

OTHER NATIONS MAY RETALIATE ON U. S. TARIFF

Countries of Europe and
America Preparing Rates
Against United States.

30 PER CENT INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—A wave of indignation against the emergency tariff which soon will result in retaliatory duties against American goods and commodities is sweeping all countries of Europe and South America, according to reports received at the Commerce Department.

In Argentina a bill has been introduced in Parliament authorizing what would amount to increases of from 30 to 60 per cent on a majority of American goods. In Canada a general election is about to be staged partly on the question of a tariff.

Despite the agitation, the emergency tariff seems to have had little effect as yet on imports into the United States, although it has been in effect since the latter part of May. Commerce Department reports show in August imports of many agricultural products increased instead of declined. Canada, for instance, in August shipped to the United States 239,556 bushels of wheat, or nearly 70,000 bushels more than last year.

MANY SHIPMENTS ARE DECREASED.

Canadian total exports to the United States, mainly agricultural, increased during July as compared with June, by nearly \$500,000. June was the first full month during which the emergency tariff was effective.

Brazil increased her shipments to this country \$500,000 during July, while those of Argentina soared nearly a like amount.

Some heavy decreases were experienced; but whether the emergency tariff was mainly responsible, officials hesitate to say. Exports from Canada, for instance, fell off about \$500,000.

Mexican exports to the United States fell off about \$1,200,000 or 1 per cent. Taking into consideration all North American countries, the decrease was about \$7,000,000, or approximately 13 per cent.

PRESIDENT GIVEN POWER TO MODIFY.

The bill gives the President power to modify duties on goods originating in countries which make reasonable tariff rates on the following articles from Argentina: Cereals, hides, wool, live stock and subsidiary products of agriculture.

These are the products which Argentina ships to the United States. Under the emergency clause the Argentina executives could relieve from paying these advanced duties all countries except the United States.

Although Argentina is the only country in which the tariff increases are plainly retaliatory, duties are being raised in most European countries in such a way that American manufactured products are being hit. In France duties are being increased in direct proportion to the increase in the values of commodities compared with 1914.

England tariffs are being raised mainly with a view to protecting home industries against German competition. But the United States is being hit directly.

In Italy and Spain new tariff schedules are being worked out. Copyright, by Public Ledger Company.

LOS ANGELES WEST COAST WONDER CITY

(Continued From Page One.)

whose sales territory covers from the Mississippi to the Hawaiian Islands, declared his business showed a 40 per cent increase for the first six months of this year, and another 40 per cent increase since they had compelled him to increase his force of workers and he was about to increase it again.

The biggest wholesaler grocer said his business, thus far this year, was 35 per cent greater in tonnage, and 20 per cent in money than for the same period last year.

12,000 EMPLOYED IN TEXTILE MILLS.

About 12,000 persons are employed in textile mills in and around Los Angeles. The statement from the mill owners is that business is good, very good. Sales are restricted, some of them say, by inability to produce as much as required. One big manufacturer says he has had to withdraw some salesmen from the field because it was impossible to fill orders.

Bankers say Los Angeles is in excellent financial shape. Bank clearings show 16 per cent increase over last year, with a constantly ascending scale. Los Angeles banks finance anything, as one banker puts it, from the soap box to the soap being canned, and the nuts—walnuts and the like going in the shell. Unlike eastern financial institutions, those hereabout are not seasonal—not bound down nine-tenths of the year.

The banks had some frozen loans a little time back—loans made to cotton growers, but the sensational advance in the fleecy staple thawed those loans overnight. Today the banks have some money tied up in cattle loans, but they are likely to be frozen again, but otherwise they are flourishing.

There is a tremendous canning industry here in fish and fruits. This was in bad shape last year, and for the first quarter of this year. It looked as if the world had quit eating canned stuff and the fish and fruit people, and the bankers too, were going to have very heavy losses. The heavy losses have been offset, however, by a sharp recovery in canned goods in the last ninety days, and the surplus has been as absorbed as others, and prices are considerably better.

**SHIP BUILDERS
MEET REVERSES.**
Ship builders are among those who cannot say business is good. Shipbuilding here practically was unknown before the war. Not only that, but nobody new Los Angeles until 1917 when building started. About the same time, or earlier, operators began on the making of harbor. The people of the

USE SLOAN'S TO
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YOU can't do your best when
your back and every muscle
aches with fatigue.

Apply Sloan's Liniment freely, without rubbing, and enjoy a penetrative glow of warmth and comfort.

Good for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and strains, aches and pains, sciatica, sore muscles, stiff joints and the after effects of weather exposure.

For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor. Keep Sloan's handy.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

**Sloan's
Liniment
Pain's enemy**

The prospects for these war babies is bad. There is a big business here in clay products. The people in these lines say that for the first nine months of this year they have done 33 1/8 per cent more business than for the 12 months of 1919.

**3,700 PLANTS
IN THE CITY.**
There are 3,700 industrial establishments in Los Angeles. Industrial firms of this number are found in industries, several rolling mills, and scores of plants making lathes, oil well machinery, pumps, castings, mining machinery, etc. There are three open heart steel mills, together many acres, and so many factories that cover the city. Los Angeles boasts it makes everything from a spike to a locomotive, that a railroad uses, that it is at the head of the list of not a few industries, and that it will be at the head of a lot of more before the country wakes up to what a young giant there is in Southern California.

There is nothing slow about the An-

geles, when it comes to tooting their horn, but what a lot they have to toot about. Here is the center of the motion picture business in the world. The weekly payroll of the plants in Hollywood averages \$500,000. That only begins to cover the expenditure locally. The motion picture industry is popular in that it is almost wholly all the stuff used in a production, and must be destroyed because it is useless for another picture. That means a constant buying of material by the producers from local suppliers and this ranges from hardware to the most expensive gowns.

HOW INDUSTRIES OF LOS ANGELES RANK.

Of Los Angeles' industries, with a production last year in excess of \$20,000,000, the following are the largest: The South Western Ship Building Company, turned out thirty vessels, 8,000 tons, and five of 10,000 tons. Basin's yard turned out thirty-five fine ships, and Craig's a goodly fleet. Today ship building is reduced to oil tankers, so

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