

LOS ANGELES HERALD

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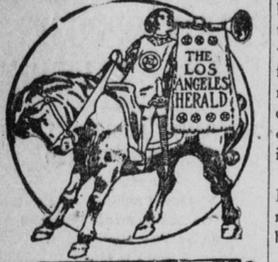
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Population of Los Angeles 302,604

CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN



AT THE THEATERS

- BELASCO—"The Dollar Mark." MASON—"Dark." MAFFEO—"Norman Hackett, in 'Class-mates.'" BURBANK—"Arizona." AUDITORIUM—"Whim Wham." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Love Tales of Hoffman." ORPHEUM—"Vandeville." LOS ANGELES—"Vandeville." FISHERS—"The Stamese Twins." EMPIRE—"Vandeville." UNIQUE—"King Lorenzo." WALKER—"Vandeville."

ROCKEFELLER

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S confession in a current magazine is such a naive, innocent, guileless specimen of impudence that we hesitate to say a word concerning it which might be taken to be disparaging. Mr. Rockefeller's innocence cannot be all assumed. It is impossible that a man who is playing a part for the sake of gain should carry out with such perfection of detail the character he has assumed. We believe Mr. Rockefeller writes in good faith every word of his recollections. We think he means what he says when he talks of a huge addition to his fortune—an addition of something like \$100,000,000—as an "addition to his cares and responsibilities."

Mr. Rockefeller is not a humbug. He is a sincere man. He believes in himself. He wishes other people to believe in him.

He is at fault in only one respect. The fault which mars his character is one which is common to all men who take themselves over seriously, and mistake their fantastic flicker through a twinkle of light from dark to dark for an epoch-making event, registered by all the recording instruments of the universe.

Can anything be more delicious than the following passages, which we quote from Mr. Rockefeller's lubrications—beg pardon, LUCUBRATIONS, in the World's Work: "Going into the iron ore fields was one of those experiences in which one finds oneself rather against the will, for it was not a deliberate plan of mine to extend my cares and responsibilities. . . . Even at this time I had been planning to relieve myself of business cares. I was fortunate in making the acquaintance of Mr. Frederick Gates, WHO WAS THEN ENGAGED IN SOME WORK IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY. . . . I agreed with Mr. Gates to accept a position whereby he could help me unravel the tangled affairs and become, like myself, a man of business, but it was agreed between us that he should not abandon his larger and more important plans for working out some PHILANTHROPIC ASPIRATIONS that he had."

Thus, you see, Mr. Rockefeller, with the assistance of Mr. Gates, demonstrated to a wondering world the possibility of serving God and Mammon. "Oh, was some poorer the giftie give us To see ourselves as they see us." We are convinced no man with a keen sense of humor can possibly become a millionaire.

At midnight tonight opium will be banished from the United States forever. Absolute prohibition of the sale of the pernicious drug was not considered to be sufficient protection of the country against the opium habit, and henceforward it will be unlawful to possess any opium.

Washington announces a noiseless war on the trusts will be made. Yes, but some of the noiselessness will depend on the trusts. Won't they holler?

The Liquor Problem

THE HERALD must confess a great deal of gratification at the manner in which the article entitled "How Will Los Angeles Solve Its Liquor Problem?" printed on the first page of yesterday's edition has been received.

Not only have many business men and good citizens expressed their warm approval of and concurrence in the position taken by The Herald in that article, but many of the law-abiding, respectable liquor dealers of the city have taken occasion to express their agreement with The Herald's attitude and to pledge their influence toward carrying out the reforms in the liquor business in this city suggested by The Herald.

The Herald trusts and believes that its suggestions will be acted upon by the responsible and respectable element of the liquor dealers of the city.

The Herald must confess that it has all along been unable to understand how any man interested in the liquor business could be so short-sighted as to dare conduct his business in such a manner as will bring it in disrepute with the law-abiding, decent element of the city, which, after all, means, and must mean, the element which will eventually control in city politics and in the city government.

Liquor dealers in Los Angeles should recognize the fact that they occupy a little island where liquor selling is licensed, surrounded by a sea of prohibition territory. The prohibition sentiment in this territory undoubtedly reflects its force upon the people of our city, and this force will be sufficient to wipe out this liquor business here, if such results should be necessary to prevent the scandals in the conduct of that business which have occurred during all of the late mayor's administration.

Instead of the liquor dealers allying themselves with disreputable political organizations which only seek to use them to accomplish their own ends, their only safety lies in the direction of an alliance with the best citizenship of the city, and it is the sentiments and feelings of this citizenship that the men engaged in the liquor business must consult and respect, if they are to have any assurance of conducting their business without always resting under the cloud of possible prohibition legislation which will sweep it out of existence.

One place such as has been run by R. F. Goings or "Chowder House Jim" Dume in this city will do more harm to the liquor business than can be righted by all the political machines with which that business might be able to ally itself.

If, however, the good citizens interested in the liquor business will only take the matter into their own hands they can protect themselves from such exactions as those to which they have been subjected heretofore by corrupt city officials and the manager of the local political machine, and can, without the expenditure of a dollar to purchase either political or official influence, continue to conduct their business under the law without fear of molestation or hindrance from any man.

Surely the profits which are to be made by a few law-breaking liquor dealers conducting their businesses illegally are not worth the exactions which have been levied on the liquor dealers by corrupt city officials and political machines in the past—say nothing of the danger which they are constantly under of being driven out of business completely by the good, law-abiding people of the city.

The Herald hopes that its appeal to the law-abiding, respectable citizens of the city dealing in liquor will bear such fruits as will put the other class out of business and keep them out of business in a city which is too good to be disgraced by dives and dead-falls and by men whose conscience and self-respect are so small as to permit them to run their business in defiance of the law and in a way to injure the moral and material welfare of the city.

THE MAYOR

MAYOR ALEXANDER will enter upon the performance of his duties with good wishes, prestige and power derived from the people; and all three he enjoys to a greater extent than any other officeholder in recent times has enjoyed them. The people will take a keen and close interest in the Alexander administration because they look upon it as peculiarly their administration. They believe Mayor Alexander is in office to represent the force of the moral opinion of Los Angeles with regard to all the city's great problems. Satisfied that Mayor Alexander will not be actuated in the slightest degree by any influence excepting that of right thinking, they await with tranquillity his decisions on the questions that will arise. They are not worrying. They trust their mayor, and his administration will have their confidence.

What a blessed relief it is to think there is no fear of any kind of "crooked" or "practical political" work, and that the interests of the people will be guarded vigilantly and zealously by the mayor!

The prosperity of the city should be, and doubtless will be, increased by the tone of tranquil confidence which will attend the Alexander administration. We have a mayor who is unapproachable and irreproachable. He is a man of strong character, of great determination and of a fearless and forthright habit and manner of expression. If he disapproves a man or a measure he does not hesitate to put his disapproval into words. If he is sure he is right he goes ahead; but he takes great pains to make sure he is right.

He is the kind of mayor Los Angeles needs nowadays—the kind needed when great undertakings and enterprises demand sagacity, wisdom, prudence, firmness and sterling honesty on the part of the municipal executive.

INDIGENT INVALIDS

PRACTICALLY all the states in the Union are promising to try to prevent Los Angeles from being made a dumping ground for indigent dying persons. While of course we are all profoundly sorry for the poor creatures we believe charity begins at home. We will gladly take care of our own sick poor, but cannot afford to entertain the unfortunate of practically the entire Union. "Can't do anything more for him," says the eastern physician. "Send him to Los Angeles."

"But he hasn't any money." "Well, we can get his transportation and they will look after him in Los Angeles. They are used to it."

But we will never become "used to it." To dump these sufferers on Los Angeles is an injustice to our taxpayers, a menace to the health of the community and an outrage on the helpless invalids.

CONSOLIDATION

GREATER Los Angeles, with its seat at San Pedro, will become the greatest city in the west, and it is the duty of all of us who call ourselves and try to be good citizens to see to it that our maritime metropolis is started right.

"Greater Los Angeles" is not the business of a committee only. It is everybody's business. Every dweller in the metropolitan area has an interest in every step that may be taken for the formation of the greater city.

We believe the responsible inhabitants of the Greater Los Angeles district are practically unanimous on the question. They are all in favor of Greater Los Angeles, and are confident the interests of none of the minor boroughs will be affected injuriously by union with the city of Los Angeles. It is to the interest of Greater Los Angeles to protect the interests of the citizens of every part of Greater Los Angeles. Surely the common sense of this simple statement is irresistible.

By what fantastic process of alleged reasoning are some of our neighbors persuading themselves that it will be to the interest of Greater Los Angeles to injure the interest of any part of Greater Los Angeles? To be sure, it will be to the interest of Greater Los Angeles to suppress graft, machine politics, and petty political conspiracies for spoils and "pickings" in every part of Greater Los Angeles as ruthlessly as graft has been attacked and, we hope and believe, suppressed in Los Angeles city.

We can appreciate the point of view of the local politician, the machine myrmidon who, at his outpost, "views with alarm" (in the old-fashioned way) the steady advance of the hosts of municipal good government.

It is not to be expected that persons whose plums will be taken from them by consolidation should be favorable to this, the next great reform on our program of metropolitan progress. We sympathize with them in their sorrow, but warn them they must not fall into the hilarious error of the proverbial tailors of Tooley street, and mistake themselves for the entire community.

GRAMMATICAL POINT

CONTROVERSY has been raging as to whether it is correct to say a 25-cent handkerchief or a 25-cent handkerchiefs. It is as correct to say a 25-cent handkerchief as it is to say a 25-cent handkerchiefs.

The words "twenty-five cent" and "twenty-five dollar" are here used adjectively, and in the English language adjectives do not take a different form for the plural. We say "Two blacks don't make a white," but we do not say "Two blacks stockings."

Greater Los Angeles will be the greatest city in the west IF the citizens exercise that constant vigilance which is the price of good government. And we believe they will.

AMERICAN TARIFF LAWS

III—The First Federal Tariff

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

THE second act of congress ever signed by the president of the United States was the tariff act of 1789. George Washington put his signature to it on the Fourth of July of that year, and it was popularly styled "The Second Declaration of Independence." The first clause of this act to be passed upon by congress was that relating to rum, the making of which was encouraged to a degree that would not be approved by the temperance sentiment of today.



F. J. Haskin

After the house got through digesting on rum it took up molasses, which was then more of a raw material for rum making late in getting to work. It had been finished the consideration of that article of the tariff which produced the next items brought up were malt and beer.

A leader started the debate by remarking: "If the morals of the people were to be improved by what entered into their diet, it would be prudent for the national legislature to encourage the manufacture of beer." The debates on the different schedules reveal a divergence of views in that day as there is now, after nearly a century and a quarter of debate and discussion. Congress was late in getting to work. It was called to meet in New York on March 4, 1789, yet it was April 1 before the house could muster a quorum, and April 18 before the senate declared a majority of its members present. It was therefore one month and two days late in starting the wheels of legislation of the national government.

Two days later James Madison brought in his tariff bill. It provided a specific duty for spirituous liquors, wines, teas, sugars, pepper, cocoa and opium, and tax valorem on other imports. There was a small free list. The bill was laid over until the next day, when a Mr. Fitzsimmons got his name down as one of the first speakers on the tariff in the congress of the United States. He wanted to have the law modeled after the "Pennsylvania idea," just as the Republicans some years ago declared for the "Iowa idea." This led to an extended general debate. In the committee of the whole house on the states of the Union, rum, molasses and malt liquor duties were first provisionally settled. Then came tall candles. South Carolina took a vote where the duty on rum was placed at 2 cents a pound. This opposition did not avail, however, and the rate was made 2 cents a pound.

When the steel clause came up for consideration Mr. Lee of Virginia proposed it. He said that it would be impossible to supply the country with home-made steel, and that consequently it ought not to be taxed more than 5 per cent, at the outside. Mr. Tucker of South Carolina thought a bounty should be the thing for steel, while Mr. Clymer of Pennsylvania thought there ought to be a duty, and said that he knew of one furnace in Philadelphia which had been made to produce 320 tons a year, but had produced only 150 tons before. He attributed the increased output to the practical application of the "Pennsylvania idea." He thought that with a little more encouragement it might be able to supply all the steel needed in the United States.

The cordage and hemp duties resulted in a wide debate on raw materials. The New England members rose up in arms against these duties, as they said it

Tomorrow—American Tariff Laws. IV—Hamilton Blazes Protection's Way.

BIG QUESTIONS

SOME of the most important and vital national questions of the day will be considered carefully by the trans-Mississippi commercial congress. The call for the annual session has been issued because, although it is still several months off, ample time is needed for preparation. One of the topics to be taken up will be national defense, with especial reference to the needs of the Pacific coast and Hawaii. With the tall buildings of Los Angeles, illuminated in the colors in which the picturesque landscape is bedecked, and flashing on the snowy peaks of not far distant mountains! What a picture!

One may live in California a lifetime and still find the kind of enjoyment that money cannot buy. Custom can never stifle the infinite variety of such a country and such a climate. Winter in the mountains, summer in the valleys, and sunshine over all! Happy, beautiful Southern California!

It is announced that as a protest against the tariff, women will stop wearing gloves. It is predicted the anti-glove tariff will do more to promote the cause of woman suffrage than anything that has happened in a score of years.

Long Beach is protesting against the order that would send the Pacific fleet to dry dock during the Elks convention. We hope the Taft government will lend us the fleet for the Elks' visit. That would be a "square deal."

President Taft is trying to reconcile quarrelsome congressmen who have been at outs for years. He is in training for the title of Peace-maker, while his predecessor will be remembered as the Peace-maker.

Bountiful rains, big harvests. Prosperity is here to stay. Los Angeles is the most go ahead city in the United States. But it is always right before it goes ahead.

Good luck to Mayor Alexander. He will do his duty and the city will be well governed.

A free, fair field for Mayor Alexander. Give him a show, and he will give you a square deal.

And you shall see that Los Angeles will be happy yet, you bet.

Nick Oswald may now be described as the missing link.

The Public Letter Box

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The Herald gives the widest latitude to correspondents, but assumes no responsibility for their views. Letters must not exceed 800 words.

THOUGHTLESS IDOLATRY HAS FILLED HISTORY WITH WOE

LONG BEACH, March 27.—[Editor Herald:] I would not say a word that would seem to interfere with the inalienable right of all men to discuss whatever question they think worthy of discussion. But life is short, and if people would come to some definite understanding concerning certain truths that are fundamental a good deal of wasted disputation would cease, and the world would be the better for it.

In spite of the ancient I hold this truth to be self-evident—that there never was, and never can be a written word that can settle any moral question. The only authority to which men may appeal when in doubt. Again, there never was, is not, and never will be a statement of fact or opinion that is evidence of its own authenticity, without corroboration. There is no disease more fatal to human peace and to human progress than the disease of the thoughtless idolatry which has filled the history of man with woe and crime. It has stood across the track of man's advancement in all the ages, and it is doing so today. It is a disease which mankind should know better.

"Thus saith the Lord" was always a mischievous falsehood. Not but that it was possible for more than one-third of our population in the light, as no man, no matter how low he may have fallen from drink, will stand up at the bar where anyone can see him and deliberately go down.

HOPES ADMINISTRATION WILL ABOLISH CADETS

LOS ANGELES, March 31.—[Editor Herald:] Mr. J. H. Williver asks in a recent letter if it be true that the authorities are powerless to close up places of vice in this city. Now there are people about who are beginning to think that those places would cease to flourish, at least in their present revolting status, if the authorities would protect them. So we watch with great hopes the present city administration.

The recent investigations in Chicago, mentioned before in this column, it was found that by far the greater number of women in those places were engaged in the act of prostitution. To keep them ensnared in those evil dens a "cadet" system is kept up, the "cadets" receiving large profits for their services. The police chief, Mr. Parkin, assistant prosecutor, estimated that there were at least 5000 of these "cadets" in Chicago alone. To put that in plain language, it is the act of 5000 men are kept for the express purpose of holding those women in vile subjection. In addition to this, the police chief estimated that there were 5000 of these "cadets" in Chicago alone. To put that in plain language, it is the act of 5000 men are kept for the express purpose of holding those women in vile subjection.

DEEMS GOOD AND EVIL ONLY HALVES OF SINGLE WHOLE

POMONA, March 29.—[Editor Herald:] Many writers in the Letter Box have given their views concerning God. I, J. D. L., says no one can ever create a devil unless he also admits that infinite, all-powerful good can be the source of evil, which statement denies the presence of God. J. D. L. is right if good be God.

But good cannot endure forever without interruption. It is, as it were, like a flame that will burn out unless fed from good to bad, from bad to good. Good is only half of a unit; the other half is bad. Bad is generally called evil.

We would not know good if there were no evil for comparison. Love and anger are opposing faculties of the mind. A man who cannot get angry can never be really good. Any faculty of the mind will tire by overwork, just as any muscle of the body; and when tired, its opposite is apt to take the lead.

We have the testimony of religious converts and of New Thinkers that they do not succeed in being good toward that which is good and evil toward that which is evil. C. U. WHITE.

DEEMS SCRIPTURAL PROOF OF RESURRECTION CONCLUSIVE

LOS ANGELES, March 26.—[Editor Herald:] "A Student" writes to The Herald as follows: "I will say that, of course, the early Christians believed in the resurrection. But that doesn't prove anything. The early Morians believed Joseph Smith to be a prophet of God, but that isn't proof."

May I suggest to "A Student" that he seek to have even the fact that the belief in these cases is exercised toward two very different classes of objects.

The first—The resurrection was a physical, concrete fact; at that time easy of proof.

The second—That Joseph Smith was a prophet of God—was an abstract, spiritual relation, incapable, unaided, of physical demonstration.

As to the resurrection of Jesus no event in history is better proved than this. There are twenty-seven different historical treatises (comprising the New Testament) written by eight or nine different historians who testify to the fact of the resurrection, and one of them, Paul (I Corinthians 15:8) says of Jesus after his crucifixion: "Then he appeared to above five hundred brethren (women not mentioned) at once, of whom the greater part remain until now, but some are fallen asleep."

These are some of the external proofs that may be mentioned.

For a convincing internal proof of the claims of Jesus let me refer "A Student" to Christ's words (John 7:17), "If any man will do his (God's) will he shall know the teaching, whether it is of God or whether I speak from myself." JAMES P. CADMAN.

THINKS REMOVAL OF SCREEN WILL SOLVE THE PROBLEM

LOS ANGELES, March 30.—[Editor Herald:] Why not go back to first principles and let in the light. The writer having practically been raised in one of the largest breweries in St. Louis, and having grown up in that business, remembers the time when the saloon business was as legitimate as any other business, and at that time largely conducted in connection with a grocery store, and often handled by a man, the proprietor, and his family.

In those days with nothing of stained glass windows, screens or private booths, or conditions of that kind. Everything was open, children coming in and going out in the light, as no drunkenness was absolutely nothing and the amount of crime reduced to a minimum.

My idea at this time as to the only cure for the liquor business in this country is to open the saloons just as windows or soda fountain. Take down all screens, curtains and all stained glass, and move the bar to the front, so that every person passing along the street may see everyone inside who is being served. This line of action, in my estimation, is a sure cure of the liquor business. Under these conditions it will be possible for more than one-third of our population in the light, as no man, no matter how low he may have fallen from drink, will stand up at the bar where anyone can see him and deliberately go down.

If it interests you in any way, give it some thought, as I think it is now time to act. A CITIZEN.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST TAKES DR. LOCKE STERNLY TO TASK

LOS ANGELES, March 23.—[Editor Herald:] In your issue of today you quote Dr. Locke as saying that about 90 per cent of the people who are ill have imaginary ailments. No doubt Mr. Eddy and Dr. Worcester will achieve eminent cures among these classes. If you correctly quoted Dr. Locke there is no question that he suggested appears to be painfully dishonorable when coming from a man who occupies the position which Dr. Locke occupies.

Christian Science is demonstrating every hour the power of the Christ-truth as revealed in its teachings to cure every ailment, and which no mortal would term imaginary unless contending that all disease is unreal.

If Dr. Locke's experience and observations are so pitifully limited that he has not seen instances of similar healing under Christian Science treatment, his position as a prominent Christian minister is, to say the least, a curious one. With instances of this kind, and does not know, as he must, that Christian Scientists claim to have effected cures of every description, and that the application of this truth, then would it not be more seemly in a Christian minister to assure himself thereof he speaks before using such language as that which is attributed to him; and if he does know of instances of this kind, and at the same time will publicly make such insinuations, then his position seems still more questionable.

I notice further that Dr. Locke advocates that when illness overtakes us (this illness in the real thing, Christian Science can cure it), that we should pray to God ourselves and, yet someone at the same time to run for the doctor. It would be interesting to have checked the source from Dr. Locke for this authority.

Christian Scientists take the inspired word of the Bible as their only guide, and can and do not believe in the truth for the truths they teach and practice. H. VICTOR WRIGHT.

WOMAN OBJECTS TO A PRO-VICE ARGUMENT

LOS ANGELES, March 31.—[Editor Herald:] The "boonable" pro-vice argument, namely, that the red-light district is a protection to women, has been mentioned by a correspondent, so kindly permitting me to quote him. First, as a woman and mother, I wish to say on behalf of my sex that we want no protection that means to wrong the innocent and to destroy a few years a large number or any number of our sisters and daughters, even though they had consented to such self-abandonment and destruction.

Second, the facts have come to our knowledge through reliable sources that innocent women, unwilling to enter into the shameful act of destruction, are being forced. If this is with a view to protect decent women, we cry cease. We will take care of ourselves, we take our own responsibility for a whole of womanhood. No decent or even human woman wants such protection. Further, all women are less safe because of the different states that cultivates abandonment and sex-perversion.

Third, we deny that there is anything in this institution but a threat and a danger for womanhood. White slavers, with their far-laid schemes, their network of agents, their false information cunningly disseminated and their gang-ruff politicians, are making humanity pay full dear for its stupid, prudish avoidance of this vital subject. MRS. JENNIE T. HAY.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE WILL MEAN DEATH OF SALOON ELEMENT

PASADENA, March 26.—[Editor Herald:] In your issue of the 23d inst. I made a few remarks about an equal right of women at the ballot box. I see that a later date I was attacked by an "Observer" (I might add for the saloons and the redlight district). This is just what I expected to see. "Observer" brings us back to Denver and tells us what politics have been here since women have gained an equal right in the ballot box. Not a word does he say of the corruption that existed before woman was granted the suffrage. I will ask "Observer" to look up the records of the past in Denver, and he will find a few corrupt politicians responsible for the same. But it seems these paid politicians are trying to get the suffrage taken in Denver and make a false impression on the people of other states. Such men as "Observer" we know that when women of the different states get right to vote the end of the saloons will be nigh at hand. And then, and then only, can you put a curb on vice. Let us hope that the "Observer" as "Observer." For they are the wolves that roam about in the disguise of lambs.

"Observer" is in doubt as to who the writer is. I hasten to assure him the writer is no other than the undersigned. A YOUNG MAN.