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The Great Family of Cecils Viscount Brings Glory Here

Those Cecilst. One of them was prime minister to good Queen Bess, another to good Queen Victoria. There are Cecils dotted through British history as regularly as bank holidays," remarks a journalist who had occasion to look up the family.

And now Viscount Cecil, third of five distinguished brothers, all sons of the third Marquis of Salisbury, Victoria's premier, is putting the name of Cecil into American history also. He comes to the United States to receive the first award of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation "for meritorious service of a public character tending to the establishment of peace through justice."

Third Son of Marquis

Viscount Cecil was born in 1864 and was educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford. For two years he was private secretary to his father, and it was during that period, 1886-88, that he was called to the bar. He was elected to Parliament in 1906 and represented the district of East Marylebone for four years.

During his service in Parliament Lord Robert Cecil's splendid qualities of mind gradually made themselves apparent to his country. Then came the war, and 1915 and 1916 found him Parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, later minister of blockade, and in 1918 assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Ideas in League Covenant

During the war Lord Robert became actively interested in the future peace of the world. He drew up a plan for the League of Nations in 1916, and this actually was considered by English statesmen. Later some of his suggestions were embodied in the covenant of the League.

The fighting over, Lord Robert went to Paris for the peace conference. There he won the respect of the representatives of all the countries represented at the discussions and increased the prestige he already held in British circles. He was patently interested in world peace and at times spoke against his own country when he believed she was wrong. Later, after the creation of the League of Nations, he went to the League as the representative not of Great Britain bu

Proverbs of the Italians

Tis a mark of great perfection to bear with the perfections of others."

"What a man likes well is half accomplished."

"A good lawyer does not go to law himself."

"When wise men play the fool they do it thoroughly."

"When wise men play the fool they do it thoroughly."

Axioms of the Italians make up today's instalment of the series of presentations of the proverbs of the various peoples:

Of two cowards, the one who finds the other out first has the advantage.

Poverty is a blessing hated by all men.

The wise discourses of a poor man go for nothing. We generally need someone to show us things that should be apparent to all.

'Tis the quiet people who do the work.

To an unjust government a martyr is more dangerous than a rebel.

Alas! that of human appetites love alone is insatiable. Reason governs the wise man, but the cudgel a fool. Men turn ever to the rising sun because the setting sun is soon lost.

Much does he gain who learns when he loses. It is a kindly act to listen to reason.

He conquers who endures.

He who makes a bad marriage never escapes from his troubles.

She will love tomorrow who loved not vesterday.

He who makes a bad marriage never escapes from his troubles.

She will love tomorrow who loved not yesterday. He who never boasts is esteemed at a third more than his value, if he is worth anything.

He who shows himself a sheep, the wolf will eat. The drowning man will always scream, though there be none to hear him.

Who flies from danger escapes a hundred. He who builds upon the people builds upon mud. He who can commands, and he who will obeys. Not to believe the truth is the worst of all ills. There is commonly less money, less wisdom and less good faith than men think.

Worse than a mute is he who does not speak clearly.

A lawyer was arguing with a physician over the relative merits of their respective professions.
"I don't say that all lawyers are villains," said the doctor, "but you'll admit that your profession doesn't make angels of men."
"No," retorted the lawyer, "you doctors certainly have the best of us there."

Beck Suggests a New Method Congress-Court Compromise?

JAMES M. BECK, solicitor-general of the United States, speaking recently on "The Problem of the Supreme Court," suggested it would be in the interest of public policy for the country's highest tribunal of justice to give advisory opinions in advance of litigation under

certain conditions.

His proposal was that when Congress by a joint resolution signed by the President should request from the Supreme Court an advisory opinion on proposed legislation the constitutionality of which is in doubt, the court should comply. He said the court's power to refuse such aid cannot be questioned and it must be left to the discretion of the justices whether they would comply with the request of Congress. Aid should not be declined, he said, when a clear question of the power of Congress to do a certain thing was involved

power of Congress to do a certain thing was involved in a concrete case and the proposed law was not a political issue in the partisan sense.

He did not suggest any new law to accomplish this result, and cited an instance of 100, years ago, when President Monroe asked the Supreme Court for advice as to the power of the federal government to make appropriations to be expended wholly within one state. The court, he said, for the first and only time in its history, authorized one of the justices to advise the President as to its views, which in this case were favorable.

favorable. "I recognize that the constitution imposes no duty on the court to give such advisory opinions," he said, "but it does not forbid such useful co-operation, and the great end of our constitutional development should be to bring the three departments into closer co-operation, and not widen the gulf that now separates them."

operation, and not widen the gulf that now separates them."

The solicitor-general's proposal came as the peroration of a speech that had been devoted to a discussion of the Supreme Court's place in the governmental system, which he said was inspired by consideration of the attack on the court in the last election by Senator La Follette, to whom he referred as "a distinguished senator leading a new party movement."

He said the fact four million voters followed the call "cannot be ignored by thoughtful men, for nothing is more certain than that this is not the last assault upon the Supreme Court."

"To strengthen public confidence in the Supreme Court is therefore all-important," he continued. "How can this be accomplished? The cause of conservatism is ill served by assuming that any human institution is perfect."

He said the Supreme Court was "becoming more and more a monastic institution," and its members were expected to be "political recluses." Less and less interest, he declared, was being taken by the public in the court's activities.

He led up to his constructive proposal by a dis-

terest, he declared, was being taken by the public in the court's activities.

He led up to his constructive proposal by a disquisition on the historical process by virtue of which the Supreme Court had developed the policy of refusing to pass upon constitutional questions until these questions had been brought before it embodied in litigation. He gave examples of the harmfulness of this policy, though he said it had also its beneficial aspects.

French Wit in Epitome

T is a double pleasure to deceive the deceiver.

"When the foe fears us we must dare everything."

"He who complains most is not the most hurt."

"In love the first cured is the most completely cured."

Proverbs of France make up this instalment of the ries of presentations of the axioms of the various peoples:

We must have reason for speech, but we need none

We must have reason for speech, but we need none r silence.
It is not the robe that makes the monk.
Love is the reign of women.
The eagle in one house is in the next a fool.
Marriage puts every one in his place.
Justice is ever on the victor's side.
The art of pleasing is the art of deceiving.
The first half of life is spent in longing for the cond, and the second half in regretting the first.
Prosperity makes few friends.
Power is not shown by hitting hard or often, but hitting straight.
Reason on love, and you will lose your reason.
Excessive justice is often excessive wrong.
Prayer is a cry of hope.
Quarrels would not last long if the wrongs were all to one side.

one side. Offended self-esteem never forgives.

Authority brooks no partner.

Wisdom is on the lips of those about to die.

Virtue would not go so far did no vanity bear her

mpany.

He who lives without folly is not so wise as he thinks.
Cowardice is the mother of cruelty.
Who holds a pen is ever at war.
The slave has but one master; the ambitious man many as there are people likely to be useful to him.

Night—By Hartley Coleridge

The crackling embers on the hearth are dead; The indoor note of industry is still; The latch is fast; upon the window-sill The small birds wait not for their daily bread; The voiceless flowers—how quietly they shed Their mighty odors!—and the heasehold rill Murmurs continuous duleet sounds that fill The vacant expectation, and the dread Of listening night. And haply now she sleeps; For all the garrulous noises of the air Are hushed in peace; the soft dew silent weeps Like hopeless lovers for a maid so fair:—Oh, that I were the happy dream that creeps To her soft heart, to find my image there!

FFAIRS of the HEART By Mrs. Thompson

CHASM

LOVE AT THIRTEEN

ne what to do to be hard care for him.

Walting.

You will have to judge how much the young man cares for you by his actions. Both you and he are too young to talk of love and marriage. Do not try to make him ell you that he cares, and by no means confess your love for him. It is enough to let him know you

value him as a friend.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a girl. seventeen years of age and have been going with a boy one year my senior. About a month ago we had a quarrel and I thought I would give him the privilege of never coming back, and so I returned his letters. Now I am sorry I did so and he also acts differently. Is it my place to make up? If so, should I write or speak to him?

A. B.

Do not make up with an opology. Simply speak as if nothing had happened when you meet, and if he is ready to be friendly again he will respond to you. After a few meetings you will doubtless find yourselves on your former footing.

Broken Hearted: By all mean let the man you love go. He doe not love you as you love him or he would want to protect you. O egurse it will be hard never to see him again, but unless you take that course your whole life will be broken.

Mrs. W. H. A.:Go to the librar

S OME DANCE

The student had been spending somewhat -too freely, and -was short. It was near the holidays and he hated to write home for money. As a last resort he pawned has dress suit.

When the time came to leave for nome the suit was still unreleemed. He hurriedly scraped up hash enough to get it back, packed t in the grip and was off.

H's mother was helping him unsack.

pack.
"Henry," she asked, "what is
this ticket on your coat for?"
"Why, mother," he repiled, "I
went to a dance the other evening
and had my coat checked."
She continued putting away his
tarments. Finally she lifted the
rousers. They, too, were ticketed.
"Henry!" she exclaimed, "what
tind of a dance was that?"

J OW'S YOUR LI EALTH?

By Dr. W. F. Thompson

the morning

The milkman said (And shook his head) "Oh, sir, I didn't skim it." That didn't budge The wise old judge— And so he got the limit.

It's worry, not work, rinkles our brows.

Most states spend more money protecting livestock than they ap-propriate for the conservation of aby health.

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COMMERCIAL

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DECEMBER 29, 1924

RESOURCES

United States, State, County and Municipal Bonds and United States Certificates of Indebtedness. Other Bonds and Securities Stock in Federal Reserve Bank 86,436,435,40 9,377,819,12

675,000.00 TOTAL U. S. AND OTHER SECURITIES Due from Federal Reserve Bank

Bank Other Banks TOTAL CASH AND DUE

banking offices in Fifty-eight California cities).
Other Real Estate Owned.
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Gredit and Acceptances..
Interest Earned—Uncollected.
Employes' Pension Fund (actual value 8164,590,33) standing on the Books at.
Other Resources. TOTAL RESOURCES...... \$358,656,301.77

44,303,255,25

957,494.95 2,782,882.85

CAPITAL PAID IN TOTAL LIABILITIES \$358,656,301.77

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION—STOCKHOLDERS AUXILIARY CORPORATION
(The Capital Stock of this Corporation is award share for share by the stockholders of the Bank of Units)

December 29, 1924 86,817,309.37 2,697,548.96 22,848.91 89,537,707.24 TOTAL RESOURCES TOTAL LIABILITIES 89,537,797.24

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, 550,097

Savings Deposits made to and including January 10, 1925, will earn interest from January 1, 1925