# LOS ANGELES HERALD

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THE LOS ANGELES HERALD

VESTIGIA NULLA RETRORSUM

CLEAR. CRISP AND CLEAN


## FREE CARS

MAYOR TOM JOHNSON of Cleveland, O., is fond of doing or saying things that astonish people. He achieved national fame as a successful advocate of cheap car fares, but whether he will have a serious following in his latest departure is doubtful. He says now that street cars should be free, that passengers should be fareless. In support of this position the mayor has declared:

"I have fought for 3-cent fares because that amount is 2 cents nearer nothing than 5 cents. Street cars ought to be as free as elevators. Fares formerly were collected on bridges and turnpikes, but such tolls have a mediaeval sound now. A proper system of taxation would yield sufficient funds to operate street car lines without burden to the people.

"With free car service, the workman could select his home where he would. Congested districts would disappear, and the conductor would not have to spend time dodging through the car. All he would have to do would be to stand upon the rear platform and assist women up and down the steps."

While we appreciate Mayor Johnson's intellectual keenness, his fearlessness and his desire to "do what's right for the people," we cannot without more convincing argument than his rhetoric become persuaded that street cars should be fareless. In the first place, in fleet week we realize vividly that the service would be so heavily overtaxed on extra occasions that it would break down. If car companies are almost baffled by the problem of transporting excessively large crowds at cheap rates what would become of them if all the cars were free? The cars would be mobbed. The service would be tied up. Besides, it would not be possible to run "free" cars. In the first place, the municipality would have to own the railroad franchises and the cars, or lease them from the owners. The cost would have to be defrayed from revenues raised by taxation. Rest assured that although the free street car project has an attractive sound, in practice it would be a costly street car system in Los Angeles, Cleveland or any other city where "free cars" might be run. It will be a long time before there is no more use for Mark Twain's immortal street car lyric:

Conductor, when you receive the fare,
Punch in the presence of the passenjare.
Punch, brothers, punch with care;
Punch in the presence of the passenjare.

And even if the conductor no longer punches, but rings up, the lyric still is fraught with meaning. Tom Johnson's fareless street car is an Ingalls iridescent dream.

## CROWDED NEW YORK

IN CONSEQUENCE of unrestricted immigration and a spell of hard times, conditions in the east side of New York resemble those in poverty-stricken European cities and have little to suggest the "richest metropolis in the world." New York is still suffering from the effects of business depression. Various occupations are stagnated. Others have not replaced more than a few of the thousands of employes discharged during the financial crisis. Relief offices are kept busy day and night in caring for the destitute. The number of idle people in one district of New York exceeds 75,000. And still steamship companies are sending emissaries among the European peasantry, paying these touts commission on the sums of money obtained from canvassed or solicited immigrants for their passage across the Atlantic.

What an outrage! And what a noble, patriotic citizen is this Pierpont Morgan, one of whose proteges and personal representatives is about to be invited to occupy the chair filled by "Big Bill Taft," who wishes to be released from the restrictions of office in order that he may give proper attention to his presidential boom.

## THE FLEET

BY HIS admirable behavior while on shore leave, the American sailor again has proved he is entitled to be considered among our more responsible citizens. This fact would not be worth noting if it were not for the prevalence of the idea that Jack ashore is fond of the Stevensonian chanty, "Yeo, ho ho, and a bottle o' rum." The modern sailor is a man of intelligence and education. Those who have derived their ideas of the seaman from old time books of the "Rattlin the Reefer" type have been disappointed, and we hope their disappointment has been pleasant. We say this with special reference to the highly esteemed citizens who never saw the ocean until they reached Los Angeles. Many recruits to our rapidly increasing population come from inland regions, where ships and all who go down to sea and are in peril on the great deep are subjects of mystery and speculation to the family gathered around the roaring fire when the frost is on the window pane and the temperature, to speak nautically, is several fathoms below zero. Citizens who were born and "raised" on the seaboard find it difficult to put themselves in the places of the inland brethren whose anxiety to rush to the beaches and view the fleet was only equaled by their enthusiastic happiness when at last they feasted their eyes on that wonderful navy which they tried so hard to figure out a few years ago, with the aid of illustrations and models that worked whe.. they dropped a nickel in the slot. It is pleasant to realize that all sorts and conditions of citizens, from the fresh water and the salt water, the furrowed field and the forest, have been satisfied. You cannot find anybody who has viewed the vessels for the first time in his life who does not confess that reality has far surpassed imaginative expectations. We will not now stop to speculate whether man's best ingenuities and mental energies might have been better and more profitably employed than in devising distance-annihilating killing machines. We prefer for the present to disregard that aspect of the matter. If there is a skeleton at the naval feast let us for the nonce disguise it so skillfully that it will avoid observation. We congratulate President Roosevelt, the secretary of the navy, the committee on naval affairs and all others in authority over the naval branch of the service on the fact that the United States possesses the best fleet and the most efficient body of officers, mariners, marines and engineers in all the world. We hope the naval celebration, brilliantly begun, will be continued to the end of the program without accident or untoward incident. The visit of the fleet will stimulate patriotism and increase faith in the aggressive security necessary for the advancement of the United States in an age which persists in taking the view that war hath her victories far more renowned than peace. This is not true, and it would be a queer and unpleasant old world if it were true. But—hurrah for the fleet! Since a fleet is necessary, let our aim be to maintain the high standard of efficiency we have achieved, and continue to have the finest fleet afloat.

## UNHEALTHY REVIVAL

ONE of the religious phenomena of modern times is the Mormon revival. The church that is best known from its association with the names of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young is working hard to convert New York. Polygamy is no longer a feature of Mormonism. In this respect it obeys the laws of the country, and the manners and customs of civilized mankind. But it will always be regarded with suspicion by members of the orthodox churches, who think it is endeavoring to recruit its following until it is big enough to defy law. This suspicion may be unjust, but those who entertain it are numbered among the level headed. As a literary production the Book of Mormon is extraordinary. Much of it resembles a parody of the King James Bible. Scholars who were disposed to be lenient with Smith and inclined to think there must be something in his claims had their hopes and inclinations interfered with as soon as they began to read the Book of Mormon. The author of this work fell into the error of supposing that the archaisms and quaint English of the old translation of the Scriptures were part of its inspiration. If the Bible had been translated in Victoria's time instead of the reign of James, it would have been translated into Victorian English. This fact as a rule escapes the attention of every unscholarly person who attempts to establish a claim for the authenticity of a new scripture. A nineteenth century revelation would have been made in nineteenth century English, not in a weird imitation of the English of the time of Elizabeth, Shakespeare and King James Stuart.

## SCOTTISH LITERATURE

LIBRARY Bulletin No. 15 of the University of California is a scholarly compilation entitled "A Survey of Scottish Literature in the Nineteenth Century," by Professor James Main Dixon of the University of Southern California. There is a distinct and separate Scottish literature, which cannot justly be considered in connection with English literature or classified as a branch of it. Men of Scottish origin find that owing principally to erroneous instruction in public schools, in America, with which it has always been sympathetically friendly, their native or ancestral country is threatened with a loss of the individuality and identity for which it fought England. Professor Dixon's work is timely, and will be welcomed by all Americans of Scottish blood, who form a much larger proportion of the population of the United States than is generally supposed. It will also be appreciated by students of literature who realize that the literature of the United States has been influenced to a great extent by Scottish literature.

THE LURE OF THE UNIFORM

## HERALD'S PROSPERITY

LOS ANGELES HERALD yesterday led all morning papers in the number of sales made at the beach towns. In addition to this sale, which was far greater than that of any other newspaper, must be recorded the sale of 1600 copies on the ships of the fleet. The sailors had a good word for The Herald and by buying it and reading it proved the sincerity of their praise. The Herald's launch was the first aboard the ships at Long Beach and its cargo was welcomed eagerly. In unavoidable contrast to these facts is the reliable statement that sixty-four bundles of Examiners remained on the wharf at San Pedro and that at 4 p. m. there were thirteen bundles still unsold at Long Beach. Bundles of Examiners taken out to the fleet were received coldly. The demand was small.

In amount of advertising published The Herald was also ahead of the Examiner. In its eighty-four pages The Herald, which sold for 3 cents, carried 2973 inches of advertisements, about 500 inches more than the Examiner. The wonderful increase in amount of advertising tells the tale of constantly growing appreciation of the publicity power of The Herald. The mere fact that politically it covers a special field and is the only Democratic morning daily paper in Los Angeles is of advantage to advertisers, but in addition to the advantage it enjoys in this respect, The Herald is a circulation maker by sheer force of merit. We constantly hear, first from one source of information, then from another, that The Herald has gained new subscribers either in response to special features which attract them or as a result of the impression produced by it upon new or casual readers. These generally become permanent readers and subscribers and many gratifying letters received testify to the great satisfaction of those who decide to take The Herald every day. There is good cause for their satisfaction. The local and national news fields are covered thoroughly for The Herald, and its excellent local staff and army of trained correspondents stationed at every center of news interest are supplemented by the complete news service of the Associated Press, which is indisputably the best and most reliable purveyor of national and world news. There are many reasons for The Herald's excellence, and its excellence is the reason for constant and rapid additions to the list of subscribers and its great gains in advertising.

## THE WICKEDEST STATE

WHAT is the matter with the morals of Pennsylvania? Do not shout "They're all right," because that is not the correct response. It is "They're all wrong." Hardly has the Harrisburg capitol graft case been closed, as far as such proceedings may be closed nowadays in the United States, where convictions of wealthy criminals are followed invariably by appeals and stays and all kinds of humbug and nonsense; hardly, let us say, has the common sense phase of the graft case been closed and the erratic or appeal phase been opened, ere the astonishing and horrifying discovery has been made that four and perhaps more members of the Philadelphia police force are professional burglars, and that three and perhaps more of their superior officers were aware of this, incited them to follow their true profession, and by taking advantage of opportunities created by their police service make it unusually remunerative and safe, and divided the spoils with them. It is of no avail to attempt to disguise the truth any longer. For a long time it has looked as if there might be reasonable foundation for the shocking statement we are about to make. But even at that it seemed, like vice, a creature of such hideous mien that it repelled us. We believed that even by harboring a suspicion of its truth we might be committing a dreadful crime, worse than libel. But the truth can no longer be suppressed. Men and brethren, beyond any doubt, pious Pennsylvania is the wickedest state in the Union. The second-sighted may see a dim specter of an aged and ancient man perched on the graft-dome of the graft-capitol, looking down on the burglar policemen, and weeping. Ah, how sad! It is the shade of William Penn. Bitter, bitter must be the thought of that old gray ghost in the drab coat and broad brimmed hat as he contemplates and considers the unparalleled wickedness of Pennsylvania.

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Great Britain and the United States will go before the court for arbitration at The Hague for a settlement of the American-Canadian fisheries question. Even with the naked eye one may trace the association of ideas that led to the silly verbal explosion of a Canadian government official a few days ago. The calm and unruffled manner in which the two governments have gone ahead with their peaceful and brotherly plans regardless of the long howl of the bloodthirsty cousin in Canada is most reassuring.

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Orange county is in active rebellion against machine control. The outrage perpetrated by the Republican county central committee will create consequences unexpected by the plotters. There will be a thorough organization of good citizens all over the county, and a vigorous and aggressive campaign of education will make the machine sit up and ask the historic question: "Who threw that brick?"

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A drunken Jersey justice of the peace says he officiated at the marriage of Prince de Sagan and Madame Anna Gould. He was blowing in his fee when he confided the great international secret to a barkeeper. After that it was no longer a secret. The justice in his sober moments will appreciate the force of the warning that it is not safe to commit secrets to booze-dispensers. Perhaps, however, the justice was lying.

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France's little war against Morocco is costing her $5000 a day. For a similar expenditure she could improve the health and increase the happiness of her population. The French are achieving no good end, either for themselves or civilization, by killing and being killed by Berbers and nomad Arabs.

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Koch doesn't like the people of Chicago because they are of a strenuous rather than a lymphatic temperament. Next time the great professor visits the Beef Trust city he will follow the example of European crowned heads, and travel under an alias.

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If old Diogenes had had a five-foot reflecting telescope like that which is to be placed on the summit of Mount Wilson he might have discovered the kind of man he was looking for. No reflections, telescopic or otherwise, on present company.

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Pasadena tournament officials say that city must provide $50,000, or the tournament of roses will be discontinued. The flower festival, like everything else in these dollarous days, must be put on a business basis.

## TARIFF ON FRUIT

CALIFORNIA fruit growers are asking that an adequate tariff be imposed on all fruits and vegetables imported into the the United States. The Citrus Protective league has begun a campaign of education, which has for its ultimate object the imposition of an adequate duty. It should be understood that the proposed tariff will be protective in character. Under present conditions California fruit growers must compete with the fruit men of Southern Europe, who employ cheap labor and send fruit to the United States by cheap steamship routes. By means of circular letters, special literature, personal interviews and meetings the league hopes to induce fruit growers and farmers to exert their influence with their representatives in congress for the protection of this home industry. It is urged that this is a case in which tariff reformers may unite with protectionists, as the proposed duty is not to be imposed for the purpose of favoring one American industry at the expense of another, or causing trusts to be formed, but for that of cutting out competition which is hurtful to California without being beneficial to any part of the United States. Of course there is danger that a high tariff, which would confine the American fruit industry to handling fruit grown in the United States, might produce a trust. In handling the trust question the United States could, with advantage, follow the example of Mexico, which has from time to time protected young national industries by high tariffs, which have been removed whenever it has become apparent that protection was being misused for selfish ends. Under the Mexican system, every article controlled by a trust in the United States would be on the free list, and would remain on the free list until the trust had been dissolved and active independent production and free competition resumed.

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Next month the Presbyterian general assembly will meet at Kansas City. It is expected the question of Presbyterian union will come to the front. Great efforts have been made recently to unite or federate all the branches of the Presbyterian church. The secular political significance of the movement is this, that if Presbyterian federation not only in the United States, but all over the world, can be accomplished it will form a working model for English-speaking federation, even as the Presbyterian church provided a working model for the American republic.

# OF WORLDWIDE INTEREST

## THE ELDER STATESMEN OF JAPAN

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

TOKIO—Occupying a position absolutely unique in modern statecraft, the elder statesmen of Japan exercise an influence that is all but supreme in the affairs of their country. This remarkable group of old men has no legal status and their existence is not recognized by the constitutional form of government. They are the survivors of the young Nipponese patriots who fifty years ago undertook to bring their country into the family of nations and induce their people to adopt western civilization. The Japanese nation recognizes their success and defers to them in all questions of great moment, much in the same fashion that the American nation might defer today to the opinions of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton if those men were still in the land of the living.

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The Genro, as the elder statesmen group is called in Japanese, is not sharply defined. Historically considered, the Japanese recognize six living men as elder statesmen, but in recent politics the active group is limited to four. Prince Ito, Prince Yamagata, Marquis Matsukata and Marquis Inouye are the controlling spirits today. Marshal Prince Oyama is a military man and he declined to sit in the political conclaves of the Genro. Count Okuma is one of the elder statesmen historically but he has been for many years the leader of the opposition in Japanese politics, and therefore has not participated in the work of the elder statesmen as a group.

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The domestic revolution which produced modern Japan was not the work of any one great leader but the simultaneous action of a great many young men who responded to the force of long accumulating dissatisfaction at home and to the newly felt pressure from abroad. The leaders of the revolution which deposed the Shogunate and restored the emperor to actual as well as nominal power were Okubo, Kido and Saigo. They have all passed away, but the six living elder statesmen were closely associated with them in the early days and afterward bore the brunt of the political battle which resulted in a constitutional form of government.

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The most interesting of the living elder statesmen are Prince Ito and Count Okuma, the one supreme in power and the other insistent in opposition. Prince Ito is better known to foreigners than any other Japanese statesman. He is now nearing the sixty-eighth mile-post of life and is the power behind the throne, the director of cabinets and closest personal adviser to the emperor. In 1863, when he was 22 years old, he evaded the authorities and escaped from Japan to England in company with Count Inouye, another of the living elder statesmen. Both were disguised as sailors. They were provided with plenty of money when they left home, but they gambled with the sailors on the way and when they arrived in London they had but one silver dollar. Ito, always master of the art of shifting responsibility for a dangerous undertaking, sent Inouye out with the dollar to buy something to eat. He went into a baker's shop and not knowing a word of English pointed to a loaf of bread and held up his dollar. The shop woman gave him the loaf, took the dollar and ended negotiations. The two boys lived on this loaf of bread until the next day, when some friends, who knew of their mission, found them wandering about London.

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When Ito came home he found himself in a precarious position, his foreign hating clansmen despising him for his English learning and the foreigners at the ports distrusting his intentions. But the great Kido trusted him and invited him into the councils of those men who were about to bring on the revolution. When the shogun was overthrown and the mikado came inot his own, Ito acted as interpreter for the boy emperor when he first saw the representatives of the foreign powers in 1868; the first occasion in an unbroken history of 2500 years that the emperor of Japan had recognized the right of embassy. It was Ito who had much to do with the preparation of the imperial edict which granted to the Japanese people a voice in government and to which was appended the signature of the mikado, the first time in all history that the name of an emperor of Japan had been written during his lifetime.

It was Ito who wrote the constitution by which Japan is governed today, and it was Ito who guided the ship of state through the storms of the wars with China and Russia. He retired once, but the late war again brought him into activity and he is now conducting the affairs of Japan in Korea, acting as resident general and practically autocrat of the effete Korean empire. In this long career Ito has filled every office of importance which fitted him, has been prime minister several times and in rank has risen from plain mister to count, marquis and prince. He has encountered much bitter and determined opposition at home and his foreign policy has been often criticised by other nations. But with all his faults he has proved his great ability and in history he will be reckoned with the list of the great constructive statesmen of the latter half of the nineteenth century, where shine such names as Bismarck, Gladstone and Diaz.

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Supporting him at times, and at other times in opposition, are the three other political members of the Genro—Matsukata, Inouye and Yamagata. Marquis Matsukata is a year older than Prince Ito, and has been connected with financial affairs of government ever since the foundation of the present era. His first great work was the restoration to value of the depreciated paper currency which flooded the country after the civil war of 1877, and the crowning glory of his career was the establishment of the gold standard during his premiership in 1896-1897. He does not take active interest in the policies of the day, but he is influential in the Genro and is looked upon as the highest financial authority in Japan.

* * *

Marquis Inouye is of Prince Ito's age, and they have been closely associated ever since their runaway trip to England in 1863. When they returned Inouye advocated opening the country to foreigners, whereupon his fellow clansmen who hated the "red haired barbarians" waylaid him, beat him and left him for dead. When the restoration was accomplished Inouye was soon taken into the official family in a high position. He has been a great executive, but a certain narrowness and intolerance has prevented him from rising to the full measure of his opportunity. The business of the elder statesmen in politics is wirepulling, because it is only through this method that they make their influence felt upon emperor, cabinet or parliament; and there is none to deny that Inouye's reputation as a king among wirepullers is deserved.

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Prince Yamagata, fourth but not least of the politically active elder statesmen, is 70 years old. He represents an active opposition to Prince Ito which extends even into the councils of the Genro, and he also embodies the conservative ideas of the most old fashioned class of modern Japanese. He hates political parties, has but little patience with even the Japanese make-believe popular government, and is largely responsible for the continued control of the military spirit in Japanese national affairs. Yamagata is a soldier and was himself one of the ablest leaders of the armies of the clan of Choshu which resisted the military power of the Shogun a year before the restoration of imperial power. He was practically the head of the imperial armies in the civil war of 1877, and has always been identified with the army. Twice, however, he has been prime minister and now is the president of the privy council. His military notions of discipline kept him constantly embroiled with members of his cabinet when at the head of the government, and he despises politicians as only a soldier can. Yet it was he who was at the helm in the stormy days just before the adoption of parliamentary government, and his conservative influence prevented the radicals from going too far with their plans and thus wrecking the whole scheme of popular representation.

* * *

Marshal Prince Oyama is the purely military man in the Genro. The world came to know his name when he was commander of the victorious Japanese armies in the Manchurian campaigns against Russia, but in Japan his progress as a soldier has been a proverb for forty years. He is a nephew of the great Saigo, the military leader of the restoration, and took a distinguishing part in the civil wars which led to the downfall of the Shogunnate. His life story is that of a soldier. He has now retired to private life, full of honors and of years. His wife, the Princess Oyama, was one of the first Japanese women to go abroad, being one of the students sent to America in 1871. She was graduated from Vassar, and through her Marshal Oyama has always kept up an intimate acquaintance with American affairs.

These are the five men who are called the elder statesmen. When a great crisis in affairs in Japan comes about the whole nation turns to them and asks them what to do. They are all practical politicians and know how to pull wires, but the people rightly think that as they have been connected with new Japan since its birth, and as their interest in its welfare is as great as their knowldge is deep, no other set of men could be trusted as far.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Tomorrow—The Great Commoner of Japan.

### By Installments

"Bluffton lost a queer election bet. And now he has to carry a barrel of beer all the way around the public square."

"And will he do it?"

"After a fashion."

"How is that?"

"He is going to drink two quarts of beer and then walk around the square sixty-four times."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

# THE FLAG OF THE WORLD

BY MARY RUSSELL MILLS

Written for The Herald.

WE BOW before our country's flag
In honor and in love,
Raise eyes of beaming loyalty
To her bright folds above.
Safety she means, and fellowship
With those of our own land;
Her stripes are strands, her stars are seals,
In love's close-holding band.

We marched behind her high-held staff
To do brave deeds, we thought,
We draped her 'round dead forms of those
Who bravely for her fought.
And when on foreign seas we caught
The shine of her stripe and star,
Our hearts thrilled in glad tenderness
For the Fatherland afar.

But stay! there is another flag,
And another people's love
And common hopes and fears and tears
To another impulse move.
Another and another—see!
The world is full of flags;
Some that float over sunny plains,
Some gracing rugged crags.

We think they mean great differences.
One meaning have they all,
That man and man are brothers
And together stand or fall.
That all need each, and each needs all,
And all true good may find
When each shall give his service
To the common heart and mind.

O love of flag and country
Thou art a glorious thing,
And livelier, purer beats the heart
When we thy praises sing;
But if the heart may love its own,
Its own the heart may find
Wherever human eyes look up,
And human hands are kind.

And why should flag be matched 'gainst flag
In an unfriendly spirit
When from a common Father-life
We all our lives inherit?
And why may not a common flag,
A flag for all the world,
Command all eyes and hearts and hands
With its broad folds unfurled?

Shall not the whole life grow more strong
As love grows large and wide,
And when within our flag's bright folds
No enmity shall hide?
For man to man is brother,
Here and everywhere,
And may not answer call to slay,
From wild war-trumpet's blare.

Ah, beautiful flag of nations,
Flag of the whole wide world,
In our own hearts be thou upraised
And in our lives unfurled,
Until all men shall see thee
And at thy shrine shall kneel,
And every heart throughout the earth
Thy sweet constraint shall feel.

Then with harmonious acclaim
A whole world's solemn joy,
We shall lift thee as a symbol
Of love without alloy;
And religion, art and science
Shall find a larger birth,
Freedom, fraternity, progress
Shall reign o'er all the earth;
A larger truth, a truer love
In each soul shall lie impearled,
And on thou'lt lead to fairer heights,
Glorious flag of the world.