

# The Counties

(Continued)

any good engineer had the least doubt as to its safety. But all engineering reports pronounced the dam perfectly safe. When the new Chatsworth reservoir (News Review, Sept. 16-23) is completed, plans will probably be put into action to do away with the Hollywood Dam. At present it is a mental hazard to many a citizen of the movie city, especially to those who live in Weid Canyon where it is located.

**The San Gabriel Dam contractors**—Fisher, Ross, MacDonald & Kahn—though aware that patience is a virtue, nevertheless found last week that they were only endowed with a fixed amount of it. Approximately a month has passed since the great west abutment wall of the San Gabriel Dam site broke loose, crashed down into the cavern of the canyon. Since then, County dam proponents, wary, suspicious have conducted many a survey, investigation as to whether the present site can safely support the \$25,000,000 San Gabriel Dam.

But while the probes poked into the rock, idle and discomfited were those who had contracted to build the dam. Last week, in consideration of the fact that their equipment was bringing them no returns, they delivered an ultimatum to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, said they would begin suit to collect rental for their equipment, made temporarily useless by the landslide, unless work was begun within six days.

Idle equipment belonging to the contractors amounts to \$500,000 in value, includes railway equipment, pumps, electric shovels and hydraulic giants. Should the contractors sue for rent, it was thought they would ask \$3500 a day.

Pessimistic would be abolishers of the dam scheme in San Gabriel Canyon were handed a setback last week when famous engineers, passing through Los Angeles, were taken to the dam site, asked to examine it, gave their unanimous approval that the site was a proper one, would support the dam foundations. The recent landslide they thought, was only incidental, had happened in other places during dam building. Famous engineers joining their approval were John R. Freeman, of Providence, R. I.; O. C. Merrill, of Washington, D. C., chairman of the American committee at the World's Power Conference.

## Zelzah No Longer

Last week Zelzah, this week North Los Angeles! At a high pitch was community spirit in Zelzah last Saturday when this San Fernando Valley town formally changed its name to North Los Angeles. Present were John R. Freeman, Mayor John C. Porter as the principal speaker; to extend formal congratulations of Los Angeles to North Los Angeles.

The celebration, sponsored by the North Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, included a parade, a ride over the San Fernando Valley, a banquet. In attendance were members of the chambers of commerce of Reseda, Tarzana, Girard, Owensmouth, Chatsworth, Los Angeles Council and Miller and Evans were also present.

## Santa Ana, 1887

Complete information on Orange County as it was forty years ago required just forty pages of a booklet 6 by 9 inches in size. A copy of the strange little pamphlet is in the hands of J. W. Estes, North Bristol Street, Santa Ana. Flowery words described the Santa Ana of 1887 and surrounding territory, as do effusive phrases modify an mention of California territory today "Southern California Paradise," "Santa Ana City and Valley—Its Past, Flourishing Present and Future" were slogans prominent in the antiquated brochure.

Lists of agricultural shipments from the Santa Ana yards did not include walnuts, sugar beets, lima beans. Six months of the year 1887 saw 5,000,000 pounds of oranges leave the station, 475,000 pounds of raisins, 105,000 pounds of honey.

Transportation ticket sales in 1887 boasted a \$10,000 increase over the previous year. Two passenger trains arrived and departed daily; one freight train went each way daily except Sunday.

Four and a half miles of street cars made the city feel proud of itself as the preceding year, 1886, had been void of such conveyance. The coast region south of Laguna Beach, toward Serra, was known in those old days as "Santa

Catalina-on-the-Main." Five miles east of Santa Ana was a community called Earllham. In one year its name was changed to El Modena.

## Remove Placards

"For Sale" signs on vacant property are unattractive, unsightly; they lessen the value of the surrounding territory. A fortnight ago the Redlands Realty Board so decided; promised to take down all "For Sale" placards on vacant lots. Purpose of this decision: To make Redlands the most attractive city of its size in the Southland.

## Full-Fledged

Ambitious is the community of Downey to become a full-fledged corporate city. A fortnight ago was organized the Downey Incorporation Club, made up of prominent residents of the San Gabriel Valley town. Its announced purpose: To incorporate the community. Papers were filed last week with the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors asking for immediate decision.

Reasons for desired incorporation: Downey, with a recently organized water district, has a \$195,000 water bond issue pending; thus it should become a full-fledged city to assume these new administrative responsibilities, others imminent.

## Labor

### Wanted and Unwanted

According to the immigration laws of the United States government, Mexicans are not wanted in California, or in the country. But according to San Joaquin Valley, Kern and Imperial county cotton growers, many another grower, as well as the western division of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mexicans are wanted in California and elsewhere.

Last week in the face of conflicting wishes among many a different group, State Attorney-General U. S. Webb released for publication a memorandum drawn up by the California Joint Immigration Committee inferring that the bulk of Mexicans are ineligible to American citizenship because of race and are therefore barred by present statutes from entering this country. This memorandum co-ordinates immigration viewpoints of the American Legion, Federation of Labor, and Native Sons organizations of California.

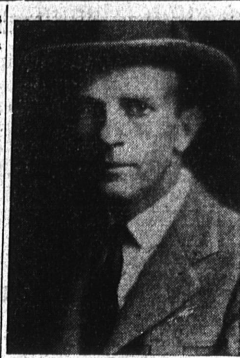
Objections to Mexicans: (1) They injure American labor by working for low wages. (2) They are troublesome to law enforcement. (3) They form a big problem for welfare workers. (4) They are a hygienic menace. (5) Their children congest the schools while their parents do not pay taxes. (See the Counties).

Favorable Arguments: (1) Mexicans make up a large proportion of itinerant workers in California. (2) They aid Western prosperity by doing work, especially in connection with rice and crops under conditions of intense summer heat, that American labor will not perform. (3) That they are a necessary source of labor. (4) They spend their money in the United States.

At Ogden, Utah, the western division of the United States Chamber of Commerce met last fortnight, went on record opposing the restriction of Mexican immigration. Ralph H. Taylor, executive secretary of the Agricultural Legislative Committee of California, speaker at the conference, cited several instances where Mexican labor had proved beneficial to the Southwest. Said he: "The Imperial Valley would still be a desert were it not for Mexican labor. Can the American Government afford to dispossess its citizens of the amount of business produced by Imperial Valley? I think not. And the Imperial Valley is only a drop in the bucket compared with the Southwestern states that would be affected if Mexicans were banned."

Faced by acute labor shortage that may spell disaster before the season is out, Kern County cotton growers last week were clamoring for Mexicans or any other kind of labor they could get, in an effort to harvest part of California's huge cotton crop, estimated at 232,000 bales. (See Agriculture, "Cotton Comparisons"). Available pickers were being paid \$1.75 per hundred pounds, 50 cents over the normal rate. Lack of Mexicans was named as the chief cause for the shortage of labor.

Lately, at San Bernardino, citizens took a stand against unrestricted Mexican immigration. Reasons: It was their understanding that if Americans were paid "a liv-



R. D. BUSH  
... he posted warnings.

ing wage" there would be no shortage of American labor and consequently not much Mexican labor would be in demand. The San Bernardino District Attorney's office reported that 35 per cent of the felonies of the county were committed by Mexicans; and of 312 deportations in the fiscal year, the majority were Mexicans. The San Bernardino County Hospital reported that twenty per cent of its cases were Mexicans. The welfare department of the county said that 40 per cent of the charitable cases it handled were Mexicans. In all, thought San Bernardinos, Mexicans were a burden which did not need to be tolerated.

At Santa Ana growers also are fretting over the shortage of labor. Citrus packing organizations of Orange County last week were unable to get sufficient men to pick the crops as rapidly as they should be harvested. Packing associations and officials declared they could use 25 per cent more men than were available. Officials of the Santiago Packing Association blamed the shortage in a measure to the movement of Mexicans and Filipinos to other parts of the State. In the Whittier district declarations were made that a large number of Mexicans refused to work because they were satisfied with the aid counties were giving them as indigents.

## Oil

### Gas Injunctions

The State's war against unreasonable wastage of gas, begun last Sept. 1 when a recently enacted law went into effect, continued with renewed ferocity last week as State Oil and Gas Supervisor R. D. Bush prepared to take out application for an injunction against oil companies operating in the Santa Fe Springs field. When the case is heard in the Los Angeles Supreme Court, oil companies may procure a temporary restraining order which may result in taking the case to still higher courts to test the constitutionality of the law. Last month, previous to Bush's plan to take out injunctions, he had warned the Santa Fe oil companies that the State would brook no more delays, that if he was compelled to take out injunctions against them, it would mean unnecessary hardship on the oil industry.

Earlier in the war between Oil Producer and State, the California Gas Conservation Association had evolved a plan, a co-operative effort to work in harmony with the law. Seven large companies had agreed to this plan (News-Review, Sept. 30-Oct. 6). But the smaller companies were not in accord, and the co-operative plan has not yet been agreed to by all.

At Ventura last week were posted official notices on various wells at the Ventura Avenue field after the recent order of Supervisor Bush. Under the law the order is effective five days after posting, and limits daily gas wastage to 5000 cubic feet. If adhered to, the law will cut production in half in this field. The notices were said to be the first attempt to summarily enforce the conservation laws. Bush's ruling here further decreed that the gas pipeline running from the Ventura Avenue field to Santa Barbara should be closed down because Elwood field, near Santa Barbara, was producing sufficient gas to supply the needs of that county.

## Graveyard Oil

Some respectful people take off their hats when a funeral procession goes by; others, even more respectful, remove their hats when

they pass a cemetery; still others, while walking through cemeteries, walk meticulously, so they will not tread upon a grave. These little courtesies to the dead seemed absurd last week as Signal Hill oil companies squabbed with the Sunnyside Cemetery owners because the companies wished to turn the cemetery into an oil field, erect derricks there, forget about the resting dead.

While many a sensitive citizen shuddered at the very idea of the plan, many another person of high repute gave it consideration; and oil men made their overtures to developers of the Sunnyside Cemetery. Officials of the cemetery denied any intentions of the allowing the oil companies to drill through the graves. Marc C. Goodnow, the vice-president of the association, however, admitted that "millions in profits are being allowed to go to waste."

As far back as 1923, when Signal Hill was at the height of its boom, oil men sought to drill in the graveyard. But they were circumvented at that time by an ordinance of the Long Beach City Council forbidding the use of certain cemetery property. Sunnyside is home to the present case, time by some of the most productive oil wells in the Signal Hill district.

## Education

### Young California

The composite young Californian, who throngs the grammar, junior, and high schools of the State, is as bright as — perhaps brighter than — his contemporaries throughout the United States.

His parents speak fluent American, if not perfect English; he himself doesn't particularly mind going to school, although he has no desire to assimilate too much education. His complexion is fair, but he is not decidedly blond. Rarely does he spend all his school life in one institution; he usually attends several prior to his eventual graduation.

These are but a few of the details disclosed in the State Department of Education's latest juvenile survey, which last week announced the total minor population of the State to be 1,209,137. Detailed statistics for the southern counties:

County	Total
Inyo	1,701
Kings	8,506
Imperial	12,880
Riverside	14,887
Kern	20,801
Orange	28,673
San Bernardino	29,099
San Diego	44,280
Los Angeles	410,133

Race inquiries revealed that 1,042,572 of the entire State's minor population were of Caucasian birth; 14,325 were Negroes; 8,123 Chinese; 4,705 Indian; 2,856 Malay; 32,923 Japanese; 102,405 Mexicans; unclassified, 1,228.

### Teacher-Mother

Glibly can 9-year-old Jack Barry discourse on California history, theology, astronomy; he is as well educated as the average youth 10 years older than himself. Such were the assertions made by Mother Violet Barry early this summer when she was arraigned by the Los Angeles Municipal Court as a violator of the new State school law which rules that all children of school age must attend public or private schools, must be taught by "qualified teachers."

Several months ago, the Los Angeles Municipal Court convicted Teacher-Mother Barry of violation of this law, gave her 5-day suspended sentence. Attorneys Frank J. McCarthy and S. Ward Sullivan appealed the case. Last week the Appellate Division of the Superior Court reversed the former decision, handed the new State school law under which Mrs. Barry was convicted as unconstitutional, because it does not decree what is a "qualified teacher."

Now Mrs. Violet Barry may legally keep her son Jack out of school as long as she pleases, teach him herself as hitherto. She began his education when he was 18 months old, did not restrict her lessons to the simple subjects prescribed for young school boys; and she taught him to count often left until high school years.

### Dancing Allowed

No foe of Teipsichore is George Chaffey, founder of Ontario College, Chaffey Junior College. For years, students at the faculty of the educational institution have contended that Founder Chaffey opposed such a diversion, have refrained from holding dances.

A fortnight ago, a committee of students attempted to trace the position to dancing, studied the original college grant; found nothing whatever regarding the absurd abstinence pastime. They returned the question to Founder Chaffey himself; learned that he did not disapprove, that he believed dancing to be "a pleasant diversion, a good invigorating exercise."

Last week students planned to secure the faculty's consent to the holding of college dances. Refused by Founder Chaffey's agent, they anticipated no dissenting from the faculty; began making tentative plans for their first student dance.

## Music

### Symphony Season

Soon to Los Angeles' Philharmonic Auditorium thousands of Southern Californians will regularly wend their way. They will file into the time-honored hall, fill the huge auditorium to capacity; attend matineons, evenings rapidly listening.

This week more than 100 musicians assembled in the empty Philharmonic auditorium, gathered about a figure not yet well known in Los Angeles musical circles; prepared to rehearse under his direction for the eleventh Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra season.

The man—Los Angeles' Philharmonic Orchestra's new regular conductor, succeeding Professor Georg Schmeewitz—was Dr. Artur Rodzinski, of Philadelphia, Poland, Austria, other countries, considered outstanding among the younger directors, well-liked by Southern Californians during his occasional appearances here in the past as guest conductor; far-famed as associate conductor of the Philadelphia Philharmonic Orchestra.

Unlike past symphony programs will be those of the ensuing year, Conductor Rodzinski has decided. No longer will programs be almost entirely made up of the famed composers of the past, such as Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, a few others. More modern composers, whose compositions have been known in the East for many years, will be introduced to western music-lovers; no longer will "all be quiet on the western front" in music.

To be heard: Rimsky-Korsakov, Stravinsky, Ravel, Bizet, Rachmaninoff, Respighi, Albeniz, Casella, many more. Selections by these composers will be interspersed with the more hackneyed classic favorites.

Declared Conductor Rodzinski: "When people go into art galleries nowadays, they see new pictures by modern artists as well as the old masterpieces... why shouldn't it be so in the concert halls?"

No long-haired maestro is this Artur Rodzinski. He is modern in attire, modern in talk; might readily be mistaken for a young business man. Born in Dalmatia in 1893, he has lived in many European countries, has studied music under renowned European teachers.

Far removed from the realm of music are Rodzinski's other pursuits. He is a graduate of law from the University of Vienna; he served in the World War, was seriously wounded. Rodzinski speaks five or six languages, enjoys flying, likes mountain climbing, is an amateur photographer. But he passes over these other accomplishments with a shrug, a wave of the hand; music is his forte.

### Unbiased Truth

Potential operatic stars at the University of Southern California may have at their disposal a method by which they may learn the unbiased truth about their voices. Hopes of some will be dashed to the ground; rosy dreams will come to others. For this new critic is ruthlessly frank, always fair, unambiguously true in its predictions.

The new critic is composed of two delicate instruments: the Tonoscope registers the pitch of one's voice within one's vibration; the Projectoscope throws the singing voice onto a screen, analyzes the form of the pitched vibrations and the form of the vibrations waves. By means of this information, Professor Arnold Wagner, enabled to predict the possibilities of the voice.

Following extensive research work along the lines of vocal anatomy, tone photographs and the psychology of music, the former recently published his "The Unbiased Truth about Your Voice." It is a discourse on the psychology of the singing voice.