrical age.

"The last and greatest period of all of this electric age, of whose magnitude we already have some conception by the great works perfected and in operation what is under contemplation, is the super-power into which we are entering with such giant

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS

THE new president of France, M. Gaston Doumergue, has had a brilliant political career. He steps into
the presidency of the republic from the president's
chair in the senate. He belongs to the Democratic
"left wing." Beginning as a colonial
NEW judge, he next became deputy from
FRENCH Nimes. He entered the Combes cabinet
PRESIDENT as publisher of comparee and held the

PRESIDENT as minister of commerce and held the same portfolio in the Sarrien and Clemenceau ministries. In the Briand cabinet, in 1909, he was minister of instruction.

He had been a senator since 1910, when he was elected from the department of Gard, and from December 8, 1913, to June 2, 1914, he was premier.

A HOUSE divided against itself is that of Mrs. Pauline M. Sabin, member of the Republican national

committee and one of the leading feminine figures in Republican

MRS.
PAULINE
SABIN

Cleveland

Sabin, member of the Republican national committee during the recent convention in Cleveland

Sabin, member of the Republican national conditions of the Republican national circles. For Mrs. Sabin's husband, Chas. H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York city, is a staunch Democrat. Mrs. Sabin, who was re-elected to the national committee during the recent convention in Cleveland says the arrangement "works perfectly". mittee during the recent convention in Cleveland, says the arrangement "works perfectly." "I feel that he has a perfect right to his opinion, and he feels that I have a perfect right to mine," she said recently. "We are not afraid to discuss politics with

recently. "We are not afraid to discuss politics with each other, and we do not quarrel about it."

Mrs. Sabin's family has long been identified with the political history of America. Both her father and her grandfather were in presidential cabinets. In 1859 her grandfather, J. Sterling Morton, was made secretary of the territory which later became the state of Nebraska. This meant that he was acting governor. In 1893 he was accretary of agriculture in Cleveland's cabinet. He was the familier of Arbor Day. secretary of agriculture in Cleveland's s the founder of Arbor Day.

In 1893 he was accretary of agriculture in Cleveland's cabinet. He was the founder of Arbor Day.

Her father was Paul Morton, secretary of the navy in Roosevelt's cabinet, 1904-1905.

Mrs. Morton's own political career is notable. She worked at the headquarters of the Republican national committee in New York in 1919 and 1920, and was made a member of the Suffolk county Republican committee of the Republican women's state executive committee and vice-chairman of the Republican ways and means committee for Greater New York, which raised \$176,000 for the Harding campaign. She was vice-chairman of the Wadsworth campaign committee, and successfully managed the campaign for assemblyman in Suffolk county. She was one of five women on the Republican state executive committee, secretary of the coalition campaign for mayor, and is president of the Women's National Republican Club. She was a delegate-at-large at the Cleveland convention. She a delegate-at-large at the Cleveland convention. She is young, pretty, and the mother of two boys.

HIS PHOTOGRAPH Little Sam was sitting on the stairs watching a violent thunder storm with evident delight.
"What yo' all doin' out in the rain?" called the

mother.
"Oh, mammy," he cried, "I was sittin' heah and the Lawd done took a flashlight of me!"

SUPPRESSION OF PRINTING

HAS HALTED MUCH PROGRESS THRUOUT HISTORY OF TRADE

stilled into the hearts and minds of persons who were in power. This was the fear of the power of the printed word.

Potentates and statesmen knew and often had been hurt by the power of the spoken word.

They were quick to sense the fact that new and "dangerous" doctrines would thrive mightly on this new invention of printing.

So they, as we might have done had we been in their position, virtually inaugurated the edite: "Thou shalt not print—at least not without our permission."

matters."

This decision was effective for fifteen years. It was not until 1704 that the public press was operated in Boston, and not until 1739 that the legal right of a man to publish a newspaper was established in New York.

In Our Constitution.

The following is an excernt from

suppression of printing supposedly stopped at this point.
But did it?

Suppression Today.
Printing today is largely commercial.
In every office today sits one man in whose power it lies to decertain these. In every office today sits one man in whose power it lies to do certain things when copy for a good catalog or booklet or folder is suggested or presented either by a printer or by someone in his own organization. this man recognizes the force

CANCEL. CANCEL.

Or he may hesitate and write;
HOLD TILL BUSINESS IMPROVES.
When he writes "Cancel" (

Just Off Carson

The convival gentleman left his club happy, but somewhat dazed. On his homeward journey, made tackingly, he ran against the vertical iron-rods that formed a circle of protection for the trunk of a tree growing by the curb. He made a tour around the barrier four times, carefully holding to one rod until he had a firm grasp on the next. Then, at last, he halted and leaned despairingly against the rod to which he held, and called aloud for succor: "Hellup! Somebody let me out!"



H. A. Cunard Cummins

o print.

Do you save him the trouble by lenying it to yourself?

It is possible that in the answer o this question may be found the neasure of the success of your visitness.

LUMBER

—And —

BUILDING

MATERIAL

Place Your Order -

We'll Deliver

Promptly

HAYNES

LUMBER

COMPANY

1752 BORDER

With the invention, by Johann "Hold," then some printi-Gutenberg in 1150, of printing from movable types, a new fear was in-stilled into the hearts and minds 'Hold,' then some printing is sup-pressed temporarily or for all time And doubtless the wraiths of an-sient kings and potentates smile sardonically and nudge each other in invisible ribs.

For in their day it took force to suppress printing.

suppress printing.
It was not suppressed, as it often is today, by the very man to whom t could and would bring power ind profit.

Here is the Question.

Are you suppressing a serial of the country in the country is the country in Here is the Question.
Are you suppressing printing?
Or, on the other hand, do you ecognize its irresistible force and but it to work to further the presize and profit of your business?
If your competitor were a conquering autocrat, his first act would be to deny you the right

urope. It is a part of the early history

It is a part of the early history of our own country.

In 1671 Governor Berkeley of Virginia expressed his thanks that "We have no free schools or printing—God keep us from both."

A few years later, in 1683, when Lord Effinsham was appointed Governor of Virginia, he received orders to "Allow no person to use a printing press whatsoever."

A newspaper was started in Boston in 1689. It was a sheet called "Publick Utterances" and was merely a recital of things that had happened recently.

It was suppressed immediately after the first issue appeared, the authorities claiming that newspapers were "meddling with high matters."

This decision was effective for the suppressed of the suppressed in the suppressed

lished in New York.

In Our Constitution.

The following is an excerpt from the First Amendment to the Constitution:

(December 15, 1791.)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Here we had for the first time in the history of this country recognition of the right to print. The founders of the nation here formally stated that you and I might tell our stories on paper without interference.

Suppression of printing suppossible storaged at this point.

that is his to command, he writes OK—PRINT AND SEND TO ENTIRE LIST. If he doesn't recognize the force that is his to command, he may

ENVOY OF BRITAIN PULSION TEXICO



H. A. Cunard Cummins.

H. A. Cunard Cummins, charge of affaires of Great Britain in Mexico City, is assured the support of les government in his fight against being expelled on charges of disrespectfulness brought by the Mexican government. Promier MacDonical toward a sixtempt of the action against Cummins as a grave breach of international courtesy. The present Mexican government has been been recognized by Great Britain.

WAT WE CAN DIFOR YOU

DELIVER A NEW CHEVROLET CAR

STORE YOUR CAR REPAIR YOUR CAR EQUIP IT WITH TIRES REPAIR ANY MAKE INSTALL NEW BATTERY REPAIR THE OLD ONE SELL YOU ACCESSORIES

ALSO GAS, OIL AND GREASES

IY & NIGHT GARAGE

Phon27

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Sages, Piets, Philosophers and Theologians have sed and looked for this greatest of all earthly events.

Monday it-No lecture.

Tuesday ht—"A Message to You From the Sun, Mand Stars."

WednesdNight—"Angels: Who Are They? Are Theyirits of the Dead?"

Thursday ht—"Satan: Who Is He? Where Is He? Wh He?" Friday Ni-No lecture. We celebrate with you our bell country's birthday.

Saturday ht-"Heaven, Our Paradise Home."

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> Chewing Gum 3 pkgs. 10c

hop's Chocolate Bars 4 for 15c

Jersey Corn Flakes 2 packages 15c

Libby Beans in T. S. 10c Easle—Small 10c, large 19c

Van Çamp Bean 'ole Beans...14c Click Club G. A., 12-oz......18c