LOS ANGELES HERALD

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CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN

AT THE THEATERS

AUDITORIUM—Dark.
BELASCO—"The Man of the Hour."
BURBANK—"Sweet Kitty Bellairs."
FISCHER'S—Musical farce.
GRAND—"The Ameer."
LOS ANGELES—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Wine, Woman and Song."
MASON—Robert Mantell.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

TRUST OUTRAGE

OFFICIAL recognition of the cold storage outrage has been taken by the indictment of the beef trust, consisting of six packing companies and twenty-one packers, on the charge of conspiracy in limiting the meat and poultry supply. Investigation of cold storage plans disclosed that there was plenty of food laid away, and that the reign of high prices was unnecessary.

The indictment charges the defendants conspired, "willfully and feloniously devising, contriving and intending for their unjust, excessive, immoral and unlawful profit and gain to injure, defraud, prejudice, damage, cheat, impoverish and oppress the public and the people by so cornering and limiting the necessary and reasonable supply of meats and poultry for consumption by the public and the people, as to produce an ARTIFICIAL SCARCITY in the supply of said meats and poultry, and to greatly, excessively and extortionately enhance the cost and price thereof."

Economic conditions produced by the tariff make it singularly easy to establish combinations and to engage in conspiracies with the object of extorting from the people an artificial price for food. No question is more important to a nation than that of its food supply. Nature has gifted the United States with more lavish food provision than has been bestowed on any other country. If the interferers and manipulators only would let it alone, this nation would enjoy perpetual good times. Interference with the freedom of the market, in order that high price conditions may be produced, is encouraged by tariff schedules. Genuine tariff reform will aid in delivering the country from the price conspirators, cold storage holdup men and gougers-at-large.

GOOD ROADS

ILLINOIS is interested in good roads and is taking great pains to inform the public on the subject of road making and road keeping, in order that the new highways provided for general use may be used, not abused. If road users were all well informed on the subject of good roads, the problem of maintenance and repairs would be simplified greatly and expenses would be reduced.

A. M. Johnson, state highway engineer of Illinois, has issued a card to road users. It is as applicable to the roads of California as to the roads of Illinois. It reads as follows: "How to keep this road good for years. Don't drive in one track. Avoid making ruts. This road was constructed for your use. If all use one place, all the wear will be in one place and will make a rut. If you use a little care and do not drive exactly where the last wagon did, the wear will be distributed, which will keep the surface smooth and the road will remain good for years. Otherwise it will soon be rutted and the smooth surface gone." It is one thing to get good roads; another to take care of good roads. With reasonable care a road will last practically forever. This is not a wild statement. Some of the roads made by the Romans in Britain have been kept in repair since before the first Christmas and are still in use.

ANTI-GOUGE MEASURES

A. P. FLEMING, secretary of the board of harbor commissioners, reports that between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 would be saved annually to the citrus fruit growers of Los Angeles if adequate steamship service were given from Los Angeles to Panama. If refrigerator ships could be operated from Los Angeles to Panama citrus fruits could be shipped for $15 a ton, and Mr. Fleming says the saving on four California products alone would run into big figures. He estimates the saving on citrus fruits would be $4,680,000; walnuts, $64,000; celery, $200,000; cauliflower, $40,000. The harbor commission yesterday called the attention of the city council to the absolute necessity of the immediate development of Los Angeles harbor in order that the citizens engaged in building up the industries of this city may be enabled to avail themselves of the advantages that will come with the opening of the Panama canal.

At last steps are being taken to break the grinding freightage monopoly which has been crushing the industries of Southern California. That much commercial progress has been made in this great section of the country has been due to the pluck, perseverance, determination, grit and Americanism of citizens, and not at all to the corporations, which have made a study of methods of extracting the utmost profit from the most cramped and inefficient gouging service that has ever manacled enterprise and shackled advancement. At the hearing of the committee on interoceanic canals on the bill for an appropriation of $10,000,000 to buy or build ships for a steamship line to compete with the Pacific Mail, Senator Flint said there seems to be no law which would forbid the Southern Pacific to own stock in the Pacific Mail company and thereby establish a throttling transportation combination.

"There ought to be legislation passed at this session of congress covering the situation," added the senator.

If such a case as that in instance is not legislatively provided for, then the sooner definite provision is made the better, because the commerce of the United States looks to water competition to help solve the rates problem, and all possibility of collusion between water transportation companies and land transportation companies by interownership of stock or by mutual understanding must be made impossible.

With a federal steamship line as a basis of vantage from which to conduct operations, the discipline of good citizenship and square dealing should be applied to the rates problem, and the industries of Southern California should be emancipated forever from a tyranny that if permitted would not hesitate to make an entire population work for the enrichment of a few so-called "magnates," plentifully endowed with the ambition for success at any price that would qualify them for membership in the National Club of Malefactors of Great Wealth.

LOS ANGELES PARKS

NO city has such great park possibilities as Los Angeles. The development and arrangement of the park system could be carried to such a pitch of perfection that visitors from all over the world would come to Lovely Los Angeles if only to see the parks. Everything grown in any climate anywhere under the sun can be grown to perfection in our parks.

They can be developed from the viewpoint of beauty, or from the viewpoint of educational value. In addition, they will always be great breathing spaces to which the vast population of Greater Los Angeles may resort for rest and recreation. In an outdoor city like this the preservation of park spaces does not appear to be of as paramount importance as in congested eastern cities, but as a matter of fact, it is of equal importance.

Los Angeles must preserve its reputation of being the healthiest and most attractive metropolis on earth; and for this and many other excellent reasons Judge Silent's recommendations should receive the staunch support of our citizens, and the city council and park commission should be aided and supported in the work of giving Greater Los Angeles the finest and most useful and valuable park system in the world.

SEWING MACHINES

ANNOUNCEMENT of a plan to build a monument to Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, is accompanied by the interesting news that the first woman who used a machine still lives. She is 80 years old and will unveil the monument to the inventor. The sewing machine is one of the greatest of the inventions which America has contributed to mankind. It has brought relief to many women who, but for the genius of Howe, would be wearing out their eyes "sewing the long white seam," or stitching, stitching, stitching like the heroine of the song of the shirt.

It is sad, however, to think that unscrupulous exploiters of labor took advantage of the fact that a sewing machine is not costly, and by investing their limited capital in a battery of machines and hiring poor women to operate them established the sweatshop system, which is a scandal and a disgrace to American civilization.

The sewing machine was meant to help and not to injure women; and it is to be hoped the day soon will come when the stuffy tailor shops of the tenement districts will no longer grind the lives out of poor women who become bent-backed and feeble-eyed from toiling at the machine that was intended to emancipate and not enslave them.

Can He Rebuild It?

FREIGHT RATE ROBBERY

IF our readers will give attention to the report of the harbor commission filed with the city council on yesterday, and which on account of its great importance appears in full in our news columns today, they will begin to realize the importance of the harbor that the city of Los Angeles is preparing to develop.

It is safe to say that no portion of the United States has been more ruthlessly ridden by transportation companies than has Southern California and particularly the city of Los Angeles. At present this city is compelled to pay for the transportation of freight between its business center and its harbor, about twenty-two miles, the same rate charged for transporting freight between Los Angeles and the harbor of San Diego, a distance of 125 miles. In other words, we are being charged by the railroads for the service which they render to our own harbor nearly six times the rate charged by the Santa Fe for services which it renders to the harbor of San Diego. Of course this thing would not have been tolerated as long as it has had the state in years past had the railroad commission which the constitution provides for. The railroad commission, however, having been owned by the railroads, this abuse has continued.

When the Panama canal is completed the city of Los Angeles with a properly developed harbor will be in a position to protect itself from transportation companies whose greed appears only to have been bounded in the past by opportunity. And with the county highway now in construction between the business center of the city and its harbor front completed, and the Owens river electric power developed, the city will also be in a position to secure proper rates between its business center and its own harbor both by the use of auto vehicles and the operation of a municipally owned railway.

CELTIC CLUB

LOS ANGELES was the first city in the world to recognize the unity of the Celtic race by establishing a club or society in which common origin is remembered and misunderstandings are forgotten. Great is the part that has been played by the Celtic race in the history of mankind. Almost as remarkable as the fact of racial achievement is the fact of racial division.

Celts are all enthusiasts. An old saying tells of the perfervidum ingenium Scotorum—the perfervid genius of the Scots—but perfervidum ingenium equally characterizes all branches of the Celtic family. This enthusiasm has made the Celts go to great extremes in their zeal for individuals, for religions, churches, or for schools of politics. There is nothing half-hearted in the support of a Celt. Either "you have him altogether, or you have him not at all."

Various cool-headed, crafty, scheming politicians have taken advantage of the racial temperament in the promotion of their own aims or ends, and exploiting governments have found in the Celtic character an easy aid to their wily purposes. But the first decade of the twentieth century has been marked by a strong Celtic revival, Celtic understanding and Celtic reunion. Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Manx, Cornish and Bretons are all branches of the same old race. The six principal septs have been severed and disintegrated by jealousies, religious or political differences, and oftentimes by feuds. In spite of the fact that there are still a few individuals who are not aware of their race, and a few who are misled by religious prejudices, most of the men and women of Celtic blood are becoming united in the bonds of mutual recognition of a common racial origin.

City council has passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for any person to allow a dog to run at large without a muzzle, and giving any policeman authority to kill an unmuzzled dog. It is now up to dog owners to adopt measures for the protection of animals that are valuable, and if proper precautions for the protection of the animals are taken, the public also will be protected.

Los Angeles harbor has a rich contributory territory, and within a few years Greater Los Angeles will be the commercial metropolis of the west. The city has made splendid progress, but not until the development of the harbor and completion of the Panama canal will it really settle down to business. Nothing can stop it from winning the metropolitan supremacy of the west.

An esteemed contemprary ventures the suggestion: "The time may be on the way when all English-speaking people shall learn to rule themselves alike for the common benefit." Why, it is on the way! No great world movement was ever as clearly defined as that for the federation of the English speaking countries.

Settlers on Yuma land deserve good fortune. Their endurance of suffering and misadventure shows how great and how keen is the landhunger in the United States. Would that every citizen who honestly wishes to till the soil and make a decent living out in the open could have his desire gratified.

Judge Works' good-heartedness is shown in his appeal to wealthy citizens to help the poor. If his request could be made national, the United States would have socially a new deal, and many poor people for the first time in their cramped lives would experience the joy of a square deal.

Should Be Uniformity in Child Labor Laws of U. S.

(San Jose Herald)

ALL who realize what burdens and cruelties little children endure, in the more backward or more callous states, because there is no uniformity in the laws which limit the hours of work for boys and girls and fix the lowest age for their legal employment in factories and mills, must wish the Civic Federation success in the efforts which it is making to bring about uniform child labor laws in all parts of the country. If there were uniformity it would surely be based upon humane and enlightened precedents. The more advanced states would furnish the pattern, not those which are careless of the health and lives of their children.

In the absence of uniform laws regulating the employment of children there is a constant economic pressure operating against good morals and high standards, in legislation and in industrial usage. The states which do not protect their girls and boys from labor which is physically and morally disastrous enable employers who are as callous as the lawmakers where these conditions exist to use cheap child labor in competition with their rivals in other states where such abuses are not tolerated. It is putting a premium upon a system of blighting childhood which disgraces any state or country where it is suffered to do its cruel work.

It is certain that if uniformity of action can be obtained in respect to child labor, the states which still fail to do their duty by the little boys and girls working in mills and factories, or even in mines, will be lifted to a decent level of humanity and farseein self-interest, as well, in this vital matter. They will doubtless climb out of the mire of their inadequate and shameful child labor laws, in the end, if they are left to rise singly, but the way to obtain much quicker and surer results is through the concerted action which the civic federation urges.

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.

SAYS "GENTLEMAN" IN NEED OF EDUCATION ON SOME LINES

LOS ANGELES, March 1.—[Editor Herald]: In your Letter Box column of February 28th an individual signing himself "A Gentleman," but upon the assumption of which said title is based would according to the tenor of the article be somewhat difficult to preceive, believes the working class is far too extravagant. He says "The American men of the working class want too much of the luxuries of life. The average butcher wants the best cut of meat for himself and family." I suppose, according to the tenor of the comunication, the best cut should be reserved for the communicant and his family or those of his class, but upon what ground this would be justified is as difficult to ascertain as is the assumption of calling himself a "gentleman."

He also says that said idea is as preposterous as that those who work in silk factories should want to wear silks, or those who work in Pullman car shops should want to travel first-class. This individual remarks "Those who build automobiles usually ride on the trolley cars—and that is right." Will this self-styled "Gentleman" inform the public upon what ground he or any of his puerile type are more entitled to ride in automobiles than those who build them?

He says, "My chauffeur tells me working people of France or Germany would not think of doing things the workers of America do. I have always noticed the peasants of Europe are more contented than their class in America. These people need education along this line." It would evidently appear that he needs education along a great many lines, and particularly does he need to learn that a true gentleman instead of desiring that the workers be deprived of so much of what they produce, will instead earnestly desire that all possible benefits shall be theirs. C. HALIFAX.

HOLDS MONETARY SYSTEM IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDITIONS

PASADENA, Feb. 27.—[Editor Herald]: Speaker Cannon says the reason it costs so much to live is because we live so high. In a way this is true, for the majority of us grafters do live too high. But where does this answer touch so-called common people who have not had enough to eat and wear for the past twenty years? His explanation is about as ridiculous as made by a member in the house of commons, in which he stated that protective tariff didn't cause high prices in the United States. England profits by our tariff, therefore they are in favor of the system.

When the United States placed high duties on imports then England started factories here; now she has us going and coming, don't-cher-know. Under the present monetary system land holdings and Liverpool stock manipulations, England reaps a large harvest from the United States. English syndicates and individuals own 12,985,000 acres of land in the United States. One syndicate owns 3,000,000 and one Englishman 700,000 acres. We are so tied up with Britain in a financial way that whenever the Bank of England makes readjustments it creates excitement among our financial kings and causes a flurry on Wall street.

A universal standard of coinage, making the dollar of equal purchasing power in all nations, and universal free trade will curb the concentration of capital; be of more benefit to the greatest number and make this old world a better place to live in.

Money is what our laws make it, and it's not a medium of exchange, but a measure of values only. G. R. LUNA.

LABORER WOULD CUT RATIONS OF NON-PRODUCING CLASS

LOS ANGELES, March, 1.—[Editor Herald]: It seems to me that the person signing himself "A Gentleman," who wrote that letter from Pasadena must thoroughly approve of E. L. Hutchison's letters on the high cost of living. I think he is on the wrong side of the fence and I would like to ask him or anyone else to show me why the working class is not as much entitled to the best food as the man who does no manual labor and only uses his time to study out how to get from 25 to 40 per cent of the laboring man's earnings without giving anything in return. "A Gentleman" says he must have the best while the worker should take the leavings. Then there is the middle man who takes from 25 to 60 per cent profit on farm and garden products. Is there any justice in this system?

Give the producer the best and most there is and cut down the ration on the non-producer. Let those who perform a service to mankind reap the full benefit of their labors. A LABORING MAN.

THINKS FIGHTER COULD HAVE TAUGHT GREAT, GREAT LESSON

LOS ANGELES, March 1.—[Editor Herald]: As I noted in The Herald the result of the brutal fight at "Richmond arena" I could but think what a graceful and manly act it would have been, what a blessing to himself and what enlightening influence it might have left with the merciful crowd, if Wolgast had put his arms about Nelson and said: "My brother, I will never, never enter a prize ring again while live." T. F. BIXBY.

THE COST OF LIVING

The changing sporting seasons,
A little difference bring—
Last summer 'twas the diamond,
And now it is the ring.
—Kansas City Times.

They say 'tis far more blessed
To give than to receive.
And that it's more expensive
I've reason to believe.
Chicago Daily News.

Depends on what you're giving,
That is our strong belief;
Whether a house in Gotham,
Or just a cut of beef.
Boston Herald.

The actors on the highway
Who taste misfortune's dregs,
Now have no fear their byplay
Will draw a shower of eggs.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

From paper unto paper
Thus leaps the wild quatrain,
With many a rhyming caper,
It's "on the loose" again.

HUNTING AND FISHING

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE forest, fish and game exposition now being held in Chicago has brought together a most unique collection of outfits for fishermen and hunters. There never has been so many devotees of the rod and the gun as there are today, and manufaturers and dealers are reaping a harvest from it. A Massachusetts authority estimates that there are 30,000 hunters and fishermen in the Bay state, and if the same proportion obtains in other states the number of "mighty hunters before the Lord" in America must run into the millions.

The great problem confronting the American sportsman today with respect to fish and game is how to "eat cake and have it." They realize that the pot-hunter is cutting down the supply below the danger limit. The quail and the pheasant are disappearing, and in the effort of the sportsmen to restock the country with these game birds there has come a new industry—that of quail and pheasant raising. Young quail have been grown with only indifferent success, but pheasants are comparatively easy to rear. A Colorado corporation has been organized to raise and sell pheasants, and has been receiving orders from everywhere. Among the patrons of this corporation is President Diaz of Mexico.

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The National Association of Audubon Societies of America is making earnest efforts to conserve the game of the country, and the protective laws that are on the statute books of nearly all the states are for the most part a result of its labors. It is now making an effort to have taken a bird census of the country in order to get full details as to the destruction that has taken place and the best methods of protecting the birds in the future. The association has issued a number of educational leaflets intended to interest schoolboys, one of which is entitled "The Aigrette Has Lost Caste." It includes a letter from ex-President Roosevelt declaring that Mrs. Roosevelt will not wear an aigrette, thus showing her disapproval of the slaughter of the beautiful birds which bear them.

Another work of the association is the purchase of islands off the coast of Florida and Louisiana and their conversion into havens of refuge for the millions of shore birds which inhabit those regions. The year 1908 saw the extinction of one of the most beautiful species of birds America has ever possessed—the white heron. Along with the great auk the white heron perished because of the love of woman for its beautiful plumage. It is said that over 1,000,000 robins are slaughtered annually in Louisiana alone, and the department of agriculture thinks that the eastward spread of the boll weevil is to be traced directly to the destruction of these birds in the Mississippi country. It has been estimated that the annual loss from insects in the United States amounts to something like a half billion dollars, and that a large percentage of this sum might have been saved by the protection of all soft-billed birds.

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One of the greatest natural deer parks in the world is the Cocodrie swamp of Louisiana. It has been overrun this winter by a lot of hunters who shot the deer for their skins alone. More than 500 carcasses already have been found, and this is known to be only a portion of them. The people of the community are up in arms over this pot-hunter invasion, and it probably will result in some additional protective action by the Louisiana legislature. The other side of the game law question is shown in the experience of the farmers in Shelby and adjoining counties in Iowa. Here the game laws have been enforced so rigidly that 400 deer are running at large and annoying the farmers by their depredations. The bucks in some instances have become so ferocious as to attack school children. This splendid herd of deer has grown from a few animals which escaped from a private park in Avoca, Ia., some ten years ago.

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Out of the countless millions of American bison which roamed over this continent in the eighteenth century less than 3000 now remain as sombre sentinels of a dying species. A bison census taken by William T. Hornaday two years ago showed 1141 in the United States, 830 in Canada and 130 in Europe. In addition to these there were 345 hybrids called cattaloes—a cross between buffalo and cattle. The last buffalo which is known to have associated with the great herds that roamed wild over the prairies of Canada was Sir Donald, the veteran bull of the Banff herd. He was killed recently for museum purposes. This animal was captured in 1872 by James Mackay. All those which survive Sir Donald were born in captivity. In Alaska the caribou still roam wild, and herds containing 10,000 animals are frequently seen.

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For deep sea fishing the whaler St. Lawrence broke the world's record last winter by capturing 318 whales in a single season. Of these 241 were humpbacks, sixty-six sulphur-bottoms, ten finbacks and one sperm whale. With all this great catch there was not a single serious accident. The modern whaler uses the latest twentieth century methods in his work. He raises the dead whale to the surface with compressed air. An incision is made in the body and a connection established with the airpump. When the carcass is sufficiently buoyant the incision is plugged up with oakum and a buoy with a flag is attached; the carcass is then turned adrift until the day's work is over, when the whole catch is towed to the whaling station. It has been said that in the great packing houses everything about a pig is saved but his squeal; at a modern whaling station everything is saved but the spout.

A western inventor has patented a steel trap for catching fish. It is very much like the ordinary steel-jawed fox trap, except that the jaws are perpendicular instead of horizontal. A hook is baited and the trap let down into the water. The moment a fish touches the bait the jaws close and the victim is held secure. Another inventor has patented a trap which catches the body of an animal as well as a leg. It consists of four upright pieces extending above the jaws of the trap.

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When former President Roosevelt goes to Berlin he will find Emperor William a no less enthusiastic sportsman than himself. As a hunter the kaiser has had some exciting times, and nothing but his office has prevented him from tackling the big game of Africa. At his hunting lodge at Potsdam simplicity marks everything. The hunting horses are all English-bred roans, and the dogs are English fox hounds taken across the channel when they were pups. There are seventy hounds in the pack, and the emperor personally has watched over their training. He has two sets of kennels, one of which is occupied every other day while the other is being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

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What the greyhound of this country is to the deer hunter the cheeta is to the native antelope hunters of Africa. It is known as the hunting leopard. The only point where real skill comes into play in dealing with them is in capturing the adult animal. The young cheeta cannot be trained as a hunter. There are certain trees to which the older ones go to whet their claws, and around these trees are tied many nooses of deerskin. The leg of the cheeta is caught in one of these nooses when he begins his claw-sharpening operation. He is then carried into camp and his training begins. This consists in his being bound and blindfolded, tormented and starved, kept awake when he wants to sleep and handled so persistently and roughly in other ways that he gives up in despair and becomes as abjectly tame as he formerly was wild.

When the training period is over and he is to play the part of the hunting dog he is taken into the field with a hood over his head. When fairly close upon the quarry he is given a sight of the game, and such a superb race ensues that one sportsman declared it worth a trip from Europe to Africa to see a single antelope caught in this way. The cheeta is perhaps nature's nearest combination of the cat and the dog. Its claws are only partially retractile, and it has so many canine characteristics that it sometimes is called the dog-cat. Very few of the American and English hunters who visit East Africa use the cheeta in their operations.

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The North American big game is now to be found mainly in Canada and Alaska. The moose, in addition to being monarch of the Canadian woods, is the largest and most powerful species of deer now in existence. Like all other game, it is now protected by stringent laws, and hunting is allowed for only a few weeks at the end of each year. The most popular method of hunting these animals is known as "calling." This is done by an Indian guide with a birch-bark trumpet, who imitates the low of the cow. If this fails the call is changed to the subdued challenge of the enraged bull. To complete this deception the guide breaks off branches of trees and thrashes his horn against the bushes. What is claimed to be the biggest moose ever killed in Canada is one that was shot this year on the shores of Georgian bay. The spread of the horns is fifty-eight inches, and the length from hoof to horn fifteen feet seven inches. It required six days for four men to bring the carcass twenty-three miles through the forest to the railway.

The State Press

Gigantic Undertaking

Some of the achievements of engineering within the last few years have been so gigantic that only the very greatest excite much public interest or attract general attention. The Panama canal is an undertaking of proportions so colossal that all others, however vast, are dwarfed in comparison. Even the New York subway and the Pennsylvania tube must fall into second place.—San Jose Mercury.

Day of Reckoning

The people of this country have come to a sorry state of things when they have to abstain from needed food to force the trusts to quit robbing them. Surely the day of reckoning is not far off. With the greatest supply of food and food products that the United States was ever blessed with, these advances in prices are not only fiendish, but inhuman to barbarism.—Palo Alto Tribune.

Boys Who Smoke

A correspondent of the Red Bluff News, who is, we believe, the superintendent of the local schools there, contributes to that paper a very interesting summary of experiences with young boys who use tobacco. He estimates that there are 100,000 boys under 12 in this country who smoke.—Sacramento Union.

Her Wait in Gold

Miss Antoinette Elizabeth Guzzam has advertised that she would wait on the top of a Colorado mountain for her soul mate, and it is presumed she is up there waiting. She is worth about $3,000,000 so that she will probably not be kept waiting long.—Tulare Advance.

Yes, But—?

The Lassen national forest in California has decided to employ a flock of goats as trailmakers. It stands to reason they will put the animals in a pen before permitting tourists to wander along the mountain sides.—Hollister Free Lance.

Hell

The correspondent of the New York Sun suggests that the thought of hell is uncomfortable. Nobody has ever discovered anything comfortable about it, and that's a certainty.—San Francisco Post.

Single Blessedness

Less than 34 per cent of the alumnae of Smith college have married, according to the last quarterly bulletin of the Smith College Alumnae association.—Redding Searchlight.