TORRANCE, CALIF., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1927

CONNERS REPLACES BROO

City Directory Gives Torrance 22 Percent Population Increase

FIRE CHIEF HANNEBRINK'S ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS TREMENDOUS DECREASE IN CITY'S FIRE LOSSES FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR

WAS 4392 TWO YEARS AGO

Smiths Lead in Number; T D. McNeill Has Biggest Torrance Family

ation of Torrance has in-22 percent in two years, cated by the 1927 City Di-to be issued in a few days,

igsteman, Los Angeles statiscians.

The new directory, compiled by
rs, Laura G. Anderson and
ratistic by The Torrance Herald,
dicates the present population of
ortance as 5375. The Eberle and
iggreenan civic and industrial surrey of July 1, 1925, which involved
house to-house count, gave Torance a population at that time
, 489. The population of Torance in 1930, seven years ago,
as just 1009.

Of the present Torrance popution 845 percent is Caucasana,
lightly more than half of the reainder is Japanese, and the rest
existan.

n less thin 16 years of age ken.

Hetings include street admail addresses, and telenumbers of all families and se houses in the city.

mell addresses, and telenumbers of interesting facts age the city's population are of by the directory and by mass that was made from to house for it.

Smiths still lead the city's roster, with a total of 45, earest competitors to the clan of Smith are the Anh, with 21 representatives the city's gates. The Millers sext, with 18; the Halls and pinsons, including Jack Robnimeel, push them closely

C. OF C. HEAD Volunteer Dept. SAYS BUSINESS Does Great Work

Paul Clagstone Tells Busines Men Prosperity Is Here to Stay

NOT DECLINING During 1926-27

Property Loss Is Reduced From \$2775 to \$500, With

From \$2775 to \$5000, Williams More Alarms

Fire losses in Torrance were decreased from \$2775 during the fiscal year of 1925-28 to \$500 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, it is shown in Chief Ben Hannebrink's annual report of the activities of the Torrance Volunteer Fire Department. Per capitaloss during the fiscal year just ended was 7 cents, as compared with 42 cents for the previous year—just one-sixth.

The reduction_in fire loss, according to the report, was achieved in the face of 80 percent more alarms answered last year than in the previous year. Property involved in fires which caused only \$500 loss was valued at \$25,150. Torrance's increasing growth also is reflected in the number of buildings inspected—150e last year against 126 the year before.

Pertinent items in, the chief's report follow:

Observations

World Naval Strength and the Geneva

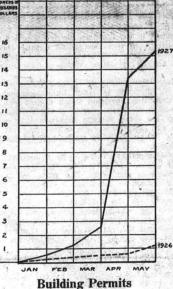
Problem—Coolidge, Obregon, and Tra-dition—Less Lustre for the Stars

HEALTHY CONDITIO BLDG. PERMITS INDEX TO CITY

DEVELOPMENT Torrance Shows 1210% Increase Against 2.4% Decrease for District

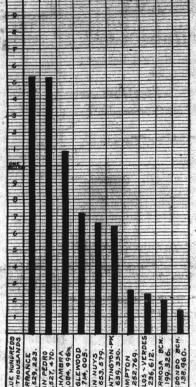
Pacific Electric Engineers

Inspect Highway Development



City of Torrance First Five Months 1926 \$126,358

First Five Months 1927 \$1,529,223 Increase 1927-1210%



Torrance Leads List Comparison of Building Permit Values

Pomona
Alhambra
Stockton
San Bernardino
Huntington Basanta Ana
South Gate
Huntington Parl
Newport Baach
Inglewood
Compton
Ventura

Monrovia El Monte Whittier

Young Torrance Busine Man Takes Position Va-cated by Brooks

SWORN IN IMMEDIATELY

Mayor Appoints Him Chairman of Ordinance Committee .

Earl Conners was appointed Tuesday night by the Torrance city trustees to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the resignation two weeks ago of Willis M. Brooks.

H. S. Elopements Have Not Abated With School Out

Two Couples Married in Santa Ana Friday; Oth-ers Trying

World Naval Strength and the Geneva Problem—Coolidge, Obregon, and Tradition—Less Lustre for the Stars

By W. HAROLD KINGSLEY

(Reprinted from The Independent, Boston)

The knotty problem confronting the Geneva conference himitations proposals into a compromise satisfactory to all three is better appreciated after one has taken something more than a cursory glance at the world naval line-up today, as it concerns ships which were not subjected to limitations at the Washington Conference.

With the exception of Italy, each nation which signed the Washington agreement has a world preponderance in some one type of craft. Great Britan possesses the most light cruisers, so effective in guarding far-flung routes of trade. Japan leads in heavy submarines with wide cruising radius, strong weapons for any Pacific fuse in which Western powers would be forced to use capital ships and cruisers extensively. The United States has an apparent excess of destroyers, most of which, however, were hastily built during the World War to combat German submarines and are not now kept in commission. France, merely an observer at Geneva, and for very good reasons, has the world's greatest tonnage in light submarines, considered as most effective in the converging sea lanes of the English Channel and the Mediterranean.

Post-Washington building programs for ships not limited by the five-power pact furnish ample evidence that new limitation steps are necessary. Recent rapid construction of submarines and destroyers by France and Japan has given Great Britain no little cause for consternation, and no doubt in a large measure moved President Coolidge to propose the Geneva Conference. No sooner had limitations been placed on capital ships in 1922 than France hurried home to launch a great building program in the unlimited classes. When the pact was signed she had just six submarines. She now has built, is building, or has appropriated for an aggregate of forty-five, with the heaviest combined tonnage of undersea boats in the world. After Wash