

PARKS
BOULEVARDS
AND
Playgrounds

By GRIFFITH J. GRIFFITH

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With Compliments,
Griffith J. Griffith



GRIFFITH J. GRIFFITH,
Donor of Griffith Park.

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PREFACE

For the last fourteen years a majority of the Los Angeles City Council has claimed persistently that, owing to "lack of funds," the city could not afford to build a road to Griffith Park or take other steps that would make it accessible to the public. I had reasons, however, to expect that my donation would receive different treatment this year, and accordingly I postponed the publication of this little book. But when the budget committee met, July 29, 1910, the same plea was urged once more, and a Park Commissioner, who has been advocating the spending of \$100,000 on Central Park, declared that rather than stint on the work there he would cut out the \$25,000 appropriation for Griffith Park.

I think it proper to say a word here about the alterations in Central Park, on which, despite the admitted financial stringency, it is proposed to spend so large a sum. That park has been for many years the people's great gathering place, its green lawns and magnificent shade trees affording a welcome resting place alike to those who have no pleasantly gardened homes of their own and to many of the invalids who come to Los Angeles in search of health. Now, in pursuance of the costly changes the Park Commission has determined on, the center of the park has been cleared of its priceless trees and some native palms, and in place of a beautiful natural resort we are promised a granite wall, at \$46,000, a foundation, at \$8,000, two public-comfort stations, at \$20,000, and a broad highway with brick sidewalks. To my thought this is a detestable outrage on good taste and the convenience of the

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public, and also a wanton waste of community funds. Could any municipal public square in a business center, situated as is our Central Park, be put to better uses than those of being a breathing spot and a place of recreation for the people? Will a \$46,000 stone wall around it make it more accessible? Would any New Yorker, be he Park Commissioner or what not, dare to cut down thirty or forty-year old shade trees in Madison Square and transform it into a fenced flower garden?

This little book gives as concisely as possible the conditions on which I donated Griffith Park to the city of Los Angeles. It explains the intrinsic value of the gift, and shows in detail how enterprising has been the management of such donations in Eastern cities as compared with that our own municipal authorities have exhibited. It shows also how, with the widening of the slum area and the increasing condensation of population in cities, the park problem, like that of the playground and the municipal recreation center—all of which are passed in review—has been forced to the front as one of the first importance.

I have found myself compelled to call attention to the manner in which the title to the park was attacked by hostile persons, and also to the fact that instead of being developed for the public use the park was exploited for private profit, as the illustrations in this book make clear. Necessarily in this connection I have much to say of the part played by politics and the transportation companies that have dominated our local politics.

That the community at large will be benefited enormously by an enterprising development of our

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PREFACE

parks and boulevards is a point I have endeavored to make exceptionally clear, and I have quoted distinguished botanists and engineers to show that Griffith Park has immense latent possibilities which generous treatment would turn to rich account. As an additional proof I have appended a list of no less than 350 varieties of evergreen trees that could be grown in the park.

Parks, Boulevards and Playgrounds.

In 1850 two-thirds of the inhabitants of the United States lived in the rural districts and small towns. Today more than two-thirds of the population reside in cities and large towns, and the trend of our social and industrial system is steadily toward greater concentration of population. This is, to me at least, a matter of most profound import; for while these metropolitan aggregations are vast reservoirs of wealth, with all the luxury that wealth begets, they are also hotbeds of disease, poverty, vice and indescribable misery.

These conditions I had in mind when, in 1896, I donated Griffith Park to Los Angeles. Convinced even then that she was destined to become a large city I conceived that, so far as I was concerned, time should be taken by the forelock, and an outlet for the swarming population of the future be secured in perpetuity, ere it should be too late. In the brief address I was compelled to deliver when making the donation I used these words: "To Hon. Mayor Rader and City Council: Recognizing the duty which one who has acquired some little wealth owes to the community in which he has prospered, and desiring to aid the advancement and happiness of the city that has been for so long, and always will be, my home, I am impelled to make an offer, the acceptance of which by yourselves, acting for the people, I believe will be a source of enjoyment and pride to my fellows and add charm to our beloved city. Realizing that public parks are the most desirable feature of all cities which have them,





Col. G. J. Griffith, Donor of 3015-acre Park, Inspecting Stumps of Shade Trees, Cut and Sold for Firewood and Private Profit. Would such mistreatment induce others to make donations to the city?

and that they lend an attractiveness and beauty that no other adjunct can, I hereby propose to present to the city of Los Angeles, as a Christmas gift, a public park of about three thousand acres of land in one body, situated a fraction over a mile north of the northern city line, including fully two and one-half miles of the frostless foothills bordering on the Cahuenga Valley, and five miles of the Los Angeles River bottom. . . . I will deed this land to the city as soon as the City Engineer has established the lines satisfactorily, but in making this donation I would like to impose the condition that if, after consideration, it should appear that it can be legally done, no railroad to this park be chartered with the right to charge larger fare than five cents. I wish to impose this condition to insure this fare, so that this park will be in every sense the people's recreation ground and transportation to it be kept within the reach of the most modest means. I wish to make this gift while I am still in the full vigor of life, that I may enjoy with my neighbors its beauties and pleasures, and that I may bear with me, when I cross the clouded river, the pleasing knowledge of the fruition of a wish long dear to me."

In the Los Angeles City Auditor's report for the year ending June 30, 1909, Griffith Park, embracing 3015 acres, is valued at \$900,000, but I honestly believe Los Angeles could not afford to part with it for \$10,000,000. With the exception of Central Park, estimated in the same report as worth \$2,550,000, it figures as much the most valuable of the city's twenty-three parks. After it comes Westlake Park, with an

area of thirty-five acres and valued at \$600,000, and Elysian Park, 532 acres, valued at \$266,000.

Obviously, however, Central Park, which is only four and a quarter acres in extent, ranks first by reason of its location in the business heart of the city, where land commands the highest prices. Similarly, Westlake Park lies in one of the fashionable residence districts, and even Elysian Park benefits by the properties that surround it. Griffith Park, on the other hand, was, until a few months ago, beyond the city limits, and the value ascribed to it by the auditor depends almost entirely on its own intrinsic merits—its natural resources.

Fourteen years ago, when about to deed this property to the city for a park, I raised \$80,000 to clear off the mortgage of that amount resting on it, my desire being that the gift should be free of all incumbrances. Clearly, therefore, even at that comparatively distant date, the land was considered anything but worthless.

It would seem to be evident from the foregoing brief statement of indisputable facts that in Griffith Park Los Angeles has an asset of much essential worth, and I may add that in the auditor's valuation improvements are appraised at only \$775. When I turned the property over to the city, in 1896, there were included in the transfer, buildings, two reservoirs, piping, etc., valued as a whole at about \$10,000.

To protest against the neglect of this public asset is partly the purpose of this work, and I ask at the outset consideration of the course recently pursued by other leading American cities toward their parks, whether donated or acquired by purchase. Investi-

gating the conduct of our rivals we may hope to reach a fairly just conclusion respecting ourselves. What they have done with the means at their command Los Angeles surely may hope to do, and must do, if she is to hold her own.

Without special study on the subject no one can form an adequate conception of the enterprise now being exhibited by other American cities in the development of their parks and park systems. It is, indeed, one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age, and doubtless springs largely from the growing interest in social questions. That there must be an outlet for the population that chokes the streets and alleys of our cities; that fresh air, communion with nature and amusements other than those afforded by the cheap theatre, moving picture show or saloon, are requisites to public health, and worth spending money on—all this has become a settled conviction among those who think at all. Such conviction gathers added strength from the vast improvements in locomotion that the present century has placed to its credit. With the constant development of electric car service, and the cheapening and popularization of the bicycle, motorcycle and automobile, city and country tend to merge in one another, and possibilities of recreation unknown to our fathers are placed within the reach of millions of our people. Concentrated in cities by the centralizing tendency of business, the masses are still eager to keep in touch with their former country life, and wherever the opportunity is afforded embrace it gladly. Witness the crowds that throng our own Sunday beach cars, despite the inconvenience of long journeys often taken standing, with

the precarious assistance of a strap. The vehement demand thus awakened has been catered to in other cities by systems of parks and parkways, some of which I now pass in brief review.

Boston, Mass., is generally regarded as having the most complete and admirable park system of any in the United States. Its holdings cover more than 15,000 acres, situate within eleven miles of the Boston State House, and embrace forty municipalities having a total population of more than a million and a half. The system is complementary to the original park system of Boston proper, and dates from 1893. The properties thus brought under one control offer an immense variety of strongly contrasted features.

There are four wilderness reservations, as follows: Blue Hills, containing nearly 5000 acres of mountain land; Middlesex Fells, about 3000 acres, in a wild and rocky district, rich in lakes; Lynn Woods, about 2000 acres, and Stony Brook Woods, about 400 acres.

There are six seaside reservations, viz., Revere Beach, Winthrop Shore, Lynn and Swampscott Shores, Nahant Beach, Quincy Shore and Nantasket Beach. The city of Boston also owns certain seashore recreation grounds in its own right.

In addition to these there are the three river reservations, which include the Charles, the Mystic and the Neponset rivers, all emptying into Boston Bay.

Several minor reservations also have been acquired, the properties being such as are distinguished by marked beauty or the possession of features regarded as in special need of preservation. The Beaver Brook reservation, with its magnificent oaks, and Hemlock Gorge are cases in point.

The tracts are connected with the metropolitan center and the various suburbs by an admirable series of parkways and boulevards. The electric car rails are laid in the turf, and the work has been planned with great skill; the main object being, as it always should be, to give the public convenient access to points of interest while providing it with a ride that is enjoyable from the very start. The parkways and boulevards are reported as having cost a trifle over five million dollars and the parks themselves nearly ten million dollars.

Inasmuch as the subjects are closely connected I may add that Boston has been also the leader in the movement for the establishment of municipal playgrounds, so arranged that every inhabitant has one within half a mile of his or her residence. These playgrounds are in no way connected with the public schools, and are open to both children and adults. The city also maintains a number of athletic fields.

From the foregoing it is apparent that Boston's aim has not been to furnish her citizens with set and artificial gardens, as was the ancient fashion; but to bring them into immediate touch with nature, placing at their disposal a vast range of mountain, sea and river scenery, amid which they may roam at will. In other words, a genuine effort has been made to offset the admittedly deteriorating effect of congested urban life.

New York City has been much criticised in the past as having comparatively few parks and playgrounds in the immediate neighborhood of her most populous districts. Moreover, many of the most essential breathing spots, such as City Hall Park and Washington Square, have been sacrificed to the erec-

tion of municipal buildings. The exigencies of the case have forced the city recently to purchase various small parks. Three of these, comprising fifteen acres, are at the foot of Manhattan Island, and it may be noted that they cost the municipality more than did Central Park, with its 840 acres, acquired between 1853 and 1863. New York has paid dearly for her procrastination.

The park problem there, however, has been always one of considerable difficulty, both on account of notorious political corruption and because of topographical obstacles. Central Park, so beautiful today, was originally a series of low hills and hillocks, interspersed with glacial boulders and ledges of granite, the entire area being well nigh bare of soil and destitute of verdure. The task of carting the earth necessary to cover this ungainly skeleton and render it capable of supporting vegetation proved exceedingly expensive; but the draining of the swamps, which occupied a considerable portion of the site selected, proved to be a priceless sanitary blessing. The land was acquired at an average cost of \$5,986 an acre.

The creation of Morningside Park followed in 1867, and since that date various properties, which it would be tedious to enumerate, have been acquired by the city. The most notable are the three large parks in the Bronx borough, which are connected by magnificent parkways. The lack of breathing spaces is still severely felt, and the New York City Improvement Commission has urged the acquisition of large portions of the water front on the Hudson and East rivers, the purchase of extensive areas in Brooklyn and Staten Island, and many parkway improvements.

The most remarkable development, however, has taken place in Essex and Hudson counties, New Jersey, resulting in the formation of the famous Palisades Interstate Park, which compasses eleven miles of river frontage and faces the northern portion of New York City. The movement for its annexation dates from 1894, and was the outcome of an agitation conducted by a handful of public-spirited citizens. Subsequently, and thanks mainly to the unremitting efforts of Dr. Edward L. Partridge, the State formed a forest reserve in the Highlands.

Here we have, at the very gates of the largest city in the country, an extraordinary park expansion; all within the last sixteen years. It is evident that the end has not been reached, for Mrs. E. H. Harriman, widow of the late railroad magnate, now offers the State of New York a tract of 10,000 acres in the same neighborhood and a sum of \$1,000,000, to be devoted to the purchase of adjacent lands, lying between the property donated and the Hudson River. Both John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan have given \$500,000 to aid the project; \$625,000 has been contributed by a group of wealthy men, and Gov. Hughes is asking the State Legislature for an appropriation of \$2,500,000. Thus a park fund of more than \$5,000,000 will be provided.

Here again, it will be noticed, the purpose is not to supply well-ordered gardens, beset with notices warning the public to keep off the grass, but to give city dwellers the amplest opportunity possible of getting back to nature.

Chicago has tackled the problem with her proverbial vigor. Her system dates from 1869, but in 1880

only two thousand acres had been set aside for public use. In 1903, however, she authorized her commissioners to spend \$6,500,000 on new parks, and she now owns eighty-four pieces of property, aggregating 3,169 acres and connected by forty-nine miles of boulevard. Most of these tracts, which vary in size from five to 300 acres, are situated in or near densely populated sections of the city. She is now proposing to acquire new parks aggregating 37,000 acres and reaching into the country twenty-five miles. One of the proposed properties is a tract of 7,000 acres to the north of the city, where the shores of Lake Michigan rise steeply and break into wooded ravines. Another tract of 8,800 acres lies westward of the city, and the valley of the Desplaines River, fringed by woods and meadows, is to be utilized to furnish a drive twenty-five miles long. In the southwest a site has been chosen, amid the forests of the Palos district, that will be larger than that of Blue Hills, Boston, mentioned previously.

Again the call responded to is that of "Back to the Wild."

Philadelphia has a park area of only 4,060 acres, but there is a strong agitation for the purchase of additional tracts; Baltimore is showing great activity in the same direction; and, to cut a long story short, the movement covers the entire country and crosses into Canada, where Ottawa has bestirred herself. In the north one might refer, for example, to Buffalo, N. Y., which has one of the most interesting systems in the country, both on account of the variety of scenery it affords and from the fact that it reaches into the very heart of the city, at Niagara Square. Hartford, Conn.,

is an exceptionally well parked city, having one acre to every seventy inhabitants, and Providence, R. I., has a delightful series of parks and parkways, conformed to the windings of her streams. It may be not unworthy of note that the last report of the Metropolitan Park Commission of Providence states specifically that the commission "recognizes the inseparable relation between the most attractive park development and the most prosperous commercial development."

One might dwell also at considerable length on the enterprise displayed in the south by such cities as Kansas City and St. Louis, or in the northwest by St. Paul and Minneapolis, which have joined hands for the creation of an elaborate outer park system. But I fear to weary readers, and pass to the Pacific Coast, where notable activity has been shown by Seattle, Portland and San Francisco.

The two first named are famous for the natural beauty of their parks, and this they have been at great pains to increase, having called in the aid of noted landscape architects. Care has been taken to preserve the primitive character of the larger tracts and avoid their conversion into prim promenades. In San Francisco natural disadvantages have been subdued with a success that has given Golden Gate Park a national reputation; what was, only a few years ago, a waste of shifting sand dunes having been transformed into charming recreation grounds of a thousand acres.

Unfortunately San Francisco delayed too long the task of setting aside the territory necessary for a really magnificent park, and land speculators took advantage of the opportunity, as may be seen from the following

letter which the late George K. Fitch, the well-known editor of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, wrote me under date of January 13, 1898:

"I send by today's mail a copy of an old newspaper which contains a pretty complete account of the trouble this city encountered many years ago while endeavoring to set aside about 1000 acres of her own land for a great park. Our people at the time hardly cared for such a large reservation for recreation purposes, but now, having experienced its benefits and grown proud of it, they would, if necessary, fight as desperately to preserve Golden Gate Park for its legitimate purposes for all time as the best patriots ever fought for their country.

"You alone have generously done for Los Angeles what our people might have done for themselves if they had been reasonably selfish. San Francisco owned 8000 acres of unused land, gave away to selfish land grabbers 7000, and reserved only 1000 for the great park. You had 3000 acres and gave all to Los Angeles for a greater park. Fortunate Los Angeles! It may well be proud of possessing a nucleus for what may become the largest and most picturesque park owned by any city of America. How did it happen that the right tract of land was owned by the right person at the right time?

"You seem to desire some suggestions as to the best mode of improving the new park of Los Angeles; presuming, perhaps, that the experience of San Francisco in park development might furnish an example. The circumstances are so different that the one experience can hardly suggest a pattern for the other. Our comparatively small park, reclaimed from the sand dunes of the sea beach, needs different treatment and more artificial attractions than your large, well-watered and fertile tract of land will require. The Bois de Boulogne of Paris, containing about 2400 acres, is, as its name implies, a forest, traversed by many macadamized roads, having sufficient open space for landscape decoration, a small lake, an artificial waterfall, and multitudes of by-paths that lead to restful places. It is probably the most magnificent pleasure ground in the world, and to see it in the gay

season is to witness Paris entertaining Europe out of doors. But I do not believe that it costs as much annually to maintain this great forest park in good condition as is expended each year in our Golden Gate Park of 1000 acres, or on the New York Central Park, 800 acres.

"No doubt the greater park of Los Angeles can be made reasonably attractive at moderate cost. By planting an abundance of trees of attractive varieties and constructing a few miles of macadamized roads after a good engineer has made the proper surveys, you may have, in a few years, a grand forest park that will make Los Angeles famous far and wide."

I have emphasized the fact that the movement for the increase of park facilities is one of recent growth, the last ten years having shown the most marked activity; and that it has permeated the whole country. To the cities named I might have added many others; mentioning, for instance, Kansas City and St. Louis; Harrisburg, Pa., Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans; Omaha and Cleveland. All these have been developing not merely parks, but park systems. And I wish to point out particularly that they are proceeding not on artificial, but natural lines; the object sought being not formal promenades, but spacious areas in which the public can lose itself, forgetting for the moment the restrictions of city life and reveling in the largeness of nature.

Almost without exception the cities named issue beautifully illustrated publications, in which maps and photographs show how assiduously the modern school strives to utilize all natural advantages. Where there are rivers or watercourses the aim is to incorporate and provide ready access to them, as in Providence, R. I., Boston and Harrisburg, Pa., which last is taking infinite pains to preserve the banks of the beautiful



Private Parties Hauling Sand and Gravel Out of Griffith Park, Sold at Ten Cents a Load.
Would such mistreatment induce others to make donations to the city?

Susquehanna. Similarly St. Paul and Minneapolis are turning to splendid account their water frontage, both on the Mississippi and the lakes, as are Milwaukee, Hartford and others. Wild and mountainous regions are promptly annexed by such advanced communities as Chicago, Boston and New York. In a word, we have turned our backs on the artificial and are grasping eagerly for the natural, because that alone can satisfy the wants and secret yearnings of populations cabined, cribbed and confined for six days out of every seven within the walls of the workshop or the city's narrow streets.

But another feature that should be emphasized is the labor expended on parkways and boulevards, in order that scattered properties may be knit together and brought within easy reach of congested centers. Chicago, Boston and Cleveland—with her celebrated "group plan"—are conspicuous examples, but all enterprising cities are working toward that goal. This again is the inevitable outcome of existing conditions, since the advent of the automobile and similar inventions has awakened us, at last, to the incalculable worth of well constructed roads and boulevards. For what is a boulevard, with its double row of shade trees—so desirable in Southern California—and its border of plants and flowers, backed, as it should be, by emerald lawns, but an extension of the park; just as the park itself is merely an expanded boulevard? Each supplements the other, and without its proper supplement each is incomplete.

As I have explained, many factors are combining to produce the modern park movement. The slum problem—which Los Angeles faces already, with the certain knowledge that it will become more pro-

nounced as the city grows—obtrudes itself more and more on the attention of all thoughtful citizens. Regarded simply from the commercial standpoint it is of paramount importance; for, bank as we may on our magnificent machinery, back of it all, and most indispensable of all, is the efficiency of the labor that must operate it. To the most coldly calculating political economist, therefore, the national health must be always the first consideration, and individual greed alone blinds us to this obvious truth. Fortunately modern invention comes to our aid, improved means of communication enabling us, if we have but the wit to use them, to ameliorate perceptibly a situation that is full of danger. For, as the Prison Reform League has said in "Crime and Criminals," nothing is more certain than that "poverty is the parent and the slum the kindergarten of vice." This we should have the courage to acknowledge, instead of punishing with what is often fiendish cruelty those who are the unhappy victims of conditions created by ourselves.

Theoretically we all agree that the nation's most valuable possession is healthy men and women. All the immense energy this country is expending on a thousand and one reforms has just one objective point—the development of conditions that shall guarantee a high-class citizenship. However much they may differ in their philosophies and in the immediate means by which they seek to bring about the desired result, the aim of all sincere reformers is solely that. But I think we do not sufficiently appreciate the lions in the path; that we do not clearly understand how terrible will be the effects of failure. We have to grapple with a set of circumstances far more serious than the ordinary man, busy as he necessarily is with

his personal affairs, can conceive; and, for the information of the ordinary man, I quote from a recent article by Prof. W. I. Thomas, published in the *American Magazine*. It is on the subject of "Eugenics," and is perhaps the more instructive because it deals mainly with London, which stands as the type of modern cities and shows us just what their products will become if things are allowed to drift. Prof. Thomas writes:

"The conditions in the bad quarters of our cities are so horribly bad that life could not exist if they were worse. In his great work on London, Mr. Charles Booth has divided the population of East London (909,000) into eight classes on the basis of family incomes. Not until he reaches the fifth class (337,000) does he find families with a weekly income of from 22 to 30 shillings (\$5.50 to \$7.50), and regularly enough to eat. The fourth class (129,000) he calls 'poor,' none of the families rising above poverty unless by the earnings of the children. The third class (75,000) is poorer still. The second class (100,000), with family incomes falling much below 18 to 21 shillings (\$4.50 to \$5.25) weekly, he calls 'very poor,' and 'living in a state of chronic want.' For the first class (11,000) he finds no adequate description. 'Their life is the life of savages. From these come the battered figures who slouch through the streets, and play the beggar or the bully, or help to soil the record of the unemployed. They degrade whatever they touch, and as individuals are perhaps incapable of improvement.

"The headmaster of one of the London schools, containing above 400 children, reported to the County Council for 1905 that the clothing of 7.4 per cent. of the boys was 'the scantiest possible—e. g., one ragged coat buttoned up and practically nothing found beneath it; and boots either absent or represented by a mass of rags tied upon the feet'; that the clothing of 34.8 per cent. was 'insufficient to retain animal heat and needed urgent remedy'; of 45.9 it was 'poor but passable, an old and perhaps ragged suit with some attempt at proper underclothing.' On the score of cleanliness he re-

ported 11 per cent. of the boys as 'very dirty and verminous'; 34.7 per cent. whose 'clothes and body were dirty but not verminous'; 42.5 per cent. were 'passably clean for boys'; and '12 per cent. clean above the average.' In 1906 the 'ringworm' nurses who visit the London schools to inspect for dirt and disease reported that of 119,762 children examined, 67,387 were clean, 8,365 partially cleansed, and 44,010 were verminous. Of the 42,140 *infants* examined, 29,675 were verminous. Would any man think of raising stock under such conditions? And yet it is the English who have raised the loudest cry that the worst elements of society are increasing and that their race is deteriorating.

"In America conditions in the country are comparatively good, but a police justice in New York city recently said: 'There are thousands of families in this city—I had almost said a majority—where the rearing of two more children means a girl for the brothel and a boy for the penitentiary.' School officials have recently reported to the Board of Education that 5,000 children who attend the schools of Chicago are habitually hungry, and at least 10,000 other children attend school without having sufficient nourishment. One of the officers also reports that 'many have no beds to sleep in; that the majority of the indigent children live in damp, unclean or overcrowded homes that lack proper ventilation or sanitation, that children often beg merchants for decayed fruit and even for dead fowl in crates, and that they search for stray crusts.'

"Now, it is almost as hopeless to attempt to grow human life in the slums as to grow grain among rank weeds or in a cellar."

Prof. Thomas then quotes Max Nordau, author of "Degeneration," as writing, in a communication to the Eugenic Society: "Marry Hercules with Juno, and Apollo with Venus, and put them in slums—their children will be stunted in growth, rickety and consumptive. On the other hand, take the miserable slum dwellers out of their noxious surroundings, house, feed, and clothe them well, give them plenty of light,

air and leisure, and their grandchildren, perhaps already their children, will reproduce the type of the fine, tall Saxons and Danes of whom they are the offspring. Eugenics, in order to modify the aspect and value of the nation, must ameliorate not some select groups, but the bulk of the people, and this aim is not to be attained by trying to influence the love-life of the masses. It can be approached only by elevating their standard of life. Redeem the millions of their harrowing care, give them plenty of good food and rational hygienics, and allow their natural sympathies to work out their matrimonial choice, and you will have done all the eugenics that is likely to strengthen, embellish and ennoble the race. In one word: Eugenics, to be largely efficient, must be considered not as a biological, but as an economical question."

Social philosophy and personal experience teach me that sympathetic knowledge is the only right way of approaching any human problem. I believe that no child should be compelled to live in congested tenements; that every child has a right to space, plenty of God's sunlight and fresh air; and that, however poor its parents may be, it should have proper food and treatment.

It is natural that I should be keenly alive to this situation because it happens that my own life has been, in the main, an open-air one. Born and raised in rural districts, my subsequent occupation as a mining expert brought me into the closest contact with nature in all her variations, and this I abandoned only to pass the greater portion of my time in the saddle, riding far and wide over the property which is now, in part, Griffith Park. My own later experiences, and

the interest in the prison question which those experiences inevitably aroused, have merely driven deeper conclusions formed during my earlier career. I find that the clippings and memoranda I accumulated on the subject of Yosemite and other parks date back to 1881, and I had been investigating this question and preparing for action seventeen years before I finally turned Griffith Park over to the people, in 1896. In fact, I crossed the Atlantic eleven times in search of information, and in 1882-3 I made a tour of the world. Having viewed every large city park in civilized countries, I reached the conclusion that nowhere, in the immediate vicinity of a great city, was there a location so desirable for park purposes—soil, climate, altitude and everything considered—as that part of Los Feliz Rancho (meaning the “Happy Farm”) which is now called Griffith Park.

At this point I may mention that the title to Griffith Park is the very best the United States government affords, viz., a Mexican grant confirmed by United States patent. In 1882, while negotiating for its purchase, I engaged Thom and Ross—former Mayor Cameron E. Thom and Hon. Erskine M. Ross—to pass on the title to the Los Feliz Rancho and they pronounced it excellent. A few days afterwards the late Thomas Bell, a San Francisco millionaire, had his attorney, C. Temple Emmet, pass on the question of whether it would be safe to give me a warranty deed, and it was given me. Two years later, when Los Angeles city was anxious to buy the water right that the ranch had acquired by riparian ownership, and before I received the \$50,000 for it, the late Judge Gardner and City Attorney Stephens pronounced my

title to both the ranch and the water right absolutely perfect. Furthermore, in 1886 the late Senator White passed on it for the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, which loaned me \$60,000 on the Los Feliz Rancho, a loan subsequently increased to \$80,000. Again, in 1896, before the city received the park gift, Hon. W. E. Dunn, who was then City Attorney, passed on its title and, like all the others, found it perfect. Thus it must be clear to every intelligent and fair-minded person that the title to the Los Feliz Rancho (Griffith Park) was as perfect as that to any piece of property in the United States. Yet in 1904-5, the two years of my forced absence from the city, a bitter and false attack was made on that title, through the press, by a bunch of wise gazabes—wise or otherwise. Some of them wore the "cloth" and the "livery of heaven to serve the devil." They claimed to have discovered an antiquated searcher of records, named Toro, who was wiser than the United States government and all those who had passed on the title.

In 1896, owing to an oversight on the part of both the city and myself, caused by the city engineer's delay in surveying the property, a small portion of the park was sold for taxes. On my return to the city, in 1906, I authorized my attorney to join with City Attorney Hewitt in correcting the mistake, and this was promptly done.

Long, long ago, meditating on the joyless lives of our city proletariat, I found myself in perfect accord with the late Prof. Jevons when he wrote that "among the means to a higher civilization I unhesitatingly declare that the deliberate cultivation of public amusement is a principal one." Public parks are the safety-

valves of cities. They are the pleasure grounds of the people. Nothing conduces more to the public health, and money wisely spent on them is the best investment any city can make.

So powerful is the trend toward true democracy, and so insistent the demand that increased opportunities for the realization of life be placed at the disposition of the masses, that the park movement has forged ahead despite difficulties that would surely have overwhelmed it had the movement not possessed irrepressible vitality. For not only has it been compelled to contend with a political corruption well nigh universal, but it has been even more heavily handicapped by administrators who had little or no idea of the true purpose of the property under their control. To explain my meaning I select the case of New York, as typical. The Bureau of Municipal Research has been engaged for some time past in a detailed study of the departmental methods in use in New York City, and, in compliance with a general and pertinacious request for exact information, has published recently two volumes explanatory of the metropolis' park system and its management. The criticism is anything but flattering. As it will throw light on similar problems elsewhere I quote from it at some length, dealing first with the obstacle of ignorance and misconception, and then with that of political corruption.

Almost at the beginning of its work the bureau examines the report for Manhattan and the Bronx, for the year 1906, a report it terms attractive in appearance and the best published by the department. But it points out that such report, like all its prede-

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cessors, gives no hint of any comprehension of the true utility of parks, and it calls attention to the fact that out of thirty-six photographs only one, representing a party on horseback, depicted human activity, the remainder being merely "attractive scenes." Have we not all noticed this as an invariable feature of park illustrations, proving conclusively that, to the mind of the ordinary administrator, a park is a pretty picture, to be stuck up on a wall and looked at, rather than a necessity to be used and enjoyed as we use and enjoy the things that have become part of our daily life? Do we not see in such photographs, in their ornamental trees and carefully-ordered flower beds, the reflection of that official thought which regards the park as a sacred privilege, to be guarded by policemen and checkered with notices warning trespassers of the terrors of the law?

There is nothing surprising in all this. The general idea, that there should be set apart large public tracts for public use, has taken sturdy root. But always and everywhere a long interval elapses between the acceptance of a general idea and its proper application. Today, for example, we are still engaged in working out ideas of steam and electricity, the principles of which were recognized generations ago.

So it is with our park systems. As men and women of the twentieth century we have the democratic idea of public utilities, but, as a rule, the administrators of such utilities still cling fatuously to the old and autocratic theory that the people are to be distrusted, that their own use of their own property is a privilege and not a right; and that, as such, it must be fenced in by innumerable restrictions. But every one of

these restrictions curtails that freedom of action necessary to true pleasure, and imposes on the holiday-seeker the very constraints he left the city to avoid.

When I donated Griffith Park I had the distinctly modern idea. I am not at all insensible to the charms of landscape gardening, to trim lawns and floral decorations, which must be defended against vandalism. My activity in the matter of city boulevards should prove that beyond all doubt. But I understood clearly that these were not the picture but its frame; that while fitting for the entrance to the people's playground they were not the playground; that the accessory should not be confused with the thing itself. I had passed months and years scrambling about the heights of Griffith Park, penetrating its lilac-clad canyons and roaming through its river bottoms; and I looked forward eagerly to the day when the health and keen enjoyment they had brought to me should be shared by thousands. In my fancy I saw the park crowded with picnic parties, wandering hither and thither as whim dictated; with such pedestrians as now throng the cars to Sierra Madre and Altadena, that they may lose themselves in the wildness of the adjoining mountains; and I traced over and over again the succession of drives that can be constructed, at nominal expense, along the five miles of bottom lands that girdle the park. But I knew that the property must be made accessible; and for this reason I attached one solitary condition to the gift, viz., that the car fare never should exceed five cents. I enlarge on this question of the almost universal misapprehension of the true purposes of a public park because the modern note, though struck re-

peatedly by all the most advanced municipalities, is not yet familiar to the general ear. It is emphasized, as I have shown, by Boston, New York, Chicago, and other leading cities, which have plunged deeply into their pockets to secure for the masses large tracts of territory answering precisely to the character of Griffith Park; in which the people may shake off the discipline needed in city life and get, if only for a short time, back to nature. From this standpoint, which is accepted as the true one by all the most enlightened minds of the age, the value of such a property as Griffith Park, when rendered accessible, is not to be measured in dollars and cents. In the future, as the report of the Bureau of Municipal Research aptly says, "the tendency toward popular, recreational, uses of public grounds will soon develop tests whereby park administration may be measured, and the benefits derived from the annual cost of park operation will be reflected in a reduced death rate of infants, a better physical condition of children and a falling off among the recruits to vice and crime." Such gains defy computation; they constitute assets that no city can afford to neglect.

New York City has had to contend, however, not only with adverse weather conditions, ignorance and misapprehension, but also with deliberate and widespread municipal corruption. Tammany's past record is a by-word, and the volumes issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research are devoted mainly to this unsavory feature. I merely touch on the matter, saying briefly that the bureau found it utterly impossible to discover from any of the records what the cost of park maintenance actually was, and declares that, in



Private Pasture and House Erected in Griffith Park.
 Would such mistreatment induce others to make donations to the city?

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the absence of all reliable data, the annual estimates of expenditure have to be based not on actual expense, but on expected capacity to expend. The accountant specially employed by the bureau declared that "the park department is practically without any book which approaches in character the most rudimentary requirements of a ledger;" that "the administrators were guided, if at all, solely by the blindest species of dead reckoning," and that "the present deplorable condition has continued despite the attention of both the commissioner of accounts and comptroller having been repeatedly called to it." Obviously a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, and I may add that much space is devoted to the granting of special privileges by officials—privileges for almost every conceivable industry, from the running of hotels to carriage and automobile hire.

Similarly it was apparently impossible to create the Highlands forest reserve without giving birth to a series of real estate scandals in which many well-known politicians have been implicated.

Nevertheless the demand of New York City for additional parks, and particularly for large tracts of wild country land, has been increasing; and I have pointed out already that it has led to the acquisition of such properties as the Palisades, and has reached its latest development in the gift by Mrs. Harriman of 10,000 additional acres. One would think, to borrow an illustration from Thoreau, that the park movement must have been made of India rubber to enable it to jump over all the obstacles with which ignorance and municipal corruption have strewn its path. As Judge Alexander Campbell told the Los Angeles City

Council in replying to my own donation speech: "During what is called the Tweed régime there was an immense amount of money expended upon Central Park, and three-fourths of the money was stolen by corrupt officials." But he added that "today the people almost bless that régime for having inaugurated an improvement of such immense importance to the city of New York; one which has paid for itself hundreds and hundreds of times since."

In my judgment, as I have stated already, the value of city parks, both from the hygienic and the moral point of view, cannot be expressed in dollars and cents. It is certain that with social arrangements as they are at present many of us cannot possibly pass our lives in the country, much though we may long to do so; but I am equally positive that every one who values the upbuilding of his character and wishes to develop along vigorous lines should make it his duty to tear himself away at intervals from city life and get into close communion with nature. There are qualities of boldness and tenacity peculiar to those who live in the open; and these qualities, invaluable to every community, wither quickly under the cramping influence of an exclusively city existence.

Contemporary literature is so full of statements indorsing these views that it seems needless to quote them, but I cannot forbear reproducing the remarks of the noted Scotch alienist, Dr. T. S. Clouston, as reported in "The Hospital," (London, Eng.,) Jan. 8, 1910. After stating that we have little or no control over heredity, but that we should possess absolute mastery over environment, he continues:

“The effects of environment are such that they may make or mar the mental development of a child, may equip it physically to face the world and its work with ease, or leave it a relatively miserable, incapable anemic. These environments include the outward forces of nature, such as light and air. At birth the child possesses no mind at all, and if it is deprived of sight and hearing it will remain in a condition allied to idiocy. Such a child, brought up in darkness, would be mutilated in mind, and would not develop thought or feeling or conduct. To state this is to condemn every form of local government which suffers insanitary houses and overcrowded dwellings to remain within the area of its jurisdiction. The members of such bodies who permit these evils will one day have a heavy account to settle for their misdeeds through the neglect of a plain public duty. . . . Town life under the best conditions is apt to make children unstable in mind. Yet stability of mind is the most desirable quality for any growing human being. It follows that the children of all residents in towns should be secured good food, plenty of fresh air and sunlight, and the fullest opportunities for play and exercise. No city, or town, or rural community for that matter, is entitled to regard itself as modern which does not possess adequate playgrounds for its children. Who can estimate the loss to a nation which arises from the absence of playgrounds, whereby the physical and moral characters of men and women are materially affected for evil everywhere?”

Nowadays we all recognize the necessity of playgrounds for children, and we read even with interest accounts by managers of noted menageries and zoölogical gardens, in which they tell us the first requisite for keeping their charges in good condition is amusement, and emphasize the cruelty of caging animals in narrow cells, wherein they pace aimlessly to and fro. These criticisms we all accept as obviously true, and the work for children done by the Playground Associations of America meets with unanimous approval. In Los Angeles—a city so advanced that it

was the first in the United States to light its streets by electricity—we have responded to the demand, and we now have seven public playgrounds for the benefit of our youthful population.

Most of these playgrounds are fitted up with appliances for games of all kinds and gymnastics, and are furnished with shower baths and other conveniences. In the club houses entertainments are given; branches of the Public Library have been established in several instances; picnics are held on the grounds and anniversaries celebrated. They are attended by the kindergarten classes held at neighboring schools, and quite a little gardening is done, in some cases under the superintendence of the park department. The movement is less than six years old, but the growth has been steady, and the last report of the commission, dated November 30, 1908, is most satisfactory. Thus it is stated that attendance at the Violet Street Playground, in the Seventh Ward, increased 20,000 during the preceding twelve months, totaling 74,801; and, although the Echo Park Playground is of very restricted area, being only 293 by 300 feet, 109,935 visited it in the same period, nearly doubling the record for the previous year.

It is to be noted that Los Angeles is the only city west of Chicago that has a Municipal Recreation Center. This is situate in the Eighth Ward, at the corner of St. John and Holly streets. It was opened October 10, 1908, and the report in question states that the average weekly attendance was 2300. A roof garden, branch library, shop for manual work, and bowling alleys are special features, adults as well as children being admitted.

The school grounds on Castelar, (New Macy, Utah and Fourteenth streets are also used as vacation playgrounds, and are well patronized. In short, it is impossible to study the reports issued by the commission without recognizing that a genuine attempt has been made, at last, to satisfy a want that was felt most severely; but, with our city's rapid growth and the extension of the slum area, that want will become more and more pronounced. In fact, the report alluded to states explicitly that Boyle Heights, Pico Heights, Garvanza and the southern part of the city are all asking for playgrounds.

Meanwhile the school teachers report that the children who attend these playgrounds and take part in the games make by far the best and brightest scholars. How can it be otherwise? The child turns to play, to freedom and to the open spaces that alone can give it freedom, as naturally as the sunflower turns its face to its God.

That Los Angeles is merely swimming with the current in this respect can be seen by any one who takes the trouble to inspect the voluminous reports issued by the Playground Association of America. In the latest the association gives a list of the hundred largest cities in the United States and shows that, in 1908, seventy-seven of these, with a population of more than twenty millions, had established public playgrounds. The population of the twenty-three still without them was only about a million and a half. Sixty cities reported an aggregate expenditure for the year of nearly thirty-one million dollars. Another table gives particulars, for the year 1909, of 336 cities, with a population of five thousand or more, having playgrounds,

there being more than 1500 in 267 of such cities. In the larger cities public funds have been more generally drawn on, while in the smaller ones private organizations have done a greater part of the work. No one can study these reports without being struck with the vitality and rapid growth of the movement, which evidently responds to a widely felt want.

It is universally conceded that civic centers are wise and profitable municipal investments. Are not accessible parks more so?

In "The Better City," by Dana W. Bartlett—a book that makes an earnest plea for the beautifying of Los Angeles—much stress is laid on public playgrounds. The author shows that business is best served by beauty; that the study of nature and the healthy education of children go hand in hand. He reminds us that twenty centuries ago, when Persia was a power, she taught her boys not only to ride, shoot and tell the truth, but the art of horticulture; and that a similar movement, which started in 1890, is forging ahead steadily in this country. Indeed we have lagged far behind Europe in this respect. Germany, for example, which originated the idea of school gardens for children, has been most vigilant in the matter of maintaining open spaces in the neighborhood of every town. In the cities the garden work is usually confined to the cultivation of flowers, and where the high price of land has rendered the space available too small there will be found a large central school garden, situate on the outskirts of the city and auxiliary to the plot of ground attached to each school. This central garden is used to supply other schools with the flowers required by the different classes in their

studies. From Germany the school garden method spread to Sweden, nearly fifty years ago, and France, Austria and Russia have such gardens today by thousands.

Mr. Bartlett points out that a new profession has arisen—that of city beautifier—which is followed by such men as Frederick Law Olmstead, Daniel Burnham, Charles M. Robinson, and others, who by their work in Kansas City, Cleveland, San Francisco, etc., have achieved an international reputation. He quotes Helen C. Bennett's excellent remark that gardens "do more than train the hands and head; they touch and awaken the soul;" and, having in view doubtless the experience of other cities, he pleads for non-political park commissions. He well may make that plea, for the experience of every city is that where politics are allowed to govern the situation the machine rules, and is itself manipulated by privileged public utility corporations that mind their own business of money-making first, last and all the time.

But, apart from this consideration, of which I shall speak emphatically hereafter, it is evident that the needs felt by other great cities, if not felt by us today will be in the immediate future. As I have said already, we also have our slum problem, which the number of charitable organizations in active operation sufficiently proves; and even now a municipal lodging house for the unemployed is being urged, the allegation being that the shelter supplied by the various charity organizations is altogether inadequate to the demand. Los Angeles is sharply divided at Main street, east of which are to be found large sections inhabited by motley congregations of Mexicans, Ital-

ians, Slavonians, Syrians, Russians, Chinese and Japanese, many of whom live in much want and under most unhygienic conditions. This foreign element, which is but a hint of that yet to come, will prove most difficult of assimilation. The natural tendency is, of course, for those who speak a kindred tongue to herd together—a tendency fatal to fusion, since it intensifies the peculiarities that make for separation, just as convicts' homes, charity refuges, and similar devices for bringing the destitute together, exaggerate many of the evils that are at the root of all the trouble. They may be the best things possible under existing conditions, but to my mind it is clear that, for example, the salvation of a discharged convict will be found ordinarily in restoring him to fellowship with ordinary people, and not in throwing him once more into the companionship of those with whom he shared the penitentiary life. The same argument applies to all homes for the destitute. Granted that the inmates have been often the victims of social injustice, it is nevertheless not to be denied that, as a class, they lack enterprise and courage. To mass these people is but to accentuate the general weakness, for everybody knows from his own experience that energetic company begets energy, and vice versa. They should be given a good chance of making a decent living and then told that they are expected to stand on their own feet.

I have said that this foreign population is but a hint of that which is to come, and I hold that no one who has studied the position carefully can doubt that, within a very few years, Los Angeles will be an immense city. The Panama canal insures that, but the

important role the canal will play is, in my judgment, generally underestimated. For the Panama canal will revolutionize freight charges, and Los Angeles is bound to be the first city on the Pacific Coast to benefit by that revolution.

No one denies that transportation by water is far cheaper than that by rail. What most men do not know is that it is also quicker. Yet any one who will take the trouble to read Admiral Evans' article in the March (1910) number of *Hampton's Magazine* can satisfy himself on that head also. Admiral Evans shows that a ship of sixteen knots speed, of the type now used in the West Indies trade, will make the voyage from New York to Los Angeles in fourteen days, whereas the time for rail freights across the continent varies from twenty to sixty days. The present freight rate for fruit carried by the railroads is \$23 a ton, but Admiral Evans loads his 6000-ton steamer only with freight of the cheapest class quoted, \$16 a ton, and shows that, even at such rate, she will earn \$192,000 a round trip, or \$1,152,000 a year. His general conclusion is that many kinds of freight, including oranges and lemons, will be delivered in better condition and for one-third the price now charged by railroads.

Against this veritable revolution the railroads, as is notorious, have been fighting tooth and nail for years, and the article to which I refer is headed "Will the railroads throttle the Panama canal?" To my thinking that is incredible, for the indictment against the transcontinental lines, as against so many of our city electric lines, has been drawn up with such exactness, and is becoming so generally mastered by an



Group of 32 Horses and Mules, the Property of Private Persons, Grazing in Griffith Park.
Would such mistreatment induce others to make donations to the city?

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indignant public, that any attempt toward that end will meet with overwhelming resistance. Nevertheless the railroads have made elaborate arrangements to nullify the operation of the Panama canal, having acquired the water front, and all docking locations, at every port on the Pacific Coast—except Los Angeles. It is precisely that exception which secures our city's future as a great metropolis; and it is the certainty of that future which makes the park question of superlative importance.

I do not believe the people of this country will spend \$400,000,000, or more, on digging that canal, and permit their purposes to be frustrated by the greed of corporations even now steadily mounting to the zenith of unpopularity. I do not believe that the people of Los Angeles will spend \$10,000,000, or more, on a harbor at San Pedro and see it come to naught. But I do believe that Los Angeles, as the one free port on the Pacific Coast, will have, with the opening of the Panama canal, an influx of population that may prove almost unprecedented in the world's history.

At the formal presentation of Griffith Park, December 16, 1896, the principal address was made by Judge Alex. Campbell, who spoke of the vast development of parks and park systems throughout the United States, even at that now comparatively distant date. He then expressed himself as follows:

“To make a park suitable for the enjoyment of all, it must have free access. It must be open to the poor as well as the rich. It must be a place where the poor man can go with his family for a picnic and enjoy his day's outing and enjoy the fresh breezes of the country. All these things we have in such a park as this. It is not only in that way it is

useful, but, besides affording all kinds of recreation of that description, it affords a place where families may meet and enjoy themselves together. There are magnificent hills; there are splendid mountain lands. At the summit of the highest peak there you can look down on the city of Los Angeles. You can look down upon the ocean. You can look in every direction over the country all around. The view is perfectly magnificent. There you have land where athletic games and recreation can be held; where the people can go for all their amusements of that description.

"Part of the land is within the frostless belt. There are opportunities for botanical experiments and improvements. In short, it is an ideal park, and one, I am sure, which will be of immense benefit to the people of this city. It will attract visitors here and permanent residents. It will raise largely the value of lands in the vicinity. It will afford a most delightful place of recreation for all, and I do hope that the example which has been this day set will be followed by generous contributions for public purposes from the citizens of this city. Up to this time we are somewhat behind hand in reference to these contributions. In San Francisco we know what magnificent donations have been made from the great Stanford college down to the various other donations that have been made for public purposes, for the purposes of training schools and other public purposes of great importance.

"Los Angeles is now on her way to take the place, as we hope, of the leading city of the state of California and of the Pacific Coast. Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose and Oakland are all of them far behind her, and now, with a population of 100,000, she aspires to rival the great city of the Golden Gate; and it will be all right if our people will unite in developing the good things that we have and in making the great and necessary improvements, and in aiding by private benevolence the development of our large and growing city.

"I hope that this good example will be hereafter followed. With reference to one matter that has been mentioned in the communication from Mr. Griffith, I desire to say simply this: That in order to make this park available it is necessary to have approaches to it. There will necessarily be railroads

running to it. Mr. Griffith is desirous of limiting all fares to 5 cents. That can be done, but it may not possibly be done by the authority of the city as it now stands. Some little legislation may be necessary for that purpose so as to enable the city to grant franchises to construct roads beyond the city limits to parks or properties owned by the city. Legislation of that nature may be of some use."

As to the last paragraph it may be noticed that, as Griffith Park was then outside the city limits, it was found necessary to have recourse to special legislation; and, the matter being still warm, such legislation was secured the following year as enabled California cities owning parks beyond their corporate limits to construct streets and boulevards to and through such parks; to exercise jurisdiction over them, grant franchises to railroads and otherwise take such action as might be necessary to render the properties available for public use. That was thirteen years ago; and even then, when Los Angeles was a city of only 100,000 inhabitants, immediate action was apparently in contemplation. **Today this city is rapidly approaching the 400,000 mark; it has gathered Griffith Park within its limits; but not one single step has been taken to secure that accessibility without which the park cannot be considered as open equally to both rich and poor.** As the case at present stands a walk of nearly two miles must be taken before the really admirable picnic grounds, in the neighborhood of the superintendent's residence, can be reached. Practically this means that the park is non-existent for the poor man; although in fine weather, when the roads are in good condition, automobiles and carriages are to be seen in growing numbers.

"In order to make this park available it is necessary to have approaches to it. There will necessarily be railroads running to it," said Judge Campbell, commenting on my one stipulation—that the fare should not exceed five cents. How earnestly I continued to work toward that end is seen by my subsequent record, which I cite only because I am compelled to do so in order to explain the situation correctly. From 1899 to 1901 I busied myself untiringly in bringing to completion the Sunset boulevard, which was finished in February of the latter year, having cost some \$35,000. It was the most direct and natural highway to the park. I was also prominent in connection with the construction of other boulevards, such as Vermont avenue, which leads to the park on its southern side and is the longest boulevard our city can boast, since it connects it, at San Pedro, with the sea. I had done everything in my power to hasten the building of a new Hollywood electric line, turning over to it, from neighbors and myself, some \$20,000 in money and real estate as subsidy or bonus for running cars Hollywood way. May 27, 1901, at a large gathering, I made a formal offer to donate millions of tons of decomposed granite for use on the roads that traverse the park. In short, I never for one moment lost sight of the imperative necessity of improving the approaches to the park, that it might be rendered accessible to all; and I cannot charge myself with negligence or inactivity in that connection.

I may add that in 1898 I devoted much time to assisting in the work of framing a new charter for the city, and became known as an outspoken advocate of municipal ownership of the water supply, being also

strongly in favor of taking the police, fire and park departments out of politics and placing them on a strictly non-partisan basis. Since that time I certainly have had no cause to alter the opinions I expressed, for my study of the criminal question has convinced me that reform is wellnigh hopeless until party politics shall have been eliminated so far as the conduct of courts and prisons is concerned; while my experience with the park systems of this country, of which also, for more than thirty years, I have made a special study, points steadily in the same direction.

A child, looking at the world with honest eyes, could tell us that this non-partisanship is all-essential, if we are to have capable administration of these public utilities. If we of Los Angeles know anything, beyond all peradventure of doubt it is that our city government, like that of so many other cities, has been the plaything of a political machine owned body and soul by the railroad and other interests that for generations have dominated this State. And it is because, for the first time, we have somewhat shaken off the shackles, inasmuch as at the election of November, 1909, the railroad machine went down to signal defeat—it is because of this that I have plucked up heart once more and have induced myself to believe that at last there is a prospect of Los Angeles no longer neglecting the invaluable asset those in control of her affairs have scorned so long.

Look this matter squarely in the face and see where we stand. Sunday after Sunday, and on every public holiday, our street cars are jammed with pleasure seekers, bound for the mountains and the beach. The traffic to the points reached by our electric systems is

so heavy that passengers are packed like sardines, hanging to straps and clustering on the footboards in a manner absolutely prohibited in England and other countries in Europe. To all beach points a fare that will average fifty cents for the round trip is charged, and in many cases it will run to seventy-five cents. These journeys are attended by hideous discomfort, and complaints are universal; but the companies point to the enormous crowds and ask applause for handling them so well. I can easily believe that it is no light matter to transport tens of thousands, all bound for a few selected points; but the solution is to be found in multiplying the points and increasing the number of outlets available to a growing population bent on getting away from the city's glare and unhealthy heat. What this means is that the selection of the points, the choosing of the outlets, shall not be left any longer to the mercy of the electric companies. For with them business is simply business, and quite naturally their one object is to collect the heaviest and most numerous fares with the least expenditure of effort, time and money.

Everywhere transportation companies largely determine the direction in which cities shall expand, but I know of no place where this tremendous power has been exercised more conspicuously than in Los Angeles. Many of us can remember the miles and miles of swampy land lying between the old city limits and the ocean, and how, in seasons of heavy rain, they were swept by floods that unquestionably would have carried out to sea any houses that might have been erected there, had people then ventured to build on such foundations. In fact we were eye-witnesses to

houses being washed down stream in districts that had been considered secure from risk by flood. When the railroads entered on the task of developing this low-lying territory their engineers were careful to fill in the roadbed where it traversed swamps, and in many places they raised it several feet above the natural surface. Does any one suppose that the railroad companies would have helped the extension of the city in that particular direction, and encouraged the erection of houses in such swampy districts, but for the subsidies almost invariably demanded and paid, and but for the conviction that they would be able to reap a rich harvest from the high fares the beach traffic would assure?

No city in the world advertises its attractions with more enterprise than does Los Angeles, and always special attention is directed to the fact that the city is so situated as to command ready access to both sea and mountains. There is nothing unscrupulous in this, for the sea washes our very gates and we lie girdled by the Sierra Madres and the foothills into which that magnificent range gradually subsides. Our visitors come here expecting this mingling of ocean and mountain scenery, and if they take a run down to the beach first they invariably want to follow it with a mountain trip. Many of them come from States that are as flat as pancakes, and you will find men who consider the climbing of Mt. Hollywood, only 1700 feet in height and with an excellent trail, quite a feat. Yet when these same visitors turn their faces to the mountains they find themselves hedged in at every turn. They can take the cars to Altadena, a journey of fully an hour that will cost them 40 cents

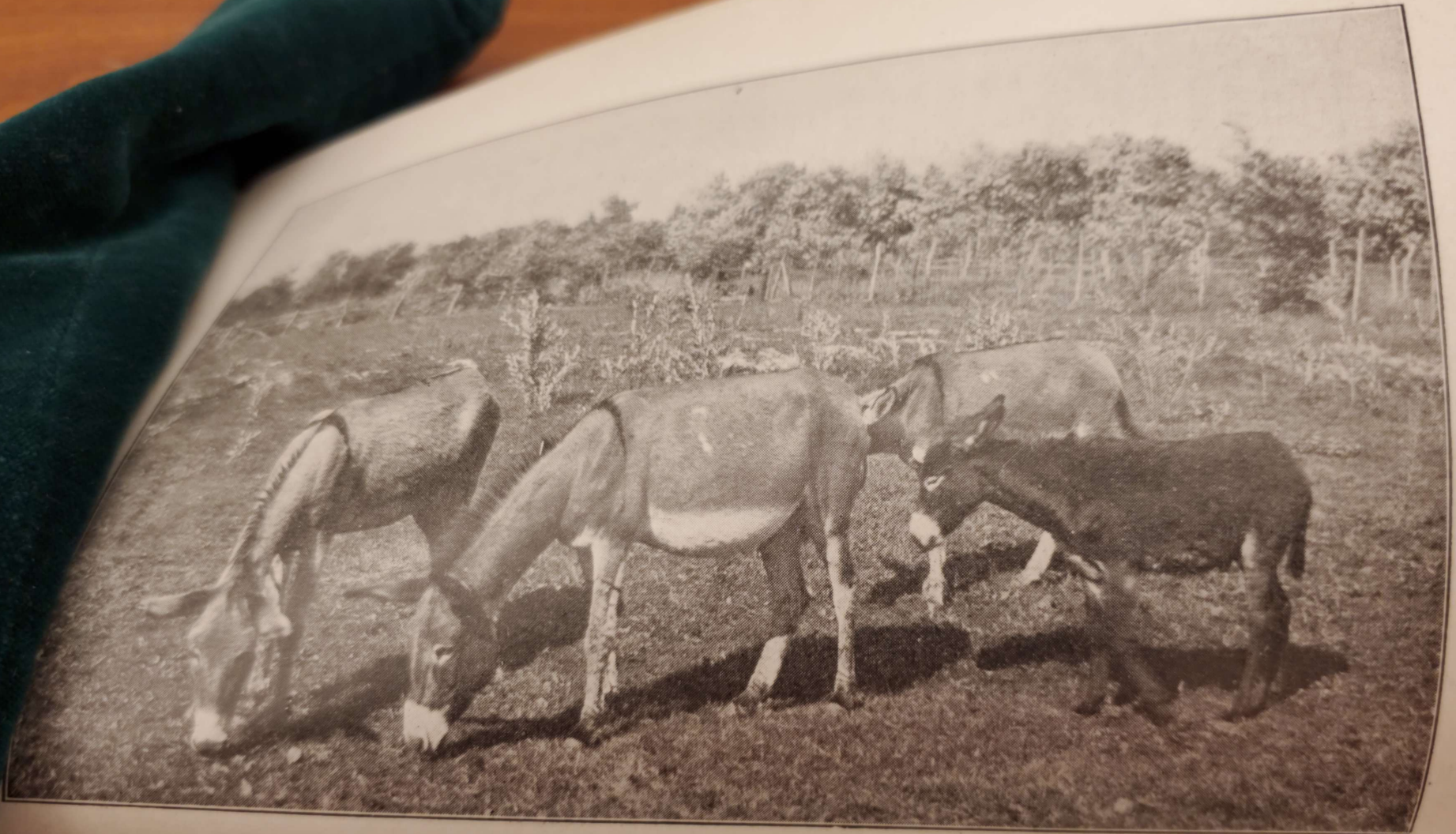
for the round trip. There, when they have exhausted the slim resources of Rubio Cañon, there will be nothing left for them to do but pay again for the ascent of Mt. Lowe by elevator and car, the company having so arranged things that foot travel is impossible, and charging \$2.50 for the round trip from and to Los Angeles. Our visitors can also go to Sierra Madre, which is about an hour's ride from the city, with a round fare of 50 cents, and there they can climb Mt. Wilson, by a trail that has been for long past in miserable condition. Perhaps also they may ramble along the neglected Sturtevant trail, or content themselves with a walk of about a quarter of a mile up the Little Santa Anita Cañon. And when you have named these points you have named practically all the mountain scenery to which the expectant visitor is permitted access. And I think it is a pitiful meal to set before the hungry guest; that it smacks altogether too much of a vast amount of cry and little wool.

Meanwhile, within the city's own confines, to be reached by a journey that need not occupy more than fifteen minutes at the outside, calculating from First and Broadway, is a rolling ocean of mountain land, almost infinite in its variety, and commanding a panorama such as cannot be obtained even by those who climb the six thousand feet of Mt. Wilson. It could and should be accessible to all who can muster up five cents, and I consider that is the very reason why it still remains practically inaccessible. There is more, much more money, for the railroad companies in carrying passengers to distant points. But in this gain to them there is a loss to the city, in health, happiness and contentment, that dollars cannot measure.

The importance of cheap, quick and ample transportation facilities is so generally recognized today that it seems almost useless to dwell on it, but it may be noted that the leading cities of the world are at least putting themselves on record in this connection, particularly as it is related to the slum problem. For example, the City Parks Association of Philadelphia, a city just recently distracted by a street railway strike, has issued its twenty-first annual report, in which it says: "Transportation must always be the chief factor in a city's development. Where transportation is cramped the movement of the people is hampered, and unhealthy, immoral and uneconomic housing conditions result. Where transportation is cheap, quick and at frequent intervals, the daily workman can live in healthy surroundings at considerable distances from his work." Similarly the Blue Book issued by the Royal Commission on the Means of Locomotion and Transport in London remarks: "We have come to the conclusion that, in order to relieve overcrowding, means must be provided for taking the population into and out of London, not in one or two directions, but in many directions, at rapid speed, frequent intervals and cheap rates." I call attention to the phrase "not in one or two directions."

In New York City the Tenement House Commissioner recently submitted to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company proposals for a limited system of one cent car fares to enable the city's poor to get to and from the big uptown parks during the summer months. The plan is said to have had the indorsement of Mayor Gaynor.

That our local politics in the past have been dominated by the railroad and transportation companies



Burros Pastured for Private Profit in Griffith Park.
Would such mistreatment induce others to make donations to the city?

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is so notorious that I need waste no words upon it. There appeared to be nothing to be done except wait patiently for the city to live up to the terms on which the donation of Griffith Park was made, but finally, having ample proof in my possession that the park was not being developed for the benefit of the public, but was being exploited for private profit, I addressed, March 26, 1902, a letter to the Mayor and Council, in which I said, in part:

"I will recite the simple facts. A little more than five years ago I donated a large tract of land to the City of Los Angeles to be used exclusively for park purposes. The City Engineer surveyed the tract and enclosed within its boundaries 3015 4-10 acres, bordering for several miles along the Los Angeles River, and stretching back to and including the heights overlooking the city. A deed drawn with a view to protecting the interests of the people in this gift of a park was approved by the City Attorney and executed March 5, 1898. It provided that the land just conveyed to the city should be used and maintained exclusively as a park for purposes of recreation, health and pleasure, for the use and benefit of the people of Los Angeles forever. But the gift was made and the land was conveyed upon the express conditions that whenever the land should cease to be so used then it shall immediately revert to the donor or his heirs.

"It is now upward of five years since this gift was made, and in that considerable lapse of time what has been the attitude of the city authorities toward the park? Nothing has been expended upon it with a view to making it convenient, attractive or accessible to the people of Los Angeles or their visiting friends from a distance. On the other hand, several hundred acres of its fertile bottoms have been leased to various parties for small sums, from which source an insignificant revenue has been derived, and thousands of loads of sand and gravel have been sold at ten cents a load. Even the beautiful trees which it will take a generation to mature have been ruthlessly destroyed and marketed for fuel, many wagon loads having been cut and hauled away for \$1 per load.

Is that complying with the spirit of the agreement entered into between myself and the city?"

Immediately after the publication of this letter one of our leading lawyers called on me, pointed out that the conditions under which I had donated Griffith Park to the city had been clearly violated, and offered his services to procure a revocation of the gift. Since then I have had several similar experiences, but I have refused persistently to authorize any such proceedings, reiterating my previous declaration that I had not made the donation with a view to taking it back. Moreover, I held, and still hold, the opinion that the public at large, when made acquainted with the real value of the gift and afforded an opportunity of doing so, will gladly express its appreciation.

I may explain that the destruction of the trees in Griffith Park had aroused my special indignation. The great difficulty usually experienced in the laying out of parks elsewhere has been the flat monotony of the land with which the landscape gardeners have had to deal. Griffith Park was singularly favored in that respect, but, on the other hand, the one difficulty with which all this Southern country has to deal is scarcity of timber. All park experts agree that parks without trees are little better than barren wastes, and in the semi-tropical climate of Southern California shade is an absolute necessity to the comfort of the public. Yet irresponsible persons are allowed to undo in a few minutes with an ax the work on which nature has labored for generations.

Next morning the *Los Angeles Daily Times* commented on the matter and in the strongest terms, on my mortifying reminder of

the city's apparent indifference to the great beneficence bestowed upon it in the gift of Griffith Park." The following day Park Superintendent Mendenhall made a written report in which he stated that no wood had been cut and sold from Griffith Park, all that had been done having been to clear some greatly tangled thickets. Subsequently—April 12, 1902—the Park Commissioners visited Griffith Park, I accompanying them, and many assurances of improvements to be effected immediately were given. Commenting on this visit the *Times* of April 25, 1902, said: "When the next budget is made up by the Finance Committee it is expected that an item for Griffith Park will be included. As the park lies entirely without the city boundaries there is some doubt whether the chain gang can be used to grade the roadway, and it is probable that an independent appropriation of from \$2000 to \$5000 will be made for the purpose. Engineer Tuttle will prepare estimates of the probable cost of the work, which will give the Council a good idea of the annual sum that should be devoted to the work of improvement."

The *Times* also quoted a Park Commissioner as saying: "I was surprised at the extent and possibilities of the park. Prior to the visit of the board I had no conception of the wide field which it presents for improvement. A roadway that will make the high peaks of the park accessible to the public is a very reasonable request and I think that there is much justice in the complaint made by Col. Griffith. The city certainly should make provision for the gradual improvement of the magnificent holding."

Having stirred the matter I did not feel inclined to let it rest, and I sent a letter to the *Los Angeles Herald*, under date of July 2, 1902, in which I said: "Although I donated the park, a tract of 3015 acres, to the city for the benefit of the people nearly six years ago, I reserved 350 acres adjacent to it (my old home place) for my own use, and when I applied to the city authorities for my usual supply of water three years ago it was denied me and has been denied me ever since; consequently I lost my tenant, yet the city continued to furnish my neighbors with water from the same ditch. The city officials have rented out several hundred acres of the park for the purpose of raising barley hay and for pasturing horses, mules, burros and cows. In addition to that, they have cut down and sold many of the trees which I had carefully guarded for years, and disposed of the wood for a dollar a load. As the wood is worth two or three times that amount in the market it is pertinent to inquire who were the beneficiaries at that low price. Both of these sources of revenue were contrary to the spirit of the donation and in violation of the terms by which it was conveyed."

The Park Commissioners were highly indignant over this letter, denied the wood-cutting charges and declared that the land spoken of was leased for \$300 a year and "could be put to no other use at present." The matter was thrashed out at two meetings of the board which I attended, and, August 16, 1902, I sent a letter to the *Herald*, in which I said: "I called attention to the fact that the park officer stated that he had sold forty loads of wood at \$1 a cord, but that only \$20 had been turned in. Subsequently he reported to

General Pierce that from 100 to 150 loads had been sold, but his accounts were in such an imperfect shape that he could only report fifty-eight loads accounted for to the Park Commission.”
 At a later date Superintendent Mendenhall made the following report:

Wood sold in Griffith Park begun	March 21, 1898:
December 16, 1898, 4 loads sold for.....	\$ 4.00
February 21, 1899, 5 loads sold for.....	5.00
April 5, 1902, sold.....	30.00
July 10, 1902.....	19.00
Total	<u>58.00</u>

That this was the best report the superintendent could furnish after all the fuss that had been made shows conclusively how careless and inefficient had been the park management. As a matter of fact I had then in my possession, and have still, seventeen affidavits by different men who cut wood in the park, which affidavits showed that they had taken away some ninety loads, paying \$1.00 a cord, save in one instance where the price was 50 cents. I do not believe that my evidence covers one-tenth of the trees so cut down.

The photographs given at pages 2, 14, 26, 36, 46, 56 and 66 speak for themselves, and show more graphically than anything I can write the good cause I had for the complaints I made.

In 1903 the United States government was reported as proposing to loan a herd of one hundred elk to be stationed in the park, and took under consideration the use of a portion of it as a testing ground for plants and trees. Mr. G. B. Lull, the expert sent out to

represent the bureau of forestry, reported in favor of planting 1,000,000 trees and establishing a nursery, but, so far as I have been able to learn, no local pressure was brought to bear and the suggestions came to nothing.

The resurrection of this local history is not to my liking, but is necessary in order that the public may understand quite clearly the attitude toward the donation of Griffith Park assumed by our politicians, and comprehend how imperative it is that strong public pressure be brought to bear if the park is to be made the accessible and generally beneficial resort for which I originally intended it.

Furthermore, during my two years' absence from the city certain portions of Griffith Park were re-named. The park land faces the Los Angeles River for five miles, stretching through many beautiful canyons and culminating in a mountain peak, in its center, 1700 feet above sea level. This commanding eminence was christened, through political influence, "Mount Hollywood," and later another observation point was named "Harper's Rock," while yet another location was given the title of "Snyder's Roost and Pasture Field." After my return a neighbor remarked that if I had remained away long enough "the whole park would have been thus plastered and probably stolen, as was done with the 7000 acres in San Francisco, in early days, by political machinery."

While I am explaining my constant anxiety that this park should be guarded safely as a recreation resort and playground I may say that in 1906, when our city authorities granted the power companies the privilege of erecting in Elysian Park towers to sus-

tain cables carrying the 80,000 volts of power they were bringing from Kern River to this city, I was informed that, if I would consent, a similar right would be granted for the entire length of Griffith Park and running through its heart. I hesitated because the subject was new to me, and after investigation I reached the conclusion that the conveyance of 80,000 volts on the line that had been surveyed would threaten many serious dangers and be a constant menace to the safety of those visiting the park. I collected the evidence of numerous cases in which much damage had been done to property in Southern California and where life would have been gravely imperiled, and accordingly I refused my consent.

It is self-evident that the community as a whole benefits enormously, from the merely pecuniary standpoint, by the timely acquisition and development of an adequate park system. Minneapolis will always regret, for example, that she rejected the offer of Nicollet Island, which would have given her a charming property within the city limits, and that she refused with scorn, in 1876, Col. Wm. S. King's proposal to sell her 700 acres of land surrounding Lake Harriet for the nominal sum of \$50,000. According to calculations which I made in 1900, based on an exhaustive report furnished me by Aneurin Jones, formerly superintendent of the parks of New York City, the 840 acres occupied by Central Park cost the city, in 1856, \$5,028,814, an average of \$5986 an acre, and was worth, in 1900, \$238,095 an acre, an increase of \$175,000,000.

In order to ascertain the present value of property adjoining Central Park I wrote recently to the Title

Guarantee and Trust Company, as being the leading expert in that line in New York City, and received from it, under date of April 25, 1910, a reply which read, in part, as follows:

"I am glad to be able to give you the values of the streets bounding the park:

"Fifth avenue, running from 59th to 110th street, which forms the easterly boundary of Central Park: Lots run in value from \$275,000 down to \$25,000.

"Fifty-ninth street, which is the southerly boundary of the park, running from Fifth avenue to 8th avenue: Lots here range in value from \$150,000 down to \$90,000.

"Central Park west, or 8th avenue, which is the westerly boundary of the park, extending from 59th street to 110th street: Lots here range in value from \$65,000 down to \$25,000; and on 110th street, which is the northerly boundary of the park, running from Fifth to Eighth avenue, the value of lots will range from \$30,000 down to \$22,500. These values are for inside lots, 25x100 each. To get the value of a corner lot add from 40 to 60 per cent. to the value of an inside lot."

When the creation of Central Park, N. Y., was under discussion there was strong opposition to the purchase, prominent lawyers expressing the opinion that it would be impossible to police so large an area and some of the clergy arguing that it would lead to license and the desecration of the Sabbath. Could these objectors see the park today what would be their comment?

The development of any particular section invariably helps the neighborhood. Mr. Marsden Manson, the well-known civil engineer, whose work for the preservation of California forests and the procuring a better water supply for San Francisco and other cities has attracted much attention, formed, from the first,

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a high opinion of the possibilities of Griffith Park, and wrote me at considerable length, suggesting plans for its development. After referring in sarcastic terms to the "political gardening" commonly resorted to in the management of large public areas he called special attention to the wide range of plant life rendered possible by the latitude of Los Angeles and the variations in altitude, soil and exposure that characterize the park. He insisted that Los Angeles had here an unprecedented opportunity of forming a great botanical garden, which would be practically unique since it would be farther south than any in existence, save the tropical gardens of Java. The fact that the park practically confronts the Pacific Ocean offered, to his mind, an additional inducement, since the Pacific shores present a wider range of plant life than does any other region; while that plant life is little known, never having been collected for systematic study at any one point. He pointed out that the study of that plant life was of the greatest practical importance to our industries, since in it were to be found the materials for many manufactured products that would be hereafter in universal demand; and he expressed the opinion that if such a garden could be formed it would make Los Angeles the Mecca for students of a subject, knowledge of which is indispensable to our commercial growth. Noting the steps already taken to establish on the coast of Southern California a laboratory for the study of marine life he remarked that there was a necessity for extending the botanical work of the University of Southern California, and that a college of botany, situate in the immediate neighborhood of the botanical garden, would be of immense



"A Public Office Is a Private Snap." Keeper's Private Dairy in Griffith Park.
Would such mistreatment induce others to make donations to the city?

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service to the community. His career has been intimately connected with attempts to prevent the denudation of forests and to conserve the rainfall, and he considers that Griffith Park presents unparalleled possibilities for valuable experiments along those lines.

Mr. Manson, whose life has been devoted to these questions and who writes with the experience of years to back his statements, has a profound distrust of politicians and political methods of dealing with the conservation and development of national resources. He declares that "no policy contaminated by political control can be enforced over the long periods of time necessary in successful forest management;" and that "the policy of the government in the control of this vast area (68,000 square miles in California alone) has been along one of two lines—absolute neglect or absolute exclusion." When we consider the extent to which the forest lands of this country have passed into the hands of monopolists—Mr. Weyerhauser, for example, being now credited with the ownership of 32,000,000 acres—the absolute neglect of the trust assumed by the federal authority is self-apparent. In his pamphlet on the subject Mr. Manson points out that when Florida was purchased large reservations of her invaluable live-oak forests were set aside for the purpose of supplying the needs of the navy department, and that timber stolen from these same reservations was subsequently sold to the navy, at exorbitant prices, by private contractors. He notes that there have been issued from the government printing offices magnificent treatises on forestry, and considers the fact that they have not been turned to practical use as

being in itself sufficient proof that Congress is incapable of practical action.

State control he regards as somewhat better, since the State is nearer the individuals settled within its borders than the central government can be; but State administration, saturated as it is with politics, has a history that up to the present time is replete with mismanagement and fraud. Mr. Manson has advocated, therefore, the putting forest preservation in the hands of a conservative body, whose constitution gives some guarantee of stability and freedom from political influence. He has suggested the Board of Regents of the State University as being the nearest approach to such an ideal body.

It is, unfortunately, too true that what is everybody's business is nobody's; and in this truism is to be found, beyond all doubt, the cause for the gross neglect into which our public properties are permitted to fall. Nor is this to be wondered at. Politicians, like other persons, have their living to make and so long as the public remains indifferent they cannot be expected to devote much time to tasks in which there is no money. Yet it is certain, to my mind, that an enterprising development of our public properties would result in greatly increased all-round prosperity. Mr. Manson, who is an authority of the first rank, has enlarged on the botanical and forestry possibilities latent in the undeveloped resources of Griffith Park. But, if we would only take the trouble to look around us, we should find many other sources of wealth by which we might profit largely. For example, the attention called to Griffith Park immediately gave birth to the idea that the mineral deposits of the neighborhood were

worth investigating. It was found at once that there were numerous beds of clay that could be utilized for the production of tiles and other pottery, and the Pacific Art Tile Works sprang into existence at Tropic, to supply the west coast with an extensive line of goods for which we had been thitherto absolutely dependent on the East. A large plant was installed, excellent arrangements for the comfort of the operatives were made, thirty acres being set aside for residential purposes, and an entirely new industry came into being, giving a most decided impetus to the growth of Tropic and providing steady and well paid work for hundreds. About \$500,000 is now invested in that plant.

I have touched on the Panama canal as making it certain that Los Angeles will have within the next few years an immensely larger population than she has at present, with the corollary that, unless time is taken by the forelock, the slum and other undesirable features of metropolitan life will reproduce themselves here, as they already have in part. Nevertheless, without the Panama canal the causes that make for the concentration of population into cities are operative here as elsewhere, and are in themselves sufficient to insure a rapid growth. I think it proper at this point to summarize briefly those causes, in order to show how powerfully they are at work and how inevitable are their results.

The first of these causes is the application of machinery to agriculture and the development of that industry from a toilsome labor, dependent mainly on sheer strength of bone and sinew, to a science. Thanks to our present command over nature, acquired by the

march of invention and the acquisition of scientific knowledge, it is possible for us to raise food products with but a fraction of the human labor that in a more primitive age had to be devoted to that indispensable duty. But, although in other directions man's tastes and requirements are practically without limit, it so happens that in the matter of feeding his stomach nature has drawn a line he cannot overstep. The richest of us can consume only their three meals a day, and it follows that the needs of the table are supplied, and will continue to be supplied, with a smaller and smaller proportion of human effort, leaving a larger proportion to be devoted to the satisfaction of other wants. This is what is known in political economy as "Engel's law," his statement of the case being that as the income grows larger the percentage spent on food diminishes.

As the proportion of labor engaged in agriculture grows less the superfluity turns to manufacturing. Now it has been discovered that economies are effected when men operating machinery are employed en masse, and as manufacturing increases concentration of population becomes more and more the order of the day. Every improvement in the means of communication hastens that centralizing movement.

Statistics are usually dry reading and I hesitate to use them, considering that the foregoing argument is sufficiently strong to stand on its own legs; but a few figures will show that facts prove the theory correct. In 1840, according to the government census, 21.79 of the population were engaged in agriculture. With every decade the percentage dwindled, until, in 1890, it was only 13.68. On the other hand, in 1850 only 4.12 per cent. were engaged in manufacturing, but

with every decade this percentage increased until, in 1890, it had grown to 7.52.

A century ago we had only six cities with a population of 8000; in 1880 we had 286 such cities, and in 1890 we had 443—an enormous increase!

Massachusetts may be taken as a typical manufacturing State. In 1880 the percentage of her population living in cities and large towns was 65.9; in 1890 the percentage had increased to 86.9.

It goes without saying that as cities grow in size the problem of their administration becomes more complex. Dives and Lazarus dwell side by side, and the contrasts of extreme wealth and extreme poverty beget a friction that has deplorable consequences. Since self-preservation is indisputably the first law of nature it may be laid down as axiomatic that the harder the struggle for existence the more desperate the chances the individual is willing to take, anything being preferable to death by starvation. We need not be in the least surprised, therefore, when we discover that the city, with its irritating contrasts, its nerve-racking life, its galling poverty, its slums and other unhealthy features, is the hot-bed of crime and immorality. Any large city would do as an illustration, but I pick the two Pennsylvanian centers, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, because the former is at this writing much in the public eye by reason of the recent car strike, while conditions in the latter were recently the subject of an exceptionally exhaustive investigation conducted by "The Survey." Statistics show that the percentage of crime in Philadelphia is seven and a half times larger than that in the country districts of the State, while in Pittsburgh it is nearly nine times larger. Yet recently the Director of Pub-

lic Safety, Henry Clay, ventured to write in *The Searchlight Magazine* that Philadelphia had a police force of 3500 men, organized so perfectly as to make a career of crime impossible.

The artificial conditions to which I have alluded beget, in their turn, certain general characteristics that create among our city dwellers of the twentieth century types so different from those begotten by agricultural life that the fabled visitor from Mars might well regard them as of distinct nationalities. In the simple, agricultural life of the past there was much struggle with nature, but comparatively little friction between the strugglers. Although there was to a great extent the time-honored division between employers and employed it gave rise to little of that inexpressible bitterness which characterizes similar conditions in our modern cities. Rural populations have been ever patient, slow of thought, conservative, willing to toil, unwilling to revolt. In our cities exactly the opposite tendencies become increasingly manifest. Nerve-racked, excitable and deeply embittered, the proletariat of today is showing itself anything but content with this world as it finds it, and this tremendous psychological difference brings with it other most distracting problems.

In rural districts, where the population was scattered and the aid neighbors could render in emergencies a factor of vital importance, there was apt to be much appreciation of the value of human life. All of us who have lived under such conditions know how welcome were visits, how glad we were to have the company of others, how much we regretted the loss by death, or otherwise, of those who had been living anywhere within easy reach. In the cities, on the

other hand, with the incessant jostle of the crowd, the strife for place, the often frenzied struggle for existence, there is a reversal of all these conditions; as the proverb goes, "familiarity breeds contempt," and the sanctity of individual life tends steadily to the vanishing point. Witness the callousness with which street accidents are regarded, the mob that rushes instantly to the spot at which a tragedy is said to have taken place, the morbidity with which numbers find their daily amusement in attending trials wherein human happiness is at stake. Those who have been familiar with rural assemblages in the past will agree with me, I believe, when I say that they were usually most good-humored, but I do not think the same can be said of city crowds; and generally by the time the celebrators have reached their destination, after having been packed like sardines in our street cars, they are anything but amiable. That the scramble for accommodations is attended by so few quarrels as is customarily the case testifies strongly, in my judgment, to the intrinsic kind-heartedness of the public. But it is less kindly than it used to be.

As the result of these conditions the policing of our cities becomes the most difficult of questions. On the one hand, such reliable writers as Charles Edward Russell tell us that the slums are generating crime, of the most violent and vicious type, so fast that the best police authorities see no way of handling it save by despotic, brute force. It is thus that they excuse the illegal arrests, the administration of the "third degree" and other arbitrary measures against which both our humanity and our regard for constitutional liberty cry out. On the other hand, clothing the police with autocratic power has brought about a state of affairs

wherein the thoughtful are beginning to ask themselves the old Roman question—"Who is to guard us against our guardians?" The very fact that the late police commissioner of New York City, Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, declares that the graft and blackmail extorted by the police of our largest city reaches nearly \$10,000,000 a month is one that may well make the most indifferent pause to inquire whither we are drifting. Thus society finds itself between Scylla and Charybdis; eager for protection but more and more afraid of its protectors. Meanwhile, by virtue of inexorable economic forces, concentration of population goes on apace; throughout the country the slum area increases, and the problems to which these conditions give rise press more imperatively for solution. The alarm bell is being rung with increasing frequency, and not, as heretofore, in revolutionary circles, but among the staid and conservative, who voice their fears through magazines and journals of established standing.

Despite these warnings I have little doubt that the conventional attitude will remain for some time to come what it has been in the past, one of tolerant complacency, tempered—at the best or worst—by increasing doles of charity. But we should never forget that the conventional is always the superficial, and that superficiality fails us utterly when we come to grappling with serious problems. That the problem is of the gravest character I, for one, am well convinced. Before me lies a clipping which informs me that the international secretary of the Salvation Army has made a statement the gist of which is contained in the following sentence: "My work has carried me

all over the world, and almost everywhere I find extreme poverty is increasing." It seems to me self-evident that this statement is entitled to much consideration, for, whatever may be one's private opinions as to the value of the work done by the Salvation Army, it is certain that its officers and active members come into the closest touch with poverty. It is also certain that in those two lines we have a declaration that bodes inexpressible danger for the future.

Reflect a moment on what this actually means. Look around society and survey the enormously complicated and expensive apparatus existing everywhere for the alleviation of distress. Then calculate, as nearly as you can, the correspondingly cumbersome and expensive machinery for the prevention and punishment of the offenses to which distress inevitably leads. Consider the attention that has been given to hygiene, and the extent to which all our thought has become saturated with hygienic convictions. If we are certain of anything today it is that the condition of extreme poverty breeds filth, disease and pestilence. We know that wherever it exists it is impossible to maintain a decent standard of civic conduct. We know that our very existence depends, under a democratic régime, on the intelligence of the masses, by whom ultimately all public questions must be decided. We know that the victims of extreme poverty cannot cultivate their intellects, and that they are necessarily at the mercy of the man or party that bids highest for their support. So that, apart from the claim that the individual has on us as a member of what should be the brotherhood of humanity, we place ourselves, and the institutions on which our welfare depends, in im-



Under the Great Oaks in Griffith Park.
(Keeper's Residence.)

minent peril, when we tolerate such extreme poverty and the causes that beget it.

In "Crime and Criminals," published by the Prison Reform League, one of this country's eminent editors, S. S. McClure, whose name is given to a most influential magazine, is quoted as follows:

"The cities of the United States," he writes, "are filled to overflowing with organizations of all kinds to oppose crime and to dispense aid to the masses of criminals and unfortunates who are created by present conditions; law and order societies, temperance organizations, college settlements, committees to put down the traffic of women. All these work well and earnestly, but their efforts are either the work of salvage, after the great damage is done, or, at most, attempts at a very partial cure. They assist the population in very much the same way that a servant might who was hired to drive away the flies from the table of a dinner party set upon the edge of a cesspool. What our country needs is, not more societies to remove flies, but the removal of the cesspool."

The Prison Reform League added that the passage expressed precisely its own attitude toward the crime problem, and it is my own attitude toward the entire social problem. I am unable to see how it can fail to be that of every intelligent man and woman who has looked the world in the face with open, honest eyes.

Moreover I say to the people of Los Angeles today, and to the far greater Los Angeles of the immediate future, that all this is bad business. I say it breeds crime, multiplies temptation, lowers the standard of education and intelligence, defies all the laws of health, physical and moral, undermines the physique of the workers and thereby strikes fatal blows at our

efficiency as producers. It lessens the purchasing power of the masses, and thereby destroys our markets. It is not to the advantage of any one that the lives of the American workers should be the cheapest commodities in the world.

It is not in the power of any single set of men immediately to remedy these conditions, which have developed naturally as the result of our failing to understand the revolutionary changes in production and distribution through which we have been passing. We have to do the best we can while awaiting the growth of that larger public intelligence which alone can bring permanent relief. We should make use of such opportunities as we possess; where a great body of land such as is Griffith Park stands idle, begging to be turned to account, we should not shut our eyes to its existence; we should set labor to work improving and beautifying it; we should recognize the growing menace of the slum, and we should determine that, although we may not be able at the moment to abolish it, we will minimize its evils by giving those so unfortunate as to be forced to dwell there every chance of getting out into God's sunshine—which we of Southern California capitalize so highly—and enjoying the fresh air and feast of health and beauty set before us daily, with unwearying patience, by the power that intended, as I believe, that every one of us should be "great, good and joyous, beautiful and free."

In the rearrangement of her parks Los Angeles might well profit by the suggestions of so eminent an authority as Dr. Wm. Trelease, who for about forty years has been connected with "Shaw's Garden," St.

Louis. This great botanist, whose first ambition in life is to promote a broad, comparative knowledge of the vegetation of the earth, would group the desiderables according to the principles of economy, convenience, beauty, taste and order; so that every visitor might carry away the distinct impression that he had seen a museum of living plants.

These are the central thoughts that have inspired me to the writing of this little treatise, although I will not deny that it has been coupled with strong disgust that the gift I thought would mean so much to the happiness of a city I dearly love has been as yet practically useless.

It seems to me that I cannot end this more fittingly than with a quotation from an address delivered recently in Blanchard Hall, this city, by Reynold E. Blight, which runs as follows:

"We stand at the dawn of a new era. 'The old order changeth yielding place to new.' The man of greed and selfishness will soon be as foreign to the age as the savage or the barbarian. . . . I am under eternal obligation to use my every effort to bring about such economic and social conditions as shall enable my weaker, my less efficient brother to develop his powers, stimulate his industry, quicken his ambition, promote his effectiveness, and make him self-reliant and independent. . . . The new social consciousness and conscience manifest themselves in a hundred humanitarian movements. The fight against tuberculosis, against slums, against graft, against religious traditionalism, against the cruelties of our criminal procedure, is born of the new spirit. Efforts to establish polytechnic institutions, parks, playgrounds, night schools, civic centers, are all born of this spirit. It is as characteristic of this age as the airship, the turbine or direct legislation."

To nothing do these words apply so aptly and impressively as to the adequate, whole-souled use and development of our public utilities.

In conclusion I will say that I do not blame the Los Angeles public for the manner in which the gift of Griffith Park has been abused, nor for the delay in rendering it accessible; since the great majority of the public has never had an opportunity of so much as seeing the heart of the park, nor has it been given any chance of voting bonds for its improvement. I personally know several San Francisco capitalists who have donated large sums for the improvement of Golden Gate Park, and in my short career on this sphere the donations, in this country and abroad, for parks, boulevards and playgrounds, have amounted to nearly \$100,000,000. In June, 1910, a Los Angeles park commissioner used this language: "Golden Gate Park at San Francisco has been enriched by over \$2,000,000 in gifts from wealthy men, and we ought to be able to find a benefactor of the park department in this city."

After reading this little volume, and discovering how the Griffith Park donation has been treated, is it to be wondered at that such "benefactors" are not forthcoming?

The following complete list of the world's ever-green trees has been gathered from many sources expressly for this little book, and includes every such tree (exclusive of about 300 varieties of eucalyptus) from nine inches to 140 feet in circumference and from ten feet to 450 feet in height. The scientific and

common English names have been supplied by Mr. Ernest Braunton, who owns the largest botanical library in this part of the country. On account of its soil, varied altitude and semi-tropic climate any and all of these trees could be grown in Griffith Park.

PACIFIC COAST (U. S.) EVERGREENS.
(Washington, Oregon, California)

CONIFERS.

<i>Scientific Name.</i>	<i>Common Name.</i>
<i>Abies amabilis.</i>	Amabilis Fir.
" <i>concolor.</i>	White Fir.
" <i>grandis.</i>	Grand Fir.
" <i>lasiocarpa.</i>	Balsam Fir.
" <i>magnifica.</i>	Red Fir.
" <i>nobilis.</i>	Noble Fir.
" <i>venusta.</i>	Bristlecone Fir.
<i>Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana.</i>	Lawson Cypress.
" <i>Nootkatensis.</i>	Yellow Cypress.
<i>Cupressus Goveniana.</i>	Gowen Cypress.
" <i>MacNabiana.</i>	MacNab Cypress.
" <i>macrocarpa.</i>	Monterey Cypress.
" <i>pygmaea.</i>	Dwarf Cypress.
<i>Juniperus Californica.</i>	California Juniper.
" <i>communis.</i>	Dwarf Juniper.
" <i>occidentalis.</i>	Western Juniper.
" <i>scopulorum.</i>	Rock Mt. Red Cedar.
" <i>Utahensis.</i>	Utah Juniper.
<i>Libocedrus decurrens.</i>	Incense Cedar.
<i>Picea Breweriana.</i>	Weeping Spruce.
" <i>Engelmanni.</i>	Engelmann Spruce.
" <i>Sitchensis.</i>	Sitka Spruce.
<i>Pinus albicaulis.</i>	White-bark Pine.
" <i>aristata.</i>	Bristle-cone Pine.
" <i>attenuata.</i>	Knobcone Pine.
" <i>Balfouriana.</i>	Fox-tail Pine.
" <i>contorta.</i>	Lodgepole Pine.
" <i>Coulteri.</i>	Bigcone Pine.
" <i>flexilis.</i>	Limber Pine.
" <i>Jeffreyi.</i>	Jeffrey Pine.
" <i>Lamebertiana.</i>	Sugar Pine.
" <i>monophylla.</i>	Single-leaf Pine.
" <i>monticola.</i>	Western White Pine.
" <i>muricata.</i>	Bishop's Pine.
" <i>ponderosa.</i>	Western Yellow Pine.
" <i>quadrifolia.</i>	Parry Pine.

<i>Pinus radiata.</i>	Monterey Pine.
" <i>Sabiniana.</i>	Digger Pine.
" <i>Torreyana.</i>	Torrey Pine.
<i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa.</i>	Big Cone Spruce.
" <i>taxifolia.</i>	Douglas Spruce.
<i>Sequoia gigantea.</i>	Big Tree.
" <i>sempervirens.</i>	Redwood.
<i>Taxus brevifolia.</i>	Western Yew.
<i>Thuja plicata.</i>	Western Red Cedar.
<i>Tsuga heterophylla.</i>	Western Hemlock.
" <i>Californica.</i>	California Nutmeg.

OTHER PACIFIC COAST TREES.

<i>Acacia Greggii.</i>	Cat's claw.
<i>Arbutus Menziesii.</i>	Madrone.
<i>Castanopsis chrysophylla.</i>	Western Chinquapin.
<i>Ceanothus arboreus.</i>	Tree Myrtle.
" <i>spinostus.</i>	Mountain Lilac.
" <i>thrysoiflorus.</i>	Blue Myrtle.
<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius.</i>	Curl-leaf Mahogany.
" <i>parvifolius.</i>	Birch-leaf Mahogany.
" <i>Traskiae.</i>	Trask Mahogany.
<i>Fremontia Californica.</i>	Fremont's Sterculia.
<i>Garrya elliptica.</i>	Quinine Bush.
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia.</i>	Christmas Berry.
<i>Lyonothamnus floribundus.</i>	Western Ironwood.
<i>Myrica Californica.</i>	California Myrtle.
<i>Olneya tesota.</i>	Mexican Ironwood.
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata.</i>	Horse-Bean.
" <i>microphylla.</i>	Small-leaved Horse-bean.
" <i>Torreyana.</i>	Palo Verde.
<i>Prunus ilicifolia.</i>	Hollyleaf Cherry.
" <i>integrifolia.</i>	Catalina Cherry.
<i>Quercus agrifolia.</i>	California Live Oak.
" <i>chrysolepis.</i>	Canyon Live Oak.
" <i>densifolia.</i>	Tanbark Oak.
" <i>dumosa.</i>	California Scrub Oak.
" <i>Engelmanni.</i>	Engelmann Oak.
" <i>Pricei.</i>	Price Oak.
" <i>tomentella.</i>	Silky Oak.
" <i>Wislizeni.</i>	Wislizenus Oak.

Rhamnus crocea.
Rhus integrifolia.
Umbellularia Californica.

Evergreen Buckthorn.
Mahogany Sumach.
California Laurel.

NORTH AMERICAN CONIFERS.

(Exclusive of Pacific Coast.)

Including Mexico.

Abies balsamea.	Balsam Fir.
" Fraseri.	She Balsam.
Chamaecyparis sphaeroidea.	White Cedar.
Cupressus Arizonica.	Arizona Cypress.
" Benthami.	Mexican Cypress.
Juniperus Bermudiana.	Bermuda Juniper.
" communis.	Common Juniper.
Picea alba.	Canada Spruce.
" nigra.	Black Spruce.
" pungens.	Colorado Spruce.
" rubra.	Red Spruce.
Pinus ayacahuite.	Mexican Pine.
" clausa.	Sand Pine.
" Cubensis.	Slash Pine.
" divaricata.	
" echinata.	Spruce Pine.
" edulis.	Nut Pine.
" palustris.	Long-leaf Pine.
" pungens.	Table Mountain Pine.
" resinosa.	Red Pine.
" rigida.	Pitch Pine.
" strobis.	White Pine.
" taeda.	Loblolly Pine.
" Virginiana.	Scrub Pine.
Taxodium mucronatum.	Montezuma Cypress.
Thuya occidentalis.	Common Arborvita.
Tsuga Caroliniana.	Carolina Hemlock.
" Canadensis.	Common Hemlock.

OTHER NORTH AMERICAN TREES.

Including Mexico.

Berberis Fremonti.	Fremont's Barberry.
Casimiroa edulis.	White Sapota.
Cordia sebestena.	Geiger Tree.
Ehretia elliptica.	Texan Heliotrope Tree.
Gordonia lasianthus.	Loblolly Bay.
Magnolia grandiflora.	Bull Bay.
" glauca.	White Bay.
Persea Caroliniensis.	Red Bay.
Prunus Caroliniensis.	Carolina Cherry.
Quercus Virginiana.	Southern Live Oak.
Wigandia macrophylla.	Large-leaved Wigandia.

SOUTH AMERICAN CONIFERS.

Araucaria Braziliانا.	Monkey Puzzle.
" imbricata.	Chilian Cedar.
Libocedrus Chilensis.	Patagonian Cedar.
" tetragona.	Chilean Yew.
Podocarpus nubigena.	

OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN TREES.

Abutilon (several species).	Flowering Maple.
Acacia cavenia.	Espino.
" plumosa.	
" virescens.	
Azara dentata.	
" Gilliesii.	
" integrifolia.	
" microphylla.	
Bauhinia candicans.	
" grandiflora.	
" forcicata.	
" picta.	
Calliandra Portoricensis.	Porto Rico Acacia.
Eugenia Michelli.	Surinam Cherry.
Jacaranda ovalifolia.	
Maytenus boaria.	Mayten.
Nicotiana glauca.	Tree Tobacco.

Pircunia diocea. Bloodberry.
 Schinus molle. Peruvian Pepper Tree.
 " terebinthifolius. Brazilian Pepper Tree.
 Sophora macrocarpa. Edwardsia.

EUROPEAN CONIFERS.

Abies Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Fir.
 " picea. Silver Fir.
 " pinsapo. Spanish Fir.
 Cupressus Lusitanica. Portugal Cypress.
 " sempervirens. European Cypress.
 Juniperus macrocarpa. Mediterranean Juniper.
 " oxycedrus.
 " phoenicea.
 " Virginica. Red Cedar.
 Picea omarika. European Spruce.
 Pinus cembra. Swiss Stone Pine.
 " halepensis. Aleppo Pine.
 " laricio. Corsican Pine.
 " montana. Swiss Mountain Pine.
 " peuce. Pyramid Pine.
 " pinaster. Cluster Pine.
 " sylvestris. Scotch Pine.
 Taxus baccata. English Yew.

OTHER EUROPEAN TREES.

Arbutus unedo. Strawberry Tree.
 Buxus sempervirens. Boxwood.
 Ceratonia siliqua. St. John's Bread.
 Laurus nobilis. Sweet Bay.
 Ligustrum vulgaris. Common Privet.
 Prunus Lusitanica. Portugal Laurel.
 " laurocerasus. Cherry Laurel.
 Pyracantha coccinea. European Thorn.
 Quercus ilex. Holly Oak.
 " suber. Cork Oak.

ASIATIC CONIFERS.

Abies Cephalonica. Cephalonian Fir.
 " Cilicica. Lebanon Fir.
 " homolepis. Japanese Fir.
 " Sibirica. Siberian Fir.
 " Veitchii. Manchurian Fir.

Cedrus deodora.
 " Libani.
 Cephalotaxus Fortunei.
 " pedunculata.
 Chamaecyparis obtusa.
 " pisifera.
 Cunninghamia Sinensis.
 Cupressus funebris.
 " torulosa.
 Cryptomeria elegans.
 " Japonica.
 Juniperus Chinensis.
 " drupacea.
 " excelsa.
 " recurva.
 " rigida.
 " sphaerica.

Picea ajanensis.
 " bicolor.
 " obovata.
 " orientalis.
 " polita.
 " Schrenkiana.
 " Smithiana.
 Pinus Bungeana.
 " cembra.
 " densiflora.
 " excelsa.
 " Koraiensis.
 " longifolia.
 " Massoniana.
 " parviflora.
 " Thunbergi.

Podocarpus Japonica.
 " macrophylla.
 Pseudotsuga Japonica.
 Taxus cuspidata.
 Thuya Japonica.
 " orientalis.
 Tsuga diversifolia.
 " Sieboldi.

Indian Cedar.
 Cedar of Lebanon.
 Cluster Yew.
 "

Hinoki Cypress.
 Sawara Cypress.
 Chinese Araucaria.
 Chinese Cypress.
 Himalaya Cypress.

Japan Cedar.

Amur Spruce.

Lace Bark Pine.
 Stone Pine.
 Japan Red Pine.

Korean Pine.

Japanese Black Pine.

Japanese Spruce.
 Japan Yew.
 Japanese Arborvita.
 Chinese Arborvita.
 Japanese Hemlock.

OTHER ASIATIC TREES.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Aleurites cordata. | Candlenut Tree. |
| Bauhinia purpurea. | Mountain Ebony. |
| " variegata. | " " |
| Camphora officinalis. | Camphor Tree. |
| Cinnamomum camphora. | Cinnamon Tree. |
| Ehretia acuminata. | Heliotrope Tree. |
| " macrophylla. | " " |
| Eugenia jambos. | Rose Apple. |
| " jambolina. | Jambolan Plum. |
| Ficus glomerata. | Cluster Fig. |
| Ligustrum ovalifolium. | California Privet. |
| " lucidum. | Japan " |
| " Nepalense. | Nepal " |
| Magnolia pumila. | Dwarf Chinese Magnolia. |
| Osmanthus fragrans. | Sweet Olive. |
| " aquifolium. | Holly Olive. |
| Photinia serrulata. | Chinese Christmas Berry. |
| Pittosporum tobira. | Tobira. |
| Pyracantha crenulata. | Himalayan Thorn. |
| Quercus acuta. | Japanese Evergreen Oak. |
| " cuspidata. | " " " |
| " glauca. | " " " |

AFRICAN CONIFERS.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Abies cilicica. | Lebanon Fir. |
| " apollinis. | |
| Cedrus Atlantica. | Atlas Cedar. |
| " Libani. | Cedar of Lebanon. |
| Juniperus communis. | Common Juniper. |
| " Phoenicea. | |
| " procera. | Giant African Juniper. |
| " Canariensis. | Canary Island Pine. |
| Pinus halepensis. | Aleppo Pine. |
| Taxus baccata. | Common Yew. |

OTHER AFRICAN TREES.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| Aberia Caffra. | Kei apple. |
| Acacia Arabica. | |
| " catechu. | |
| " Farnesiana. | Popinac. |
| " horrida. | |

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Acokanthera spectabilis. | |
| Dombeya Natalensis. | Boxwood. |
| Buxus sempervirens. | |
| Clethra arborea. | Madeira Broom. |
| Cytisus Maderensis. | Silver Tree. |
| Leucadendron argentea. | Common Privet. |
| Ligustrum vulgare. | |
| Pittosporum viridiflorum. | |
| Schotia latifolia. | Cork Oak. |
| Quercus suber. | |

AUSTRALIAN CONIFERS.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Agathis robusta. | Kauri Pine. |
| Araucaria Bidwillii. | |
| " Cunninghamii. | |
| " Cookii. | Norfolk Island Pine. |
| " excelsa. | Cypress Pine. |
| Callitris robusta. | Australian Yew. |
| Podocarpus alpina. | New Zealand Yew. |
| " totara. | |

OTHER AUSTRALIAN TREES.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Acacia (a long list of species.) | |
| Albizzia elata. | |
| " lebbek. | |
| " lophantha. | |
| " procera. | |
| Banksia serrata. | Bottle Brush. |
| Bursaria spinosa. | " " |
| Callistemon lanceolatus. | " " |
| " rigidus. | Australian Senna. |
| " speciosus. | Moreton Bay Chestnut. |
| Cassia artemesioides. | Beefwood. She oak. |
| Castanospermum australe. | " " " |
| Casuarina equisetifolia. | " " " |
| " stricta. | " " " |
| " suberosa. | " " " |
| " torulosa. | |
| Geosoma Baueri. | New Zealand Sumach. |
| Podocarpus laevigatus. | |

- Dodonaea (many species.)
 Ehretia acuminata.
 Elaeodendron australe.
 Eucalyptus calophylla.
 " cornuta.
 " ficifolia.
 " Lehmanni.
 " polyanthema.
 " pulverulenta.
 " robusta.
 " rudis.
 " sideroxylon rosea
- Soapberry.
 Heliotrope Tree.
 Holly-leaf Aralia.
 White flowering Gum.
 Yate Tree.
 Scarlet-flowering Gum.
 Dwarf Yate.
 Red Box.
 Powdered Gum.
 Swamp Mahogany.
 Desert Gum.
 Red Iron-bark.
- Only round-topped eucalypts are listed, as the species with spire-like tops do not harmonize with Southern California landscape topography.
- Eugenia myrtifolia.
 Ficus hispida.
 " macrophylla.
 " rubiginosa.
 Grevillea Banksii.
 " Hilliana.
 " robusta.
 " Thelemanniana.
- Hakea (ten species.)
 Hymenoporum flavum.
 Leptospermum laevigatum.
 Lagunaria Patersonii.
 Leptospermum scoparium.
 Macadamia ternifolia.
 Malaleuca (at least 10 species).
 Metrosideros robusta.
 " tomentosa.
- Queensland Nut.
 Bottle Brush.
 New Zealand Bottle Brush.
 " " " "
- Myoporum laetum.
 Pittosporum (a dozen species).
 Sterculia acerifolia.
 " diversifolia.
 " foetida.
 Syncarpia Hillii.
 " laurifolia.
 Tristania conferta.
- Australian Box.
 Flame Tree.
 Bottle Tree.
 Flame Tree.
 Turpentine Tree.
 " "
 Brisbane Box.

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