

LOS ANGELES HERALD

THOMAS E. GIBSON, President and Editor. Entered as second class matter at the postoffice in Los Angeles. OLDEST MORNING PAPER IN LOS ANGELES. Founded Oct. 2, 1879. Thirty-sixth Year. Chamber of Commerce Building. Phone—Sunset Main 8000; Home 10211. The only Democratic paper in Southern California receiving full Associated Press reports. NEWS SERVICE—Member of the Associated Press, receiving its full report, averaging 25,000 words a day. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION WITH SUNDAY MAGAZINE Daily, by mail or carrier, three months... \$ 50 Daily, by mail or carrier, six months... 2.75 Daily, by carrier or mail, one year... 5.00 Sunday Herald, one year... 2.50 Postage free in United States and Mexico; elsewhere postage added. THIS HERALD IN SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND—Los Angeles and Southern California visitors to San Francisco and Oakland will find The Herald on sale at the news stands in the San Francisco ferry building and on the streets in Oakland by Wheatley and by Amos News Co. A file of The Los Angeles Herald can be seen at the office of our English representative, 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. On all matters pertaining to advertising address Charles R. Gates, advertising manager. Population of Los Angeles 327,685 CLEAR, CRISP AND CLEAN

THE CASE OF HORNING

SELDOM has the desire of the community, represented by the police and prosecutors, to be revenged on an unfortunate individual been so evident as in the case of Fred Horning, who has been spirited away to Folsom prison. A victim of the brutal third degree as operated by more brutal police, convicted of a crime of which he probably knew nothing, Horning bids fair to serve the better part of his life in the penitentiary. Whether Horning was guilty of the assault of which he was convicted is immaterial. It is known by every newspaper reporter and all the police officers in the city that following the killing of Captain Aulsebrook, it was deemed necessary to punish some one, and as the real criminal was dead, Horning was made "the goat." Instead of reforming an unfortunate youth—his greatest misfortune was that he fell into the company of Sutherland—the police and prosecutors are doing all in their power to make of Horning a real desperado. They cannot understand that the day when society seeks to be revenged on an individual is past. Consequently they blindly send this youth back to prison where doubtless they will succeed in developing in him real criminal instincts and change him from a man to a human wolf whose brutalized instincts drive him to robbery and murder. But more to be pitied than Horning are these police and prosecutors whose profound ignorance of sociological and psychological truths leads them into irretrievable error.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE

MORE than 1000 brakemen, 2000 conductors and 1500 yardmen are engaged in the strike on the Grand Trunk railway. They are not asking alone for an increase in wages but for the redress of alleged grievances. An eight-hour day, better working conditions, a full train crew, white flagmen and trainmen on all trains and a mileage basis for passenger brakemen are among the chief demands made by these workmen. Does it seem reasonable to suppose that this large army of men, proverbially among the steadiest and most intelligent in the industrial world, would be fighting if there was not some basis in truth for what they ask? Yet their employers claim that they are not asking for an increase in wages but for the redress of alleged grievances. An eight-hour day, better working conditions, a full train crew, white flagmen and trainmen on all trains and a mileage basis for passenger brakemen are among the chief demands made by these workmen. Does it seem reasonable to suppose that this large army of men, proverbially among the steadiest and most intelligent in the industrial world, would be fighting if there was not some basis in truth for what they ask? Yet their employers claim that they are not asking for an increase in wages but for the redress of alleged grievances. An eight-hour day, better working conditions, a full train crew, white flagmen and trainmen on all trains and a mileage basis for passenger brakemen are among the chief demands made by these workmen.

A Hopeless Job



100,000 VOTERS

THE immense registration in Los Angeles county bodes no good for the old machine. It means something when nearly 100,000 voters take the trouble to see personally that they are on the great register. It means that in addition to those the machine can usually count on a great number who wear no collar or are not personally or politically interested in candidates intend to have a say in affairs. It means a large measure of independent voting. In every city where a machine is fighting for control a large registration is dreaded by it. In New York the relative strength or weakness of Tammany can be almost infallibly foretold by the interest taken by the voters in the personal registration. The machine has its quota that the boys "deliver." All above that is the independent vote. This rule is a political axiom everywhere. Therefore look for things to happen to some slates on August 16 and at the general election. Incidentally the registration of about 64,000 city voters does not disappoint those who are ambitious for a good showing in the growth of Los Angeles. The accepted rule of registration to population is five to one. It holds good in practically all American cities, and if it holds good here Los Angeles has close to 320,000 population.

Merely in Jest

EMPTY TITLES William Jennings Bryan once joked about our American fondness for titles. "You all know of the colonel," he said, "who got his title by inheritance, having married Colonel Brown's widow? But I once met a general who got his title neither by inheritance, nor by service, nor by anything you could mention. "General," I said to him, "how do you come by this title of yours, anyway?" "Why, sir," he replied, "I passed my youth in the flour trade, and for twenty-seven years was a general miller. "I know another titled man, Judge Greene. "Are you, sir," I once asked him, "a United States judge or a circuit court judge?" "I ain't neither," he replied, "I'm a judge of boss racism."—Washington Star.

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 200 words. INSURGENCY IS CALLED 'GROPING TOWARD JUSTICE' Editor Herald: Had P. A. J. studied Socialism more carefully he never could have made such a mixture of truth and error as he did in his attempted exposition in your issue of the 27th inst. Socialism is more than a political reform, it is an economic revolution. When we have it all men will receive the full fruits of toil, mental or manual, and no man will receive anything without rendering a full equivalent in service to society. Granted that statutes can't make men moral—laws can give them the opportunity to be so. That it is true that the teaching of moral axioms and the religious platitude of the preachers have had little effect simply proves that the evil existing is the result of an evil system. That the natural tendency of mankind is toward the good is abundantly proven in history. A betterment of moral conditions has always resulted in new countries with abundant resources, because poverty was greatly reduced and the worker had always an avenue of escape from complete exploitation. Conversely, the concentration of wealth in the hands of non-producers and the impoverishment of the workers has always resulted in an increase in immorality and all evil conditions. That process is going on in our country today with frightful rapidity while the desire for betterment was never more earnest or widespread. Socialism will never be "ushered in" while the majority are unprepared to receive it; it will come with the insistent demand of an irresistible majority. The widespread spirit of "insurgency" in this country today is a groping toward economic justice. The process of mental "incubation" will go on for a time yet and when the revolution comes, while it may seem sudden to those blind to modern tendencies, the world will be ready for it. P. A. J.'s idea that Socialism is an eternal movement, seeking to impose reform on an unwilling people, is his most egregious error. On the contrary it is purely educational and seeks to convince men that economic justice to all is the only way to secure justice to self, and therefore seek to abolish selfishness, as teachers of moral platitude do, for it can't be done; we simply seek to guide it into right channels. W. T. RUBELL, Redondo Beach, July 29.



When the S. P. organs lug the tariff into the governorship race they give us an Aldrich-Payne.

We wish to take back those harsh things we said about the local weather man a few days ago.

The new liquor ordinance is pretty complete, but fails to outlaw the expression "have another."

How could there fall to be a big registration if the candidates and their relatives all turned out?

Summing up the invasion of Kansas, we should say Uncle Joe was the popgun and Murdock the real cannon.

The Atlanta Journal can't make out whether that is a white duck suit Ballinger is wearing or a coat of white wash.

Loeb says he won't run for governor of New York, but it looks as if he doesn't know anything about the matter.

The government now employs only male stenographers. It is important that the government secrets should not leak out.

The Nicaragua board will ask the advice of Uncle Sam, says a dispatch. His answer should be to take the board and spank them.

About the only member of the Taft administration that has not come in for a good roast lately is Gwendolyn, the White House cow.

The removal of the Southern Pacific machine to Los Angeles can hardly be classed as an important industrial accession for the city.

The Boston real estate broker with \$25 assets and \$122,000 liabilities must have been taking some of Tom Lawson's tips on the market.

An exchange says that Mexico is not a republic, and somebody will soon discover that the Nicholas regime in Russia is not a benevolent democracy.

During his visit to Beverly recently Senator Dick was taken for an actor. Two or three senators we know do somewhat resemble heavy villains.

The Minneapolis public library, which has barred Robert W. Chambers' novels, must want to raise the stories to the top of the list of the six best sellers.

Jack Johnson insists that he refused a big bribe and is honest. On his own testimony he is therefore disqualified for service in the board of aldermen or the senate.

The American Magazine disproves the charge that it is afraid of the Mexican subject by printing in its August number a scorching on the Diaz government.

For the next Fourth of July games we intend to propose, in addition to the greased pole climbing and the three-legged race, a contest between ladies dressed in en regle hobble skirts.

Now it's a Dr. Keeler who is in trouble for marrying a group of wives. The medical fraternity is using up entirely too many of the sensational headlines lately. And Cook is threatening to return to earth.

It would be well for the electric companies that charge 9 cents for light in defiance of Ordinance to remember the fate of the New York gas combine that spent a fortune on lawyers and then had to cough up another fortune, with interest, to customers.

ON THEIR NERVES

THE weekly observations on current topics in the San Francisco Call by Edward P. Cahill are usually marked by sound postulates and conclusions, but Homer has nodded for once. In the issue of last Sunday he says: June 30 of this year the registration in Los Angeles county was 89,627 real or alleged voters. In San Francisco at the same date the registration was not much more than half of the Los Angeles total, and at the registrar's office they figure that when the roll is closed on the 27th instant the total will be in the neighborhood of 45,000. Nobody pretends that Los Angeles has a greater population than San Francisco, nor is any explanation offered to account for a registration one-third greater than ours. A similar discrepancy of figures in this relation has been observed before, and the only theory that seems to fit the facts is that they register every tourist and visitor who passes that way. The Los Angeles directory shows 1760 real estate brokers in the town, a monstrous regiment that might supply detachments to corral and register the passing stranger. The directory shows more real estate agents in Los Angeles than in any other city. The doctors come next with 1002. Mr. Cahill's suspicions are misplaced. Passing by the rather gratuitous and unkind assumption that all of the real estate men of Los Angeles lend themselves to crooked politics—a most absurd idea—it is evident that no such wholesale fraud could be perpetrated in any city without exposure. Democrats, Republican machine regulars and Lincoln-Roosevelt factionists are active and watchful of one another as has never before been the case. Each is fully alive to the detriment to itself of any crooked work on the part of the other. How long could fraud be practiced without the under dog exposing and making valuable capital out of it? The real explanation of the figures so distressing to Mr. Cahill and so destructive to his judgment is so simple that he has passed it over. It is that Southern California is aroused to its power and duty as never before. The voters of San Francisco have simply lagged in the march of the new crusade. It is patent that the wonderful progress of Los Angeles, material, municipal and otherwise, has got on the nerves of the bay city. It is foolish to lose control of itself that way, for mere jealousy.

UP TO WICKERSHAM

SENATOR ALDRICH, we are informed by the dispatches, will stand on his dignity and ignore the charges made by Senator Bristow and Gifford Pinchot that he raised the tariff on manufactured rubber, and then with his son and others formed the rubber trust. But Senator Aldrich's dignity does not make any difference with the duty of Attorney General Wickersham to institute a prompt investigation of the matter and prosecution, both civil and criminal, if the facts appear to warrant it. The Sherman anti-trust law provides fines aggregating \$15,000 or imprisonment of three years for parties to conspiracies in restraint of trade. It also provides that persons injured by such conspiracy shall recover threefold for actual damages. These charges have been made by responsible men of the highest standing. Mr. Wickersham has taken a solemn oath to do his duty. It is for him to say whether the Rhode Island senator may content himself with standing on his dignity.

SHATTERED IDEALS

I read some pirate stories that were terrible but fine. I went to see their author, as a pilgrim seeks a shrine. These tales were dark and fearful and my troubled spirits sank. When noting how some monster made his victims walk the plank. I found him in his study. He was pale and rather might. He had a gentle lip and was defective in his sight. There was timid apprehension in his downcast eyes of brown. He wrote with a quill pen in ink and wore a sky-blue dressing gown. So I turned unto the poet whose idealists To delicate refinements lured my fancy day by day. I found him eating pork and beans. His fifth was something vast. His voice was like the echo of a foghorn in the blast. The back of his abundant neck was wonderful to see. It folded over his collar something like a bird's dream. I fed him a somnambulist who shuns a horrid dream. 'Tis sad but true that men and things are seldom what they seem.

SPORT AND COIN

"Why didn't you get up before the referee counted 'ten' asked the disappointed boxer. "I was something good ought to be hat, vanquished pugilist. "I thought he was counting up the gate receipts and I was listening for bigger figures."—Washington Star.

THE SYMPATHETIC CHANTICLEER

Little Eleanor, who was very fond of chickens, stood crying over a dead rooster. Thinking that something good ought to be had, she remarked between her sobs: "He was always so kind when one of the hens laid an egg."—Chicago News.

State Press Echoes

In an indirect way the Reno colony is rendering a big service to the country at large. It is surely bringing about uniform divorce laws, unattainable, of course, but it is surely working toward that end. The Reno colony is unconsciously working out a big reformation.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Republican party is spending 72 per cent of all the revenue collected by the government the present fiscal year for war past and was anticipated and only 2 per cent for agriculture. The farmer who does not like this should vote the Democratic ticket this fall.—San Francisco Star.

One may scan the resolutions in vain to discover that the 1000 negro waiters who held a convention recently in Detroit deploring the acceptance of tips, viewed the practice with alarm or adopted a rule forbidding themselves to continue it.—Sacramento Bee.

The headline to the effect that the "Irish Take Portland" refers to the Oregon metropolis. But the Irish have also taken Portland, Me., and most of the cities between the two Portlands. Long live the Irish.—Pasadena Star.

Just by way of passing, it may be noted that Roosevelt has not arranged to make any special speech at Speaker Cannon or Soriano E. Payne in their campaign for re-election to the house.—Riverside Press.

The department of justice at Washington has borrowed Speaker Cannon's Bible. That department of justice should not have a Bible is quite as surprising as the fact that Mr. Cannon has one.—Alameda Times-Star.

The striking overcoat makers of Pittsburg may have chosen the psychological moment for their walkout, but the eastern weather reports make this hard to believe.—San Francisco Chronicle.

People grow gray headed early in Oklahoma from drinking wine. It is said in Oklahoma City it's worrying about the next 222 the city council will spring.—Oklahoma Times.

Los Angeles has a polewomman who takes the lady prisoners and explains the tricks of the male criminals.—Salt Lake Tribune.

California's Enslavement

A Vivid Chapter of History Recalling the Plunder and Debauchery of the State by the S. P. R. R.

THE latest chapter from the pen of Charles Edward Russell in his series on the Southern Pacific domination of California appears in the current (August) number of Hampton's Magazine, which is now on the news stands. It is entitled "The Remedy and the Law" and is instructive in the highest degree. The extent of the railroad's evil which the forces of decency are fighting. In this article Mr. Russell makes an analysis of the Southern Pacific and its relations with the people of California and other states. It is reprinted in four installments, of which this is the fourth and last.

From the testimony taken before the Federal grand jury it appeared that the \$82,000,000 of issued capital stock of the Central Pacific Railroad company was divided among the four gentlemen as a free gift, and that the railroad paid no interest on it, and that this \$82,000,000 was part of the capitalization on which interest must be paid by means of charges levied on the public. And it appeared that all the bonds fraudulently taken from the government at the mountain rate, \$48,000 a mile, when the actual construction was on level ground, all these were in the account and must be paid for by charges levied on the public. And it appeared that all the money fraudulently taken by the Contract and Finance company (owned by the same owners) on excessive and extravagant charges for construction and repairs, all that was in the capitalization and must be paid for year after year through charges levied on the public.

And it appeared that the manipulation by which at the end of the construction period the Central Pacific owed the Contract and Finance \$3,500,000 and took for that debt the Central Pacific's notes for \$3,500,000 and subsequently received in payment for these notes \$7,000,000 of land grant bonds, that all this graft also was in the capitalization and must be paid for by charges levied on the public. And it appeared that the grafting contract by which the Contract and Finance undertook to make repairs on the Central Pacific and its subsidiaries and thereby raked off \$2,000,000 a year of extra profits—that all this was in the capitalization and must be paid for year by year by charges levied on the public.

And it appeared that all the graft secured under the aliases of the Western Development company and the Pacific Improvement company, and all the excessive bond issues, fraudulent construction charges, and magnified costs, all these were included in the capitalization and must be paid for year after year by charges levied on the public. And it appeared that when the Western Development company raided the sinking fund of the Central Pacific there were items of cost that went into the capitalization and must be paid for year after year through charges levied on the public.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization. And when the directors of the company hired writers, newspapers and magazines to praise them and their work or to favor legislation in behalf of the Central Pacific, these expenditures also went into the capitalization. And it appeared that when suits were brought that threatened in a painful way the reputations of the gentlemen involved in these operations and they brought back at the end of the year the stock they quoted at 80, these expenditures went into the capitalization.

Alaska's Timber Supply

The department of agriculture issues the following bulletin on the forests of Alaska:

On the coast of southeastern Alaska the average annual precipitation is about ninety inches and trees grow to a large size; in the central plateau the precipitation is less than fifteen inches, and the timber is small; on the average size of timber is small; while on the Arctic slope, north of the Rocky mountains, and the region adjacent to the Bering sea, climate conditions make forest growth altogether impossible, and those vast tundras are covered chiefly with moss, sedge and a few small shrubs; hence, the forest area between the coast and the interior is small, recently issued by the United States department of agriculture, is necessarily confined to the southeastern coast region and to the central plateau lying between the Pacific mountain system on the south and the Rocky mountain system on the north and east, and drained principally by the Yukon and the Kuskokwim rivers. It is estimated that the total forest and woodland area of Alaska is approximately 100,000,000 acres, or about 27 per cent of the land area of the territory. Of these, about 20,000,000 acres may possibly bear timber of sufficient size and density to be used as saw timber, while the remainder of the forest woodland, which bears some saw timber, but mostly only firewood. The coast region has a mild climate, not colder than the northern part of the Kuskokwim or Scotland. The stand of trees is dense, averaging for considerable areas 25,000 feet per acre. Situated on the coast are the most abundant species; western hemlock does not produce as large individual trees as the spruce, but occasionally showing a diameter of six feet, with a height of 150 feet, and the cedar attaining diameters of from three to four feet. The usual lumber of the coast forests of Alaska is about 27,000,000

board feet, almost entirely spruce, as hemlock is but little used, a large part of this output, upon which the forest stand of the best lumber is used in this way. The southern and southeastern coast having a much larger timber supply than will be needed in Alaska, some time to come, much of the hemlock should be cut and the spruce be given an opportunity to increase. The cutting that has so far been done on the coast of Alaska has had but small effect upon the forest, the bulk is yet untouched, and as it is now overmature, utilization for other purposes than lumber should be encouraged as much as possible. Both spruce and hemlock are good pulpwood, and taken together they comprise almost the entire forest. There is a faint prospect that, so far as the coast lumber is concerned, it will ever be needed for use in Alaska.

But the interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black spruce to twenty or more cords per acre in the birch-aspen type, and several thousand board feet per acre in the white spruce and aspen stands. The best timber of spruce, birch and poplar grows in the valleys, particularly along the Tanana, in the Fairbanks district, attaining eighteen feet in diameter, and black spruce in some cases ten times as much timber has been killed by fire than has been cut for fuel or lumber.

The interior conditions tell a different story. There the forest stands of various grades of timber in areas of scrubby black