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J. W. ALLAN, Business Manager
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A file of The Los Angeles Herald can be obtained at the office of our English representatives, Messrs. E. and J. Hardy & Co., 30, 31 and 32 Fleet street, London, England, free of charge; and that firm will be glad to receive news, subscriptions and advertisements on our behalf.
Population of Los Angeles 302,604
CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN



AT THE THEATERS
RELAASCO—"The Dollar Mark."
MASON—Dark.
MAJESTIC—Norman Hackett, in "Classmates."
BURBANK—"Arizona."
AUDITORIUM—"Whim Wham."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Love Tales of Hoffman."
ORPHEUM—Vandeville.
LOS ANGELES—Vandeville.
FISCHER'S—"The Siamese Twins."
EMPIRE—Vandeville.
UNIQUE—"King Lorenzo."
WALKER—Vandeville.

ALL FOOLS' DAY

HEAVEN in its wisdom having decreed that there must be fools in the world as well as wise folk, our saint ancestors appointed a patron saint of all fools, and dedicated a day to honoring human folly. The day was celebrated yesterday, and there were many signs and tokens that the occasion of the feast had not passed with the aging of the world. In Los Angeles we celebrated the inauguration of a wise new mayor to take the place of one who had sacrificed his office to his patron saint.
The British announced a back-breaking program of Dreadnaught building. They seem to be more attached than ever to the folly of exchanging years of human industry and energy in return for huge engines of destruction. "Britannia rules the waves," but what's the use? As that hard-headed old Briton, King Canute, remarked, "Even the monarch can't stop the waves from coming up on the beach."
Harriman gave another interview, in which he said the government should be managed more economically, and with sublime confidence in the first of April character of the people he left them ruminating over the exalted wisdom of this profound remark while he turned his attention to playing the same old railroad game in the same old way.
The arms and ammunition manufacturers of Europe continued to do a land office business in the Caucasus regions, and magnates of the powder trust spent the forenoon in supplication at the shrine of the patron saint of fools, urging him to get up a few war scares and, if possible, arrange for some big battles.
And so, all the world over, the wicked went on troubling and the weary had no rest.

THE WORKMEN

DURING March the American record for tunneling for any one month was for the second time broken. The aqueduct work is not only making history, but making records. Los Angeles is a record-breaking city, and Southern California is a record-breaking section of a record-breaking state.
The magnificent engineering work which is going on for the benefit and improvement of Los Angeles is not only one of the greatest undertakings of modern times, but one of the most successful. Engineers all over the world are pointing to it as a triumphant example of modern methods and modern skill. When we say it will make every one connected with it famous, we should not forget that there are many who will not achieve distinction. The loyal workmen will not be remembered, although there is not a resident of Los Angeles who will not be benefited by their faithful toil.
We hope a complete list of all the men employed on aqueduct construction work may yet be obtained and published, and that it may be considered as a roll of honor. The men who are building the aqueduct should never have to complain of being "out of a job and hard up."

MAYOR ALEXANDER

OUR square-deal mayor, George Alexander, having taken oath of office, doubtless realizes all his troubles are before him. But we know he will put a stout heart to a steady bra, and no task will be too difficult for him. His official record shows he is not a quitter, but is a man who considers the evidence, makes up his mind, and then goes ahead and does what is right, and that is all that can be expected of any public servant. It is the wrong-headed herd of public office who, having made up his mind, goes ahead and does what is wrong, regardless of public opinion, who is to be dreaded in a land of free institutions, and it is for the warning, reproof and checking of such the recall was adopted. But the recall has no terrors for the faithful official who does his duty. Mayor Alexander enjoys the confidence of the people of this community, and the motives of his official actions will never be questioned. Whatever he does or leaves undone, undue influence will never be an attributable and assignable cause for his conduct. He is a man of conscience, honor, respectability and responsibility, and when we add to these his shrewd native wit, his experience and his sagacity, it must be confessed, even by those who opposed him, that the mayor of Los Angeles possesses every qualification for the task of administering the affairs of this city in a patriotic and therefore satisfactory manner. Los Angeles is to be congratulated on the fact it has completely regained the confidence of the financial world, and it is necessary this confidence should be firmly established and maintained until every one of the great and expensive undertakings now being carried out are completed successfully.
We needed a mayor whom the community could trust and whom the nation would respect. We have him; and for the sake of Los Angeles as well as for that of the worthy mayor we hope his administration will be marked by civic progress and prosperity.

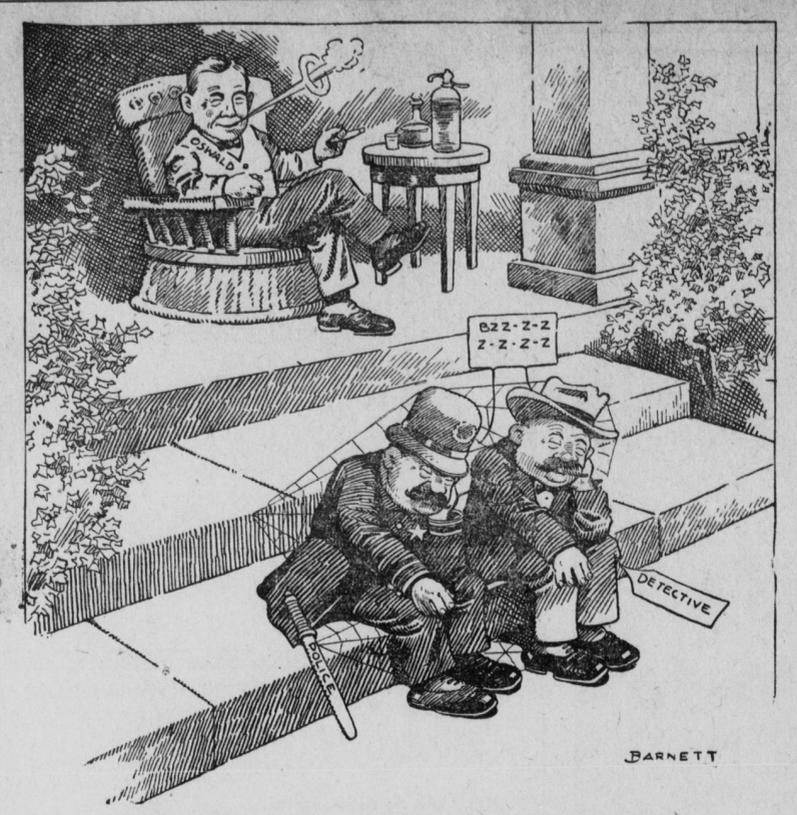
GERMANY

GERMANY today is a menace to civilization. A proposal to limit naval armaments has been rejected scornfully by the kaiser's counselors, consequently the leading powers of Europe will be engaged in a neck breaking race for big navies, and this struggle cannot fail to affect the United States.
Germany still believes, with all its heart, that it had a prior claim on Samoa, Hawaii and the Philippine islands, and that it has been deliberately evicted from the Pacific by the predominant Pacific power with the assent and good will of Britain. When a power of the military spirit and instinct of Germany cherishes a belief of this kind, the belief is apt to warp its judgment and cause it to adopt courses and attitudes which are contrary to the policies that make for international peace.
Germany has also a grievance against both the United States and the British empire because of the fact that, in defiance of the frequently expressed wishes of the German government the countries of the republican union and the imperial federation (for that is practically what it now is) have given and continue to give shelter, aid and comfort to those who are young men who go to the free countries rather than waste part of their lives in compulsory military service.
The Socialist movement is making great progress in Germany, and this may serve to hold German militarism in check. In the same hour in which the "jingo" policy of militarism was announced by way of reply to a British suggestion that there should be limitation of armaments, the chancellor warned the Socialists against "disorderly agitation," saying if it became necessary a much stricter law would be introduced for the purpose of suppressing Socialist gatherings and demonstrations. It is only too evident Germany is determined to be a trouble maker.

PROSPERITY

PROSPERITY is indicated by the railroad industrial dividends for March. The sum that is being distributed today among stockholders of railroad and industrial corporations will reach the gigantic total of about \$155,000,000. Last year the sum was about \$140,750,000. Of this year's total the sum of \$90,480,484 represents dividends. Since the result of the presidential election substituted confidence for uncertainty, twenty-one companies have put their stock on a dividend-paying basis for the first time, nineteen have increased their rates, thirteen have distributed extra dividends, eleven that suspended payments during the panic have started paying dividends. The country is at work and is making money. California is enjoying its share of national prosperity. For all who are willing to work there is employment.
The great increase of the population of California, particularly in Los Angeles, makes the building trade brisk, and many trades which take their tone from the building trade are flourishing. The result of prevailing conditions is general prosperity. The outlook is bright. The path of progress for Los Angeles is clearly marked. Advancing along this path, the city will prosper more and more, and there will be a square deal all around.
One of the distinguishing characteristics of Los Angeles is neighborliness. The good citizen is always willing to be helpful to others.
Magnanimity is also a prevailing trait in the population. Where there is another community the members of which are so eager to give credit where credit is due? Where is there another community in which talent and experience are so heartily encouraged? The Golden Rule is the best rule in the world for those who make it, and the most to be dreaded (say the scriptures) by those who break it. And the Golden Rule is the rule of pleasant and lovely Los Angeles.

Puzzle Picture: Find the Fugitive



Nick—I'm Having a Good Time but It's Too Quiet and Lonesome

"DON'T"

ONE of the queerest occupations in which a president of the United States has ever engaged is that of President Taft these days, when he is asked to help answer the question, "What is whiskey?" Now, what is "whiskey"? How many people know? Long ago some Scottish clansmen, before setting out on the war path, put some barley in a dish and covered it with water, in order that it might "steep" and be ready for their meal when they—or the survivors—returned from a day's work of a somewhat strenuous character. While on the war path they were delayed. In fact, weeks had elapsed before they—that is to say, the survivors—managed to return home. Nearly dead with fatigue and hardship, they rushed to the barley bowl and gulped down the contents. Astonished by the effects, they named the stuff "life water," and from the original "barley bree," or usquebaugh, the modern whiskey was evolved.
But there is so little real whiskey on the market, and so much imitation stuff, most injurious to the drinker, that the best advice to those about to take a drink of what is called "whiskey" is, "If you value your life and your health, DON'T."

JAPANOGAMY

ANOTHER Japanese groom and white bride marriage has been celebrated. A few years ago a scientist created a sensation by saying the white man would disappear and would be replaced by a chocolate colored type. Everybody thought he was speaking with reference to the probable effect of the multiplication of the negro race in the United States and Africa, and, sooth to say, people with negro blood in their veins are far more numerous in the world today than they were a decade back. But perhaps the scientist also had in mind the effect of Japanese alliances.
Since no less a person than Edwin Arnold, one of the greatest thinkers and writers of modern times, took unto himself a Japanese wife, and since every white man followed his eminent example, we do not see why there should be a hullabaloo if white girls retalliate by choosing gingerbread spouses. When we shout rare ooms and howly murder over the marriage of white girls to Japanese men, let us not forget the custom of Japanese-Caucasian intermarriage was introduced by white men.

A SUGGESTION

A REAL ESTATE dealer of Los Angeles has made a suggestion which may be of interest to all who wish to see Greater Los Angeles become the principal industrial center of the west. He said: "Some eastern cities from time to time have been confronted by commercial problems like that which Los Angeles now faces. They have reached a point of development where the establishment of new industries with weekly payrolls was necessary. Rhode Island affords one instance of the success of a plan which may be adopted in order to establish manufacturing industries. In other parts of the east also it has met with success. This plan is to subsidize certain industries, even as the national government subsidizes steamship lines. Do not put all the burden on the back of the enterprising citizen who invests his capital, experience and skill in creating a new business or industry. If he can show his factory will grow and will carry a constantly increasing payroll, will make and attract business and will tend to increase the prosperity of the city where it is established, why is it not worth while to subsidize the industrial venture to such an extent that at any rate the industry builder will not have to bear all the risk and stand all the possible loss at the outset? The plan has been successful in various communities."

SAN PEDRO HARBOR

ON THE fourth anniversary of the beginning of the work of dredging San Pedro harbor, which was yesterday the big steamer Governor of the Pacific Coast Steamship company's line proceeded to the turning basin, there turned, and came back to its dock at the Southern Pacific wharf.
This was a practical demonstration of the fact WE HAVE A HARBOR. By its dredging operations at San Pedro, the government in the past four years has saved approximately \$256,000, with an investment of \$115,000. Well may Los Angeles be proud of the work done at San Pedro harbor. And well may Los Angeles be proud of the result—the fine, big, safe, serviceable port of San Pedro, Greater Los Angeles.

Zeppelin in his European airship has had an experience as hazardous and exciting as that of our local aeronauts in their balloon. For a while the rear motor refused to work, and the forward motor alone could not develop sufficient strength to drive the airship against the high wind. Insurance companies for a long time to come will persist in regarding airship sailors as extra risks.

Woman Marching On

In the legislatures of the following states women suffrage measures have been or will be considered during the present session: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin.—Orange News.

San Bernardino Awake

The evidences of an awakening of the civic pride in San Bernardino are many and inspiring. These evidences are to be found not only in the activities displayed by the chamber of commerce, but also—and even more hopefully—from a certain though indefinite "feeling in the air." It is apparent in the faces of the people on the streets and in the tone of every voice that one hears.—San Bernardino Sun.

Righteous Indignation

Declaring that Alabama has a satisfactory child labor law, Governor Connor of that state has refused to appoint delegates to the conference that will be held in New Orleans for the purpose of discussing questions relating to the employment of children. The governor's action has caused intense indignation.—San Diego Union.

Incredible Honor

When Wilbur Wright was just a plain, everyday barefooted American boy he never dreamed that some day he would be cutting diodes in the air in an aeroplane to amuse the king of Great Britain. Yet that is exactly what he did yesterday.—Pasadena News.

Far and Wide

The greatest benefits arising from the recommendations of President Roosevelt in relation to dependent children—if these recommendations shall be enacted into a law—will be in furnishing the whole country with the most thorough information available as to actual conditions and the most approved methods of meeting these conditions. Incidentally rather than primarily, such examples as would be set in the District of Columbia and other wholly federal territories would justify this legislation.—Kansas City Star.

The Original Dooley

Twenty-five years ago a man named Dooley—Colonel Dooley—in a paper at Liberty, in Montgomery county, called the Review. The colonel was a great wit. At one time his office was upstairs, and the stairway was in the alley in the rear. One day the colonel got mad and moved out, and when asked why he moved replied, dryly: "I was afraid some one might wander up the stairway some day and claim my office by right of discovery."—Osawatomie (Kan.) Globe.

Are They Needed?

We now have on hand for use of the navy powder, projectiles and other ammunition to the value of about \$28,000,000. The best facilities for manufacturing such articles are for the smaller calibers, as it is possible to have made about 250 six-inch shells a day; but the facilities for turning out the larger shells, which are the most vital in battle, are entirely inadequate.—Washington Post.

Out of Practice

We have read with interest a communication from George Washington purporting to have "come through" by means of a spiritualistic medium. We regret to say that George's literary style has greatly deteriorated.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Latest Discovery

The Omaha Bee must be credited with the discovery that the longest road in the world is the road from Fairview, Neb., to the White House in Washington, D. C.—Chicago Tribune.

The State Press

Pockets Will Bulge
Theodore Roosevelt has declined the offer of the authorities of East Africa and will be governed by the rules that apply to other sportsmen and which permit him to kill but two elephants, two rhinoceroses, two hippopotami, etc. However, he can slay as many lions and leopards as he wants to, so he should be able to come into camp each night with his pockets full.—Bakersfield Echo.

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AMERICAN TARIFF LAWS

IV—Hamilton Blazes Protection's Way BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

NO GREAT policy of any government had a more splendid argumentative foundation than was laid for the protection policy by Alexander Hamilton. His "Report on Manufactures," prepared while he was secretary of the treasury, is the granary from which all protection speakers and writers have secured their fundamental arguments. Although a battle of the past, the battle of the speakers and writers has striven to add some new thought to the subject, or to restate an old one in a more telling way, those students who consider it with the impartial calm of the historian, rather than the battle of the bias of the politician, regard the Hamilton report as covering every available angle of the fundamentals of the doctrine of protection.
How "his report" came to be written is an interesting story. Congress was not satisfied with the condition of manufactures in the nation, and in January, 1790, passed a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for a detailed statement concerning them, together with suggestions for their stimulation. With a thoroughness never surpassed, and seldom equaled, Hamilton proceeded to collect all available data. He spent nearly two years in the preparation of the statement. When he submitted it to congress he gave to the world the Bible of Protection.
Hamilton stated the case in the most favorable light possible.
The plan of his report is very simple. First he states the case against protection as clearly and concisely as any one could. Then he turns the guns of his argument upon the structure of the tariff. He shows that the complete satisfaction of all protectionists. Then he proceeds to rear his own edifice of protection in its stead. He uses every available argument, fact-imbued to the best advantage. He gets right down to the very fundamentals. And with remarkable fidelity the protectionists ever since have stuck to the Bible he gave them.

But the advocates of a revenue tariff do not construe the Hamilton report as it is now interpreted by their opponents. In the first place, they assert that its arguments are well made, but not well taken. They say that even Hamilton never like a doctrine of protection being carried as far as it has been. Likewise, they insist that it did not represent the views of the nation. Dr. Henry C. Adams was the first to prove that either Hamilton or congress were the high protectionists they are represented as being.
At the second session of the first congress Hamilton, as secretary of the treasury, submitted his estimates for the year. These called for nearly four times as much money for interest as was required for the maintenance of the government. The estimates called for \$600,000 for expenses and \$2,250,000 for interest on the domestic and foreign debt. Hamilton recommended an internal revenue tax on spirits, liquors, wines, etc., in order to swell the revenue. But congress was not willing, and this proposition was overwhelmingly defeated. Then the bill to increase the tariff rates was taken up, and Hamilton insisted that it be passed within fifty days. Congress refused to do so.

During all these years the right of petition was not allowed to become rusty by disuse, although it was less frequently resorted to than at present. For the most part petitions received action, a thing that would be impossible today. A petition by paint makers for higher duties, on the ground that they had invented a new and improved process for making paint, brought forth a response on the part of the congress. It was a law informing them that if the new method was so much better, it certainly ought to be able to compete with the old one. The same year the American Society of New York laid the foundation of a plea that has lasted for more than a hundred years. They represented that the duties on iron, saltpeter and sulphur were added to the free list, because of the desire of the government to provide itself with the munitions of war. At the beginning of the war of 1812 all duties were doubled, and this rate was maintained until the general act of 1816 became effective.

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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 300 words.

DESCRIBES PROCEEDINGS AT RECENT DENVER ELECTION

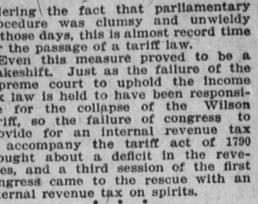
LOS ANGELES, March 31.—[Editor Herald:] "Observer" is lacking in political acumen if he cannot draw the parallel between Ben Lindsay and the recall movement. Lindsay was a man of courage and a clean record with which to face the people. Lindsay had both. Yet neither machine nor party permit him to be nominated. So with the aid of the people, he smashed the machine's plan to decapitate him. "Observer" seems to think it disgraceful the sex that the women making the Lindsay canvass were paid \$2.50 a day for their work. Have we ever known a male citizen paid to get his pay for political services? The price for women canvassers may have been \$5 before the machine male citizen cornered the job, but since the writer is familiar with the modus operandi of the corporations and can tell "Observer" how it effected the election, the corporation making the chairman of the party machine at the rate of \$2.50 per day to make a thorough canvass for the corporation. Some of these high salaries were too busy to do the work, so they hired women canvassers at \$2.50 a day, turned in their reports, and got their pay for political services. The price for women canvassers may have been \$5 before the machine male citizen cornered the job, but since the writer is familiar with the modus operandi of the corporations and can tell "Observer" how it effected the election, the corporation making the chairman of the party machine at the rate of \$2.50 per day to make a thorough canvass for the corporation. Some of these high salaries were too busy to do the work, so they hired women canvassers at \$2.50 a day, turned in their reports, and got their pay for political services. The price for women canvassers may have been \$5 before the machine male citizen cornered the job, but since the writer is familiar with the modus operandi of the corporations and can tell "Observer" how it effected the election, the corporation making the chairman of the party machine at the rate of \$2.50 per day to make a thorough canvass for the corporation. Some of these high salaries were too busy to do the work, so they hired women canvassers at \$2.50 a day, turned in their reports, and got their pay for political services.

WRITER GIVES LINE ON HIS IDEA OF THE DEVIL

LOS ANGELES, March 31.—[Editor Herald:] Several correspondents to the Letter Box have gotten, perplexed over the nature of the devil. If he could once be located there would be a new chapter in the history of hoofs, horns and tails. So far, however, he remains but a fabled personage, like Santa Claus. The following biography of the devil may help to explain the origin and the nature of Split Foot: The old Persian Magi believed that there existed an eternal conflict between two equal and eternal principles of light and darkness, good and evil, Ormuzd and Ahri-man, the latter of which the Jews imported into their Scriptures after the captivity, under the name of the serpent, a symbolism which was later turned into "The Devil." In the Scriptures are nine devils: Beelzebub, the prince of the fallen gods of other nations; the Python, Apollo, the prince of liars; Belial, the prince of mischief makers; Amosueus, the prince of revengeful devils; Satan, the prince of wickedness; the prince of sorcery; Mercurius, the prince of flying devils, who caused thunderstorms and plagues; Abaddon, prince of those who caused tumults, wars and convulsions; and Abolobol, the prince of those who drove to despair, and Mammon, the prince of all the tempters. Far in advance of all modern combinations, the theologians turned all the nine devils into a devil trust, now known in religion and commerce as "The Devil."

No Work, No Pay

Speaker Cannon threatens to dock the pay of absentee congressmen. Well, why not? They are paid for the specific duty of attending all the sessions of congress and "voiting upon every measure." Well paid, too.—Pittsburg Dispatch



F. J. Haskin

Again in 1792 the government needed more money to defend the frontiers, the expenditures exceeding the revenues by more than \$600,000. Congress once more called on Secretary Hamilton for a plan by which to raise more money. During the debate on the resolution one member said he opposed the manner of calling on cabinet officers for information, that not even the English parliament had been so obsequious to its ministers as some gentlemen are to our secretaries." But the secretary reported, estimating that the net amount necessary to be raised was \$126,000, and that trouble would be secured by increasing the tariff rate. This was carried when the matter came up for action. There was new tariff legislation again in 1793, and in 1794 and 1816 there were twenty-four changes in the tariff. In 1795 the duties on sugar and tea were simplified. In 1797 an additional duty was placed upon sugar, molasses, tea, cocoa, velvet and muslins. These increases were to be applied to the liquidation of the public debt.
Later in the same year the tax upon salt was raised from 12 to 20 cents, and corresponding increases were authorized on salted goods. The salt tax was a bitter grievance to the people of the "back country," as the remote sections were then known. This duty was expected to end in 1800, but it was extended for higher duties, and finally repealed in 1807. The year 1800 brought new tariff legislation, the increases to be applied to the public debt.
In 1804 another tariff was passed, and the ad valorem rates were increased 2 1/2 per cent. There were other changes, and in 1812 the duties on saltpeter and sulphur were added to the free list, because of the desire of the government to provide itself with the munitions of war. At the beginning of the war of 1812 all duties were doubled, and this rate was maintained until the general act of 1816 became effective.

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