

Campbell Interurban Press.

Fourteenth Year.

CAMPBELL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1908.

No. 39

Fresh Vegetables Daily

Let Us Supply Your Wants

Large assortment of vegetable and garden seeds.

Our stock is complete.
Our goods are the best.
Our service is unexcelled.

THE FARMERS UNION

Generl Merchandise
Hardware
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CAMPBELL, CALIFORNIA



THE famous Santa Clara Prune, most healthful of fruits, combined with Whole Wheat Bread, producing the sweetest, richest, most palatable and nourishing food for the human body. It is particularly suited for growing children, taking the place of sweetmeats and supplying the material for a strong constitution. It should form a modish part of every lunch basket.

Hunt's Prune Bread is made by bright, non-perishing machinery in a clean, light, well ventilated factory, operated under the most rigid sanitary conditions insuring absolute purity and cleanliness.

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BIG INDUCEMENTS TO STUDY TELEGRAPHY.

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CAMPBELL INTERURBAN PRESS

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ELGIN C. HURLBERT

Editor and Proprietor

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The Problem of the Bad Boy.

By BEN B. LINDSEY, Judge of the Children's Court of Denver, Colo.

THE child is a wonderful creature, a DIVINE machine. We have much to expect from him, but he has much to expect from us, and what he returns depends largely upon what we give.

WE SHALL SUFFER WITH HIM, WHETHER WE WILL OR NOT, IF WE DO NOT SHARE HIS BURDENS. LET US NOT WEARY OF THE STRUGGLE UNTIL THE CHILD GETS A SQUARE DEAL, FOR UNTIL HE DOES WE CANNOT HAVE AND DO NOT DESERVE TO HAVE THE MANHOOD AND SPLENDID CITIZENSHIP THAT WILL COME ALONE FROM DUTY DONE IN CHILDHOOD'S CAUSE.

We have ceased in this country to question the DUTY OF THE STATE. It must provide free education and pass compulsory school and child labor laws and establish playgrounds, trade schools and juvenile courts, for the state suffers just so far as the child is ignorant or weak.

We do not need more to emphasize our RESPONSIBILITY. This nation must take care of its children. From that duty it cannot and it shall not escape. It is only true to itself JUST SO FAR as it is true to its children.

In dealing with the PROBLEM OF CRIME IN YOUTH we shall make progress just in proportion as we appreciate the absurdity of limiting our remedies to the COURT, THE HANGMAN AND THE JAILER. There are hundreds of thousands of children in this country who have no home. The NEGLECT to the child now means the neglect to the parent in the future.

Our plea for public playgrounds is a plea for justice to the child. WE ARE LITERALLY CROWDING HIM OFF THE EARTH. We have no right to deny him his heritage, but that is just what we are doing in nearly every large city in this country, and he is HITTING BACK, and hitting hard, when he doesn't mean to, while we vaguely understand and STUPIDLY punish him for crime. Why shouldn't he rebel?

In Denver we are now treating boys like human beings. We used to send them to jail in charge of a sheriff. Today THEY LEAVE MY COURT BY THEMSELVES for the reform school. They understand that we are trying to HELP them, that we want to straighten them out, that they will get a chance to LEARN SOMETHING AND BE SOMETHING, that they are not being punished, but helped, and that we are not the policemen they hated, but FRIENDS—new friends, glad to get the chance to help them, and they know it.

They go to their terms and COME OUT THE BETTER for what they have gone through. They know that they can cut and run if they want to, but any human being hates to lie to a friend, and, when they promise to go, FOR THEIR OWN SAKES they go in the majority of cases.

This Is an Era of Conscience.

By Governor JOSEPH W. FOLK of Missouri.

THINGS are not tolerated for a moment now that a half dozen years ago were SUBMITTED TO IN SILENCE. Then BRIBERY was the common and accepted thing all over the land. Not that all men gave bribes or that a majority of officials took bribes, but it was generally regarded either with INDIFFERENCE OR DESPAIR. Six years ago men would give and take bribes and still pride themselves on their HONESTY. They have learned better than that now. The PUBLIC CONSCIENCE has taught them better. It has not been long since men high up in the commercial world deemed it entirely proper to accept rebates from railroads contrary to law. They seemed unconscious of any wrong.

The public conscience has awakened to the fact that a corporation consists merely of INDIVIDUALS EXERCISING CHARTERED POWERS from a state. The corporation these individuals conduct is NO BETTER OR WORSE than the individuals composing the corporation. The people are beginning to know that contempt for law is no less reprehensible when plotted over a directors' table than when shouted under a red flag at an anarchists' meeting, and they frequently stand related as cause and effect. Corporations have been too often used as MASKS TO CONCEAL THE CRIMES OF INDIVIDUALS. The era of conscience demands the same standard of morality for corporations as is required of the individuals who compose them.

IN THIS ERA OF CONSCIENCE THE PEOPLE ARE REALIZING THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF CITY, STATE AND NATION BELONGS TO THEM AND THAT THEY CAN TAKE IT INTO THEIR OWN HANDS WHENEVER THEY WISH TO DO SO AND MAKE THAT GOVERNMENT JUST AS GOOD AS THEY DESIRE OR JUST AS BAD AS THEY PERMIT IT TO BECOME.

Women Should Not Receive Same Education as Men.

By Professor RUDOLF TOMBO, Jr., of Columbia University.

THE great underlying fault of all American education is the INABILITY OF AMERICANS TO LOOK INTO THE FUTURE. You can see that fact in our schools and again in the higher education of the universities and colleges.

Now take, for instance, the education that a woman gets in America. Her courses at the various colleges are PRACTICALLY THE SAME as are those of the men who intend to enter professional life upon graduation. In other words, SHE IS EDUCATED FOR THE PRESENT and not for what she is meant for and will eventually be.

GOD'S PURPOSE WAS THAT A WOMAN SHOULD BE THE MOTHER OF CHILDREN AND BE ABLE TO RAISE THEM RIGHT, BUT YET WHAT SCHOOL TEACHES HER THAT ABILITY? NO, SHE GETS TRIGONOMETRY, GEOMETRY AND A FEW OTHER SCIENCES WHICH WILL NOT BENEFIT HER IN THE LEAST, AND HER PURPOSE IN LIFE IS FORGOTTEN.

The men who are studying for professions are the same. They are too easily affected by the GLAMOUR OF PRACTICE. They enter practice as quickly as they can successfully pass the entrance examinations, while they ought to continue to prepare themselves further in their chosen line.

Our Whole Financial System Is Wrong.

By Comptroller of the Currency WILLIAM B. RIDGELY.

THE government should collect its revenues and make its payments, AS EVERY ONE ELSE DOES, through regular banking channels. The money should stay in the banks, and the SMALLEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT should be withdrawn from circulation.

If the national banks are not satisfactory for such use we should have a CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BANK to do the government business. The funds left in its hands would be available for USE BY OTHER BANKS for business of all kinds, either as reserves against circulating notes issued or as loans and rediscounts to the banks.

With such facilities as this at its command the treasury department COULD PREVENT PANICS and keep business steady instead of only being called in, like a doctor, to see a patient after he has become desperately ill.

WHAT WE NEED IS BETTER HYGIENIC AND SANITARY CONDITIONS AND LESS MEDICINE. (THE WHOLE SYSTEM IS WRONG AND REQUIRES CHANGE AND READJUSTMENT)

"Boost the Booster!"

That's the official slogan of a certain town in Arkansas which through boosting itself and boosting its boosters has doubled its population since the 1900 census.

BOOST THE BOOSTER!

The Arkansas town had been quarreling among itself for years, and standing still. It had boosters, but it had others who refused to boost the boosters, refused to stand by them and yell, "Good boy—keep it up!"

BOOST THE BOOSTER!

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WHEN YOU BOOST THE BOOSTER YOU BOOM THE BOOM.

PLEASANT THOUGHTS.

Don't let us talk of wretchedness,
Don't let us wallow in our woe,
Don't let us drive o'er distress,

Ho! mortal men and women, ho!
Hark to the song a minstrel sings!

Tarnley's Experience

Just after Tarnley had established
his latest picture of Miss Edmont on
his mantel his sister came to Chicago



"WHAT A PRETTY GIRL!"

room before she flashed an accusing
glance at Tarnley.

"You've eleven pictures of this same
girl!" she cried. "You—you must be
fond of her, Tommy!"

"Nothing of the sort!" contradicted
Tommy, gruffly, meanwhile turning a
brick red.

"Uh-huh," said Tarnley's sister. "I've
observed that one is apt to pick up
\$20-a-noon photographs from the dust
of the street!"

"Think you're smart, don't you?"
growled Tarnley with his back to her,
trying to recover his equanimity.

There was no denying that Tarnley
was frightfully smitten. It was so se-
rious an infatuation that it had passed
the power of mere words, so he had
ceased to rave about Miss Edmont to
the other fellows. Other men might re-
mark fervently that their best girls
were "peaches" and "out of sight," but



"YOU'LL WRITE EVERY DAY?"

Tarnley only gripped his pipe tighter
and gazed at the ceiling, while he
thought pityingly of the other fellows.

They might fancy they were in love
with the Phelps girl because she had a
dimple and lisped, or with Jessamine
White, with the big black eyes and not
an ounce of brains—they might con-
sider such fluff, ephemeral creatures
admirable, but that was because they
had not souls to appreciate Helene
Edmont. Tarnley was certain Helen of
Troy herself could not have been fair-
er, while as for sparkle and wit there
was no one to beat this girl.

His adoration had been so volcanic
and sweeping that he had edged all
other admirers from the field. Tarn-
ley was exceedingly good looking and
agreeable, so Miss Edmont apparently
did not object. He lived in a dream of
anticipation before every party and in
a heavenly trance during the occasion
while he was the proud cavalier of
Helene Edmont attired in some con-
fection of white or pale pink. Afterward
he walked around with his head in the
air, thinking how she had outshone ev-
ery other girl.

"Cheer up!" Bobbett said to him
rudely one day. Bobbett was a sopho-
more and worldly wise. "You'll out-
grow it and outlive it. The first at-
tack is precisely the same as being
vaccinated—and when you get the real
thing it won't go hard with you in con-
sequence."

Tarnley gazed upon Bobbett with
scorn and passed on. Let Bobbett talk
about the real thing in the future—
little he knew that for Tarnley a great
and glowing sun already had risen
which was to illumine his life for ever

and ever! Pity that was almost divine
surged through Tarnley's breast as he
thought of Bobbett and the others in
darkness. He was carrying his twelfth
photograph of Miss Edmont to his
room, already adorned with eleven.

When the year was ended and Tarn-
ley had to bid her good-by for three
months the occasion was epic. He stood
pale and very straight and tall and
held her hand.

"Every day?" he asked. "You'll write
every day?"

"Oh, yes," she promised.

"I don't know how I'm going to en-
dure not seeing you," Tarnley went on,
thrillingly. "It—it seems as if the
world had come to an end, Helene—
m-m-m Helene!"

"Oh, you mustn't!" murmured He-
lene.

There was a real lump in his throat
when he went down the steps and he
felt grim and brave. He knew now
how men felt when they went away to
war leaving their loved ones behind—
or to the scaffold—or to anything in
the line of disasters.

Getting his suitcase, he boarded the
train for the flourishing city from
whence he hailed.

Three months is a long time. Of
course Tarnley went about and attend-
ed picnics and parties with other girls,
but his heart was still true to Helene.
Various things seemed to interrupt
Helene's promised routine of a letter
a day. She was east at the seashore
and there were trains and boats inter-
fering and then, she wrote, she was
having such a splendid time.

In the fall when Tarnley came tear-
ing back to Chicago he rushed to see
Helene the first thing. She was out.
When he called again a six-foot junior
was blandly occupying the reception
room ahead of him. It seemed that
the junior, too, had been at the sea-
shore.

When the situation became generally
known the fellows wondered how Tarn-
ley would take it. They were prepared
to feel very sorry for him and when
some man, who was decidedly new and
ignorant of things, mentioned Helene
Edmont every one in the room held
his breath. Tarn-
ley did not flicker
an eyelash.

"Miss Edmont?"
he repeated, con-
descendingly. "Oh, yes, she is a nice little
girl; awfully nice! I used to know
her well myself. Quite pretty, in fact
—but shallow—awfully shallow!" He
knocked his pipe against the table.

"Gee!" reflected Bobbett. "He isn't
putting it on! He really feels that
way!" Say, the man's a nut!

When he got near enough, remember
what I said to you last year about vac-
cination? Well, it took, didn't it, with
you?"

"I don't know what you mean," said
Tarnley haughtily after a stare. For
Tarnley was no longer a freshman. He
was a sophomore. — Chicago Daily
News.

THE ART OF GARGLING.

Not the Same Thing as the Process
Usually Followed.

The proper method of gargling is
thus described by a writer in the Med-
ical Record:

"The patient (at first under the guid-
ance of the physician) should sit well
back in a chair, take a swallow of wa-
ter in the mouth and bend the head
as far back as possible.

"Now he must protrude the tongue
from the mouth; (the tip of the tongue
may be grasped with a handkerchief)
and in this posture with protruding
tongue he must try to swallow the wa-
ter. The physician should control the
patient's vain efforts—for it is impos-
sible to swallow under such circum-
stances.

"The patient has the sensation as if
he actually had swallowed the water.
Now he must start to gargle, to exhale
air slowly. One can see plainly the
bubbling of the fluid in the wide open
pharynx.

After gargling thus for a while the
patient is ordered to close the mouth
and quickly thrown the head and body
forward. Thereby all the fluid is forced
through the choanae and nostrils, wash-
ing the throat and nose from behind
and expelling all accumulations that
had been present, with great force.

"This should be repeated several
times, as the first trial is not always
successful and satisfactory. It is an
act that must be learned.

"When properly executed the sensa-
tion, as the patient will assure you, is
that of great relief not had by any
other method. It will be wise for the
practitioner to try the method first on
himself. Even small children who are
at all clever learn the method readily
and rather enjoy it.

"The method is not by any means a
new one, but as it seems, quite forgot-
ten. Some thirty years ago Prof. Ha-
gen of Leipzig taught it to his students.
It is well worth reviving.

The Better Way.

"I'm going to make a lot of money
writing books, and then I'm going to
farm."

"Why not make a lot of money farm-
ing and then write books?"—Philadel-
phia Press.

The Poet Answered.

"Do you know that I was born on
the same day Emerson died?"

"Both events being a cruel misfor-
tune to literature."—Bohemian.

When a man is sure he has a wom-
an's sympathy he adds fully a hundred
per cent to his hard-luck stories.

CHINESE AS KITE MAKERS.

One Ingenious Device Was Made to
Represent a Huge Centipede.

Probably the most wonderful and in-
genious achievement of a Chinese kite-
maker is designed to represent a giant
centipede, says a writer in the World
To-Day. This is unquestionably the
longest and most fantastic amusement
device that has ever been constructed
for aerial flight. From head to tail it
measures nearly forty feet, and is made
to fold up accordionlike. The fierce
large head of the creature, with long
protruding horns, huge eyes and gap-
ing mouth, forms the front of the kite.
This is the gem and marvel of the
whole collection and entirely new to
the eyes of the western world.

Its construction is as follows: Ex-
tending from head to tail and consti-
tuting the body portion are a series of
bamboo sticks running crosswise to the
center, to which are fastened twenty-
five or more pasteboard disks a foot or
more in diameter. These are painted
in circles of black, yellow and white,
representing the all-seeing eyes of this
mythological creature. A tall portion
of narrow strips is fastened to the last
piece of bamboo. By a mechanical con-
trivance the curved pieces of paste-
board forming the eyes are made to re-
volve by the wind while the kite is
being flown. Seen in the air, the ser-
pentine-like motion, its huge glaring
eyes swiftly twirling in their sockets,
the effect is said to be astonishingly
realistic, producing quite an awe-in-
spiring scene, to the Chinese mind at
least. While being flown a cord is at-
tached to three or more points of its
length, in order to keep it under con-
trol. In a strong wind, several men
are required to hold the reel. Undoubt-
edly we have here one of the first and
most ancient patterns of flying ma-
chines, thousands of years old.

Wit of the Youngsters

Teacher—What are you crying for?
Bobby—You told me to stand here for
the present, but you have forgotten to
give me the present.

Tommy—Ma, why should a lazy boy
like to learn music? Mamma—I can-
not say, my son. Tommy—Because
there are lots of rests in it.

Alice—Uncle, where did you use to
have your farm? Uncle John—I never
had one. Alice—Well, where did you
use to sow all those wild oats that you
talk about so much?

Rob—May I stay home from school
to-day, mamma? Mamma—No, Rob,
you cannot; it will soon be vacation.

Rob—Yes, I know, and if I could stay
at home I'd get used to it by degrees.

Papa (who works in a place where
they make ice)—We make our ice in
blocks of one hundred pounds and of
this allow twenty-five pounds for melt-
ing while delivering. Ma—Pa, why
don't you make your blocks just seven-
ty-five pounds and save the other twenty-
five?

FISH ON MOUNTAIN'S TOP.

Here is a Place in Maine Little
Known to Anglers.

There is one trout pond in the State
of Maine which, though filled with
handsome trout weighing from two to
eight pounds, is seldom if ever visited
by fishermen. In fact, there are but
few who know of its existence, and
therefore never go to the pond. In
fact, the only ones who ever try to
land one of the trout are the boys liv-
ing in the vicinity, says the Kennebec
Journal. The pond is known as Spring
pond, and is located upon the top of
a mountain in the town of Orrington,
about two miles from Thurston's pond.
The water is as cold as ice, even on
the hottest days in summer. Its sur-
face covers an acre, and to date no
one has been able to discover an inlet.
The outlet is a small brook, and is well
known, but the inlet is yet to be dis-
covered.

It is generally believed that the pond
is fed by a spring. Many people have
made soundings, and have reached bot-
tom in many places, but there is one
place where sounding lines have been
lowered 200 feet below the surface
without finding bottom. The water is
as clear as it is cold, and a person
sailing on it can look down for many
feet on bright days and watch the trout
swimming about. There is plenty of
food in the pond, and no one, so far
as is known, has ever been able to
catch a trout on a baited hook or a
fly. The fish will nose about the line,
but never take it. The only way that
one of these fish have ever been taken
is in a net. Those who have eaten
them say that they are the best and
sweetest fish to be secured in Maine
waters.

Rare

The celebrated millionaire, Roths-
child, was once spending a night in a
little village in the mountains, and,
after having his dinner, asked for the
bill. When it came it was exorbitant,
and Rothschild asked for the inn-
keeper.

"Look here, my man," he said, "just
tell me why you have charged three
francs for an omelette. Are eggs so
scarce, then, in this part of the world?"

"No, sir," replied the man; "eggs are
cheap enough; it is the Rothschilds
who are so scarce with us."

Every time a stingy man is forced to
let go of a dollar he imagines that he
is in a dentist's chair having a tooth
pulled.

It is up to the dental student to take
drawing lessons.

EDITORIALS
Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

LANDLORDISM IN AMERICA GROWING.

AMERICANS have long been flattering
themselves on having escaped the evil of Old
World landlordism. When the flat and the
apartment house began to crowd out old
homesteads in the cities and to suggest that
tenancy was inevitably the coming mode
of existence, the saying was that, however
secure a foothold the European system might gain in
centers of population, the American farmer would eternally
be lord of his own domain. But, alas for this short-
sighted optimism! Even while the men are exulting
over the record-breaking crops and incredible wealth of
our farmers, landlords and tenants are multiplying rapidly
in agricultural regions. A significant summary of
facts has just been given in the Popular Science Monthly
by Prof. Homer C. Price, of Ohio State University. Eight
years ago more than thirty-five farms out of every one
hundred were operated by tenants, while 23.3 per cent
of all farm lands (i. e., both developed and undeveloped
acreage) was rented to transient occupants. Rural land-
lordism is thrice as prevalent in this "land of economic
freedom" as in overpopulated Germany, and statistics
taken to-day would probably show that the high tenancy
rate of France (47.2 per cent) is almost, if not quite,
equaled. When it is considered that the relative num-
ber of tenants has been increasing in spite of the millions
of acres taken up annually for forty years in homestead
grants, the magnitude of this economic transformation
becomes still more impressive.—New York Tribune.

THE ARMY PAY QUESTION.

INTERESTING facts and figures upon which
the officers of the army and the War De-
partment base their claims are given in a
circular just compiled by Captain Johnson
Hagood, of the Coast Artillery Corps, at
the direction of the department. Among
other things, Capt. Hagood shows that the
privates, corporals and sergeants receive less money to-
day than they did forty years ago. For the line of the
army it is shown that the base pay for a private is \$13
a month. From 1864 to 1871 the pay of a private was
\$16.

In the engineer corps, however, the private now re-
ceives \$17 a month, while a first-class private in the
hospital corps receives \$18 a month. At the end of the
third year the private in the infantry, cavalry and field
artillery receives \$14 a month, and the compensation in-
creases to \$22, which is given at the end of the twenty-
fifth year of service. After the thirtieth year and until
the thirty-fifth year of service \$23 is given. Small ad-
ditional monthly pay is given to the men in the various
grades for high qualifications in target practice, foreign
service, for certificates of merit, for distinguished ser-
vice and for extra duty not of a military character.

What the government allows the soldier in addition
to his own pay and what the enlisted men must pay for is
also shown. The allowance consists of clothing, rations,
lodging, medical attention and medical supplies. The
allowance for clothing, it is stated, amounts to an av-

erage of \$54.43 a man, sufficient for the average man,
and includes all the uniform the soldier wears. He is
not provided with handkerchiefs, towels or toilet articles,
such as soap, brushes and razors. All alterations to uni-
form must be made at the soldier's expense, to be de-
ducted from his monthly pay. It is stated that nearly
all uniforms must be altered before used, and no pro-
vision is made for repairing, pressing or cleaning cloth-
ing or repairing shoes. Rations furnished to the soldier
are valued at about 20 cents a day, and the purchase of
additional food is another source of expense to the land
fighters.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

EBB AND FLOW OF IMMIGRATION.

HAT immigration flood of 1,285,000 people
in the fiscal year 1907, which eaded on
June 30, and which left all the records far
behind, attracted far less attention than
did the influx of a quarter of those di-
mensions half a century ago. When the
potato famine in Ireland in 1846 sent the
immigration into the United States in 1847 above the
200,000 mark for the first time in the country's history,
and when the abortive insurrections in Austria, Hun-
gary, Prussia, Bavaria and other European countries in
1848-49 reinforced the Irish impour and sent the immigra-
tion above the 300,000 line in 1850, and above 400,000 in
1854, many persons feared that the alien deluge would
overwhelm America and subvert its institutions. Then
started that wave of nativism which resulted in the es-
tablishment of the secret, oath-bound Know-Nothing party,
which swept Massachusetts and several other States in
1854 and 1855, and which, under the name of the
American party, polled 875,000 votes for Fillmore for
President in 1856. The civil war and the necessity of
getting as many soldiers from all elements killed nativ-
ism, and, except in a few feeble and sporadic outbreaks,
it has not reappeared since.—Leslie's Weekly.

DOLLARS KEEP THE PEACE.

HE frequent reference to dollars as the
sinews of war has tended to obscure a
larger truth with reference to money—
namely, that it is the foundation of peace.
While it is true that a very poor country
in these times dares not go to war with
a rich neighbor, it is just as true that a
very rich nation cannot afford to go to war, either. This
inhibition arises from two causes, one direct, the other
indirect. The direct inhibition is the tremendous cost
of war, and the consequent confusion into which the war
bill throws the financial arrangements of even the richest
nations of modern times. Great Britain, in even her
small war with the Boers, was obliged to strain her
credit somewhat, and had the humiliation of seeing her
consols go below par. This was almost as unflattering
to England as the loss of a battle by the blundering Buller.
The indirect inhibition upon war is found in the fact
that victorious nations can no longer recoup themselves
for the expenses out of the loser.—Minneapolis Journal.

SAVING MONEY.

The married man looked doubtful
and rubbed his chin thoughtfully be-
fore replying. "But what do they want
light dresses for now?" he asked.

"They don't need them now, my
dear," explained his wife, with gentle
toleration, "but they're going to need
them by spring. Don't you understand
that?"

"It's a long time till spring," said
the married man. "What's the use of
rushing the season?"

"I don't call it rushing the season
to buy the material," said his wife.
"The dresses needn't be made up yet."

"Then why buy them?"

"Because it will be a saving of
money. If I waited until all the spring
stocks were in I should have to pay
more. Don't you think that is a pretty
good reason? Besides, I want to have
plenty of time to make them. You're
always telling me that I put every-
thing off to the last minute. I can get
a dressmaker a good deal cheaper,
too."

"How much do you think you will
save?" asked the man.

"Let me see," said his wife, knit-
ting her brows. "I'll have to think a
moment or two. Well, I might save
10 or 12 cents on a yard. That ought
to be worth saving."

"I suppose so," admitted the man,
"but that doesn't tell me how much.
How many yards do you think you are
going to need?"

"That's what has been worrying me,"
said his wife. "You see, I can't tell
for certain just how full skirts are go-
ing to be. If I only knew that I
could figure it out pretty well. An-
other thing is that I don't seem able
to make up my mind whether plaits
will be quite the thing for Isabel. That
would make a difference, too. I could
get plenty, though, and then if there
was some left over it wouldn't matter
so much, considering what I pay for
it. Perhaps thirty yards would do."

"That would mean \$3 saved," said
the man.

"Of course, there may be a big re-
duction in embroideries later on,"
mused his wife. "I don't believe I've
got a scrap anywhere that I can use
on any of our old things. Let me
see, did I give that mull to Dora when
she was here last summer, or didn't
I? I know I intended to, but whether
I did or not I can't think now. Please
put down that paper and take a little
interest in what I'm telling you. Don't
you think yourself that it will be bet-
ter to get the goods now? I don't want

to do it if you don't think it would be
wise."

"If it's going to save money go ahead
and get them, of course," replied the
man.

"I believe I will, then," decided his
wife. "I could put the \$3 that I would
save on a little extra trimming. There's
the chance that they might not be
wearing that material, of course, and
then, as I say, there's the embroidery.
I wonder if Miss Mansill is busy now.
I don't suppose she is."

She looked inquiringly at her hus-
band, who coughed behind his hand.

"You don't think I ought to get them
now?" she asked.

"I said, 'Go ahead and get them,'
didn't I?"

"Oh, I know, but then I don't be-
lieve you want me to. I shouldn't
want to if it wasn't such a bargain. I
wish I knew about Miss Mansill. I
suppose I could get Mrs. Dickbody,
but she always charges so much and I
don't know just when I could have
either of them. There's the club to
entertain next week and Isabel wants
to give that tea. If I had to get a lot
more of the stuff than I needed I
wouldn't save so much; in fact, I
mightn't save anything."

"If I thought that I wouldn't bother
now," said the man.

"I know you wouldn't, but if I can
save money I think it's my duty to try
to save it. No, I couldn't get Miss
Mansill. I remember now that Mrs.
Webster told me she was going to get
her to sew for a couple of weeks.
There's one thing about Mrs. Dick-
body; she's satisfactory. But, then,
my goodness, she ought to be. James,
I wish you would tell me what to do."

"My dear," said the man, "do ex-
actly as you please."

"And let you read," supplemented
his wife. "You never will take any
interest when I try to economize."—
Chicago Daily News.

CHILD MARRIAGES IN MEXICO.

Women Over Thirty Have Not Much
Chance of Being Wedded.

Not the least of the romantic fea-
tures of the marriages of Mexico are
the ceremonies uniting children. The
marriage of girls over 12 years of age
and boys 14 is permitted, and most
marriages in Mexico come in early life.
There are about 170 to 180 marriages
a month in this capital, a ridiculous
proportion in view of the fact that the
population by the census of 1900 was
550,000, and is now probably nearer
600,000. This small proportion of legal
marriages is due largely to the expense
attending a religious ceremony, for the
peon is educated to believe that the
legal marriage is not sacred without
the church service. Hence, when he

cannot have the church service he does
not bother to have the official, which is
not expensive, performed.

The general age for women to marry
in Mexico is about 20. The statistics
for the last two months show the fol-
lowing figures on the marrying of
women:

From 12 to 20 years, 33; from 21 to
30 years, 102; from 31 to 45 years, 24;
from 46 to 60 years, 5.

No woman over 60 was married dur-
ing this period. As is seen from these
figures, the number of women who mar-
ried at from 21 to 30 years is greater
than any other. The age at which
most women marry in Mexico is from
18 to 24. It is to be observed that in
the higher classes the girls marry gen-
erally when over 20, and some of them
nearly 30 and over 30, while in the
middle class a great majority of the
women marry before they are 20 years
old.

Among the lower class, on the con-
trary, the number of girls who marry
before 20 is considerable, and many of
them marry at 15, 14 and even 12
years. The most recent cases of girls
married at 15 and 16 are observed
among the middle class and lower class
people. One of these is Angela Car-
mona, who married at 15 years; an-
other is a Spanish girl, Rosario Gon-
zalez, who married at 16, and another
is that of Eduarda Gutierrez, who mar-
ried at 14.

As to the men, the age at which
they generally marry is also from 21 to
30 years. The statistics for the last
two months show that the number of
men married at different ages was as
follows: From 14 to 20 years, 5; from
21 to 30 years, 90; from 31 to 45 years,
57; over 60 years, 1.

It is seen that the proportion of men
marrying before 30 years is strong, al-
though it is not as heavy as that of the
women married under that age. The
proportion of women married under 30
years is 136 to 29, while the same pro-
portion among the men is 95 to 70.

In Mexico a woman above 30 is con-
sidered as not having much chance of
being married, and in the middle class
the chances are not great beyond 25
years.—Mexican Herald.

Solace for the Many.

"What a misfortune it is that the
public encourages so much trashy liter-
ature!" remarked the man with black-
rimmed eyeglasses.

"It isn't a misfortune," answered the
practical person. "It is a blessing. It
enables people whose books won't sell
to imagine they have written classics."—
Washington Star.

It never inspires a boy to hear his
parents talk of the money they are
laying by for his education.

COAST EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD

Condensed, Interesting Items of
News Gleaned from Varied
and Numerous Sources.

An Interesting Assemblage of Paragraphs
that Give a Readable Review of
Important Occurrences Dur-
ing the Past Week.

Redding.—A book returned from a home, quarantined because of a fatal case of diphtheria, prompted the local health officers to close the Redding Carnegie Library to be fumigated.

Portland.—United States Senator C. W. Fulton arrived from Washington last week. Mr. Fulton returns to Oregon to further his campaign for reelection to the United States Senate.

Reno, Nev.—Fifty thousand dollars is to be contributed by the mine operators of Rawhide for Nevada's exhibit at the International Mining Exposition that will be held in New York May 25th.

Reno, Nev.—A special to the Nevada State Journal says the town of Tuscarora, one of the oldest in the State, has been depopulated through news of a strike at Gold Circle. The Tuscarora News has suspended publication owing to the editors and printers joining the rush.

Portland, Ore.—Dismissal of the indictments pending against former State Senator George C. Brownell was the first official act of United States District Attorney John McCourt in the Federal Court. Brownell was indicted for subornation of perjury in connection with Oregon land frauds.

Petaluma.—The election held in Cinnabar district to vote for bonds to the amount of \$5,000 for constructing a new school-house, was carried by a vote of 45 to 18. Work on the new building will commence immediately after the close of school in June. The new school will contain all modern improvements.

San Francisco.—August E. Muentzer, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Bert M. Thomas, special agent of the department, have been called to Washington by the Commissioner General to participate in a conference on April 13th between the officials and the winemakers regarding the distillation of brandies and sweet wines in the State.

Stockton.—Preparations are being made to invite the torpedo flotilla of the big fleet that will visit San Francisco in May to make a trip to Stockton. The journey up the San Joaquin river could easily be made by these boats and launches from Admiral Evans' fleet at this season of the year, as the river is very deep then, due to the melting snows.

Oakland.—The Grand Jury of Alameda county was given definite assurance yesterday that the Butchers' Exchange of Oakland has disbanded and will in the future not attempt to control the sale of meat on the eastern side of the bay. Because of this showing, the Grand Jury did not return any indictments. The organization was alleged to have violated the Cartright anti-trust law.

Byron.—Harry T. Hammond, publisher of the Byron Times, and Miss Margaret Thompson are to be married April 4th. The bride is the beautiful daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Thompson of Roberts Island and is a popular belle of the island section. Mr. Hammond is one of the bright lights of the State press. His untiring efforts in behalf of Byron have attracted the attention of homeseekers and investors from all parts of the United States.

Stockton.—For what is believed to be the last time for many years Stockton channel will be cleared out by the United States Government and made navigable for all kinds of craft. The big suction dredger Yankee, which is the first of its kind to be used here in years, is removing the shoal near the mouth of Mormon channel, where a large quantity of debris was deposited before that stream was changed in its course across the Boggs tract.

Los Angeles.—Following a meeting of the Korean colony of this city an announcement was made that a fund would be raised to aid in the defense of the men held in San Francisco for the assassination of D. W. Stevens, advisor to the Japanese Government in Korea. H. Cynn, a Korean student at the University of Southern California, has been sent to San Francisco to confer with the Koreans of that city. In a lengthy interview Cynn unequivocally endorsed the shooting of Mr. Stevens, to whom he attributed responsibility for the deposition of the Korean Emperor.

ACCIDENT DUE TO "ACT OF GOD."

Effective Plea Made by Defense in Lumber Man's Suit for Damages.

Willows.—A decision was rendered by the Superior Court of Glenn county in favor of the defendant in the case of Charles O. Vestner against the Northern California Power Company, a San Francisco corporation. Vestner was a lineman in the employ of the power company. While building a line February 28, 1906, he was ordered up into a tree by the foreman to cut away some boughs. At the same time a gang of men were felling a tree close to the one in which Vestner was working, when a sudden gale of wind sprung up and blew the half-felled tree over against him, causing injuries permanently maiming the lineman. He sued for damages of \$20,000. The defense set up relied on "act of God" in the sudden gust of wind springing up out of the calm and throwing over the tree, for which the company could not be held liable. Negligence of fellow servants in cutting the tree was pleaded in conjunction with this, and also negligence on the part of Vestner in working in a place which he knew to be dangerous.

Japan Crushing Korean Revolutionists.

Tokio.—General Okazaki, commanding the Japanese troops in Korea, returned to Tokio last week. In an interview he said: "The insurrection in Korea is practically quelled, only a few bandit organizations remaining. The people of Korea are beginning to understand Japan's beneficent intentions. We shall actively pursue the remaining insurgents, who are merely robbers and murderers underserving of sympathy."

Reports from Seoul the last few days are to the effect that there have been three separate attacks on the insurgent camps, in which 103 Koreans were killed.

Burned by Acetylene Gas Explosion.

Yreka.—W. H. Patterson, ex-Supervisor and proprietor of the Edgewood Hotel at Edgewood, was severely burned at his hotel by the explosion of an acetylene gas tank used to supply the hotel with light. Patterson had gone to the tank house to repair a leak in the tank and his wife accompanied him with a lighted candle. As soon as he opened the door the explosion occurred, burning his face and hands, and also burning his wife's right arm.

Washington's Great Wheat Crop

Seattle.—State Grain Inspector John W. Arrasmith has just returned from a trip through the grain belt in Eastern Washington and says that all indications point to a wheat crop this year of 40,000,000 bushels, or an output as large as that of last season, which eclipsed all previous records. The fall acreage of wheat is as large as it was last year, and the spring acreage is a trifle larger, according to Arrasmith.

Japanese Ships Maneuvering.

Victoria, B. C.—The steamer Empress of China, which arrived from Japan, reported that special naval maneuvers were under way when the liner sailed, which were ordered by the Japanese Admiralty for the purpose of determining the defensive measures necessary for Kure and Yokosuka. Seventy war ships were taking part.

Money for Murdered Diplomat's Family.

Tokio.—The Korean Cabinet has decided to donate 50,000 yen to the family of Durham White Stevens, who was assassinated at San Francisco by a Korean zealot. The amount that the Japanese Government will appropriate has not been announced, but it is generally believed that it will amount to 150,000 yen.

Offers Prize for Aeroplane.

Berlin.—Karl Lanz, a merchant of Mannheim, has handed over to the German Aeroplane Club \$10,000 to found a prize to be contested for by aeroplanes heavier than air. The aeroplanes are to be built in Germany and are to be propelled by home-made motors.

Five-Mile Tunnel Opened.

Berne, Switzerland.—The Federal railroad tunnel through the Ricken Mountains, near Lake Zurich, was completed Monday. Construction on the tunnel, which is nearly five miles long, was begun four years ago.

Reduce Pay of Iron Workers.

London.—The counselling and arbitration board governing the Scotch iron trade, has agreed on a reduction in wages of 7½ per cent, on account of the decrease in the iron business.

WOMEN NOT TO BE ADMITTED TO METCALF-EVANS BANQUET

San Francisco.—Because the fifth of May will be primary election day in California the battle-ship fleet will delay its arrival at this port until the following day, one day later than originally provided for in the itinerary. This is the order issued by the Navy Department.

The conflict in dates had not been noticed by the committee through all its deliberations until a committee of politicians appeared before the executive committee and directed its attention to the fact that the primaries will be held May 5th, and if the fleet should arrive on that day thousands of voters would leave their homes in San Jose, Oakland, Fresno, Sacramento, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Stockton and intervening towns to witness the entry of the ships through the Golden Gate. The case was laid before the naval authorities by the reception committee, with the result stated.

There will be much disappointment among society's queens when the announcement is read that the official reception to be given by Governor Gillett to Victor H. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy and personal representative of the President, Admiral Evans and the officers of the fleet will be a stag affair. It had been announced that the ladies of our Western land were to take a part in the festivities, and many ambitious belles have been

preening their social wings for this glorious and glittering flight. But the committee in charge has pierced the bubble of their dreams. Guests from every section of the State are expected in attendance. And they are all men. In this the most important of the receptions given to the fleet, it will be gentlemen before ladies.

Magdalena Bay.—All day long from early light at 6 o'clock in the morning the big guns boom on the target ranges, the great hissing shells tear out across the smooth, unruffled waters of the bay, smashing ragged rents in the white canvas targets and throwing tons of water high in the air. The men work with almost frenzied activity in the turrets and casemates and exposed batteries. The ships sail around the target ranges, the guns blazing forth as they pass the position buoys and come on to the range. The din on board is deafening, the effect electrical and thrilling.

Officers and men on decks and in the gunrooms go about with their ears stuffed with cotton that their hearing may not be injured. Many wear a patent celluloid protector inside of the ear, which saves the sensitive membrane from shock.

Guns of nearly all sizes are being fired, from the sharp barking three pounders to the ponderous reverberating seven and eight inch calibers. The largest guns, the 12 and 13 inch sort, are to be the last fired.

HOUSE OF COMMONS VOTES IN FAVOR OF IRISH HOME RULE

London.—The House of Commons, after a lengthy debate on the question of home rule for Ireland, adopted by a vote of 313 to 157 a resolution moved by John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, that "in the opinion of this House a solution of this problem can only be attained by giving the Irish people legislative and executive control of all purely Irish affairs," after the resolution had been amended by adding the words, "all subject to the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament."

Whips of all the parties brought a great gathering to the House of Commons for the debate on home rule for Ireland.

In moving the resolution, which denounced the present system of government in Ireland, John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, put the home rule issue in a compromising fashion.

The only argument remaining against home rule, Redmond continued, was an argument of fear. It is said, he declared, that Ireland is disloyal; so was Canada in 1837, and so was General Botha until the Transvaal was given self-government.

Redmond, in conclusion, asked the House to give Ireland what had been given the Frenchmen of Quebec and the Dutchmen of the Transvaal, and thus close the blackest chapter in the history of the Empire.

Earl Percy, on behalf of the Unionists, moved an amendment, declaring the House to be unalterably opposed to the creation of an Irish Parliament with a responsible executive.

Chief Secretary for Ireland Birrell came out squarely in support of home rule, and declared there was not a man in the House of Commons but knew that sooner or later there would be a very substantial modification in the relations between Great Britain and Ireland. The Imperial Parliament, he said, had no time to attend to the needs of Ireland; there were scores of vital measures requiring immediate and constant attention unless they were going to allow "something like hell" to prevail in Ireland.

If the Nationalists should bring their proposals clearly before the people at the next general election, Birrell said he believed the English electorate would rally to their help in solving the problem.

JOHNSON WOULD ACCEPT BUT WILL NOT SEEK NOMINATION

St. Paul, Minn.—A letter was written to Governor Johnson by Swan J. Turnbull, publisher of the Swedish-American Post of Minneapolis, on March 23d, asking him to state his position in regard to the nomination for the Presidency. Governor Johnson replied:

"Your letter in which you state that you have been subjected to many inquiries as to my plans and status in connection with the Democratic nomination for President, I have acknowledged. In reply thereto let me say that I do not believe that any American should be an active, open candidate for the nomination to the Presidency. Any American would appreciate the high honor which could come to him in being selected a standard bearer of his party. While I recognize that the press has much to say about me in connection with this high office I have hitherto avoided any public or private expression regarding my position.

"Matters have progressed so far, however, that it seems to me that I should at least say, in answer to your interrogation, that if the Democratic party of the Nation believed me to be more available than any other man and felt that by my nomination I could contribute any service to the party and to the Nation, I should be happy to be the recipient of the honor which it would thus confer. I have done nothing and will do nothing in the way of organization to bring about this end, and shall not be a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination."

RAILROAD REPLACES ALIENS WITH AMERICAN CITIZENS

Pittsburg, Pa.—An order has been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad to discharge all the foreign workmen and to employ in their stead only native Americans or naturalized citizens. This action is in line with that of the big coke companies, who not long ago decided to discriminate against alien labor as undesirable from the standpoint of efficiency and because of its disorderly tendencies.

When the order reached Pittsburg to discharge all the foreigners, some of the foremen in the cleaning departments and section forces objected.

When the objections reached headquarters, peremptory orders are said to have been issued to superintendents of these departments to discharge the foreigners at once. The order means that thousands of foreigners who have been favored in the past will be out of employment.

The foreigners who are out of work have learned that if they are naturalized no objections will be made to them. As a result, the courts in Western Pennsylvania have been kept busy making citizens of Hungarians, Slovaks, Poles and Italians, who predominate.

AMAZING GRAFT SYSTEM IN CHICAGO.

Materials and Meters of City Water Bureau Stolen and Payrolls Padded.

Chicago.—An amazing system of robbery and graft involving city employes and big business firms and extending back through several years has been uncovered in the water department. As a result of the revelations two employes, including a division head, were removed and thirty-eight subordinate employes are slated for discharge. Some of them may be indicted for complicity in the thefts.

Through the use of "fixed" meters and the connivance of city employes several large corporations have defrauded the city of hundreds of thousands of dollars in water taxes. At the same time the employes of the meter division, to which the scandal is confined, have plundered the stock of supplies, selling meters to junk dealers and bartering materials for drinks in saloons.

Supplies never used by the city were purchased ostensibly for the water department and then used by city plumbers in private outside business.

The pay rolls of the division were found padded with idlers and incompetents. The force, which originally numbered 200 men, was reduced by Superintendent W. J. McCourt of the water bureau to fifty.

The unearthing of the crookedness is due to the efforts of Superintendent McCourt, who was appointed head of the bureau six weeks ago after winning first place in the merit test for the place.

Higher Education Detrimental.

New York.—Mrs. M. M. Caldwell of Ohio, in a lecture on "Life as a Fine Art—In Relation to the Arts of Life," to an audience composed exclusively of women, said:

"Boys have to work too hard at school, thus unfitting themselves for the real business of life. They work for the glory of graduation, and true education is lacking in them."

Mrs. Caldwell said education was bought too often with an impaired physique as the price, and that a high state of mental cultivation thus obtained made a girl a detriment rather than a blessing to the race, as she was unfitted for her real mission in the plan of creation.

Los Angeles Banks Merge.

Los Angeles.—Articles of incorporation of the Park Bank of Los Angeles were filed a few days ago, paving the way for a merger of the Central Trust Company and the Dollar Savings Bank and Trust Company. The bank will do a purely banking business, with no trust department. This is the first merger to take place since the recent order of the local clearing-house that all banks clearing through the association must have a capital of at least \$200,000. The capital of the Park Bank will be \$200,000.

Island Prison for Soldiers.

San Francisco.—A landmark is about to disappear from the sight of Californians—the citadel upon Alcatraz island. It is of three stories, has three tiers of fire, and is surrounded by a rampart and moat, but hereafter the island will harbor only prisoners, a solid concrete building to accommodate 600 having been planned. It will be completed within a year, and will be built entirely by prison labor. The cost of material alone will be between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

No Gambling in Alaska Saloons.

Washington.—A bill regulating the sale of liquor in licensed taverns in Alaska was passed by the Senate Monday. It forbids gambling in places in which liquor is sold. Senator Perkins in commenting upon the purpose of the bill said that in the days of prohibition in Alaska there was much smuggling and illicit selling of liquor.

Plague Rages in Guayaquil.

Guayaquil, Ecuador.—There are at present eighty-nine cases of bubonic plague in the lazaretto here, and many others scattered throughout the city in private houses. The Government has issued a decree creating a committee of sanitation for Guayaquil, and Dr. Lloyd has been put in charge of the work of sanitation.

California Pioneer Dies in St. Louis.

St. Louis.—Nathan Johnson, one of the organizers for the First Congregational Church in San Francisco and 49 years a Congregational deacon, died, at his home after an illness of several months.

Oklahoma Wants No Cigarettes.

Guthrie, Okla.—The House in reconsideration passed the bill making it a crime, punishable by a fine of from \$5 to \$25 for smoking cigarettes.

CURRENT NEWS OF THE WORLD

Important Events of the Week in
Both Hemispheres Compiled
for Busy Readers.

What Has Happened, What Is Happening, and
What Is Likely to Happen, Related
by Correspondents in Every
Corner of the Earth.

New York.—Dr. Truman Jay Backus, president of the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn and a well known educator, died last week.

Bainbridge, Ga.—The town of Lynn, six miles from here, was destroyed by a tornado a few days ago. Two persons were killed. A number of others were injured.

New York.—The Fifth Avenue Hotel, a landmark of New York and for half a century the gathering place of Republican politicians, will close April 4th. The hotel will be torn down to make room for a skyscraper.

New Orleans.—Ferdinand Dudenhefer, formerly Collector of the Third District of New Orleans, who disappeared about a year ago, was arrested here last week. It is alleged Dudenhefer was short in his accounts about \$75,000.

Victoria, B. C.—Cablegrams from London state that the Alaska and Copper Island sealskins sold last week brought 3 per cent lower than last year and a decline was shown in most of the dry furs, ermine dropping 50 per cent and other furs from 7 to 17 per cent.

Springfield, Ill.—Congressman William B. McKinley, manager of the Cannon forces, gave out a statement of his estimate of the strength of Speaker Cannon at the Chicago Republican convention. McKinley asserts that Cannon will be nominated on the third or fourth ballot.

Chicago.—A Coroner's jury declared Chief of Police Shippy and J. E. Foley, his driver, to have been justified in killing Averbuch, the young Russian Jew who attacked the Chief in his home recently. More than a score of witnesses were examined, chief among whom were Olga Averbuch.

Omaha, Neb.—Ignatius J. Dunn has been selected by the Nebraska delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Denver to nominate William J. Bryan for President of the United States. Dunn is one of the four delegates at large selected by the Nebraska convention. He is City Attorney of Omaha.

Chicago.—Judge Walker of the Circuit Court has decided that, contrary to the expressed opinion of the Election Commissioners, the question of whether or not the saloons shall be closed on Sunday shall be submitted to the voters at the coming municipal election. The Election Commissioners will take an appeal.

New York.—"With a view to correcting any misapprehension on the part of the public and the trade," the Jewelers' Board of Trade, whose membership includes important firms in the diamond, jewelry and kindred trades throughout the country, has issued a statement in which it is declared there is no prospect of a reduction in the price of diamonds.

Washington.—Captain Clark D. Dudley, Fourteenth Cavalry, at Boise Barracks, Idaho, has been convicted by a court-martial on the charge of cruelty in having compelled a young soldier to parade up and down the porch of the barracks for three hours wearing on his back a placard with the words "bad boy." Captain Dudley was sentenced to be confined within the limits of his post for four months.

Chicago.—Beer as a fire extinguisher cannot be beaten. This is the opinion of the Gary, Ind., Fire Department, after it had splashed gallons of foaming beverage over a blaze in that town. The fire started in a saloon. When the firemen arrived there was no water. Nearly 100 barrels of beer were piled up in the saloon, however, and these were quickly rolled to the sidewalk and the contents poured on the flames. Later water was procured. The fire consumed two frame blocks, causing a loss estimated at \$10,000.

New York.—Meyer E. Bimberg, known widely as "Bim, the button man," was found dead in bed one night last week. He was 46 years old. Bimberg contracted a cold which developed into tonsillitis. In recent years Bimberg built six theaters, and for three years managed the Yorkville Theater, but it was as a manufacturer of campaign buttons that he was known outside of New York. He was eventually rated as a millionaire. More recently he had devoted more of his time to the business of a building contractor.

W. C. T. U. Institute.

[This article was received too late for publication heretofore, but as it is concerning matters that are of great interest to our readers we cheerfully give it space in this issue. This explanation, we trust, will be satisfactory to those who are most interested.—EDITOR.]

The Institute held by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the Congregational Church March 16-17 was a successful one.

Many subjects of interest were discussed, and the meeting was both pleasant and instructive.

The Institute was under the leadership of Mrs. A. C. Bainbridge, of San Francisco, and Mrs. M. M. Whitman. The afternoon session Monday was opened by Mrs. Whitman who introduced Mrs. Bainbridge. At the close of the devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Bainbridge, a Mother's Meeting was held and a band of little "White Ribbon Recruits" was formed, Mrs. Whitman tying upon their wrists the white ribbon. At the evening session Mrs. Kellogg read an able paper on Scientific Temperance Instruction. A solo by Miss Davis was much enjoyed. Prof. Fred Smith gave a strong address upon "The Trend of Current Events as Related to Temperance."

Mrs. Bainbridge addressed the Institute upon her relief work among the refugees in the W. C. T. U. camp in Golden Gate Park after the earthquake and fire.

Tuesday morning session: After devotional services and business, the following program was given. Equipment for Work, Mrs. Newcomb; Duties of Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Mrs. Richter; Duties of Treasurer, Mrs. Forbes; Union Signal Honor Roll, Mrs. Savage; White Ribbon Ensign, Miss Marshman; System or Haphazard? Closing with the modern Ten Commandments, Mrs. Morrell; Parliamentary Usage, Mrs. Bainbridge; Temperance in the Sunday-school, Mrs. Bainbridge; Bible reading, conducted by Mrs. Whitman; Closing with noon-time prayer by Mrs. Bainbridge. A bountiful lunch was served in the guild room at the noon hour.

Tuesday afternoon: Devotional services conducted by Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Kennedy. A paper by Mrs. Whitman, on Finance and Philanthropy; The Divine Plan of Finance, Mrs. Nelson; Why Study State Laws, Mrs. Bainbridge; Paper on Suffrage by Mrs. Joy, read by Mrs. Savage; Question Box, conducted by Mrs. Bainbridge; School Savings Banks, Mrs. Whitman. An interesting children's meeting was led by Mrs. Bainbridge, Miss Mary Clark and Miss Viola Kent leading the children in some beautiful songs. A number of White Ribbon Recruits were then received by Mrs. Whitman and all joined in singing "His Jewels."

At the evening session, Rev. Kellogg gave a fine address which was enthusiastically received. Mrs. Bainbridge continued her account of her work among the refugees in San Francisco, telling many interesting things in connection with those days. Good music was furnished for the evening, Miss Copeland singing a solo. Song by Miss Clark's juniors. Duet by Messrs. John and Will Kellogg. Solo, Miss Viola Kent.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. Resolved, That in behalf of our boys and young men the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in Institute assembled, enter a protest against the management of the pool room recently established in our town, and the bad influences surrounding it, and our condemnation of the same. This resolution to be presented to the proprietor of the same.

2. Resolved, That we, the W. C. T. U. Institute, express our hearty appreciation to Mrs. Bainbridge, the speakers and

singers, and the little children, for their helpfulness during our sessions. Also we wish to thank the trustees of the Congregational Church for the use of the building, and to one and all who by their presence and otherwise contributed to the success of the Institute.

GUMPTION ON THE FARM

'Tis well to apply the hoe
Ere the weeds can grow;
For a lick in time
Doth surely save nine.

Sometimes a minute of think is better than an hour of hustle.

Are you ready to jump into spring work when Nature says "Jump"?

About the time some people get ready to saw wood it is time to begin planting potatoes.

The outlook is good for those farmers who, after they have harvested their ground twice, will give it several turns more.

Anybody can whack his thumb while pounding tacks and such things; but it takes a nice man to hold still and not say by-words.

Make your plans to sow corn next month for green feed when the dry weather cuts the pastures short. A single acre will furnish many tons of splendid feed.

Spring seems to be a sprite of change
As we look up our annals;
To her we bow and doff our hats,—
But will not doff our flannels.

Two or three weeks can be gained by starting lima beans in dirt bands in the hotbed. They should be planted and handled the same as melons and cucumbers.

Fixing fence is a good deal like darning stocking. Only you can't take the fence-mending when you go "down to see Aunt Sally." It must be done right on the spot, no matter how irksome it may be.

The beautifying of your place may mean to pull up grass and weeds, to trim shrubbery and trees, to cart away rubbish, and to nail up a plank or two; also to do a little whitewashing and cleaning. But after it is done you will be glad of it, and so will your neighbors.

Does the spring work crowd you? Do not get into a fret. Remember the largest house is built simply by laying one brick upon another. Lay out, beforehand, a definite amount of work for each day—not more than you can comfortably get through with—and then do it. You will be surprised in a short time to find how steadily everything is moving on.—April Farm Journal.

The Moreland Good Will Club.

The ladies of the Moreland Good Will Club met at the home of Mrs. McBride of Payne avenue on Wednesday. Quotations from Hawthorne were responded to by the members.

Mrs. Owens read a very interesting paper on the works of Hawthorne.

The business hour was given up to making plans for the "Old Curiosity Day." It will be given on April the first at the home of Mrs. George Hyde on Prospect road. As this day is given to help raise funds for the club house the ladies hope to have a large gathering.

A program will be given and refreshments will be served during the afternoon.

The ladies will meet those wishing to come on the two and three o'clock cars from San Jose, Los Gatos and Saratoga.

Mrs. Mercy Bourne Dead.

Mrs. Mercy C. Bourne, mother of Anna Cutting and Esther and Theodore Bourne, died at the family home in Union district last week, aged 84 years, 4 mos. and 2 days. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon from the family residence, the interment being at Los Gatos cemetery.

Boys in Serious Trouble.

For some time the Interurban Railway Co. have had trouble with some one tampering with their telephones near Campbell, and the annoyance became so general that it was decided to put detectives to work on the case. It was soon discovered that Campbell boys were responsible for the trouble, and Deputy Sheriff Howard and Lloyd Buffington last week arrested two well known Campbell boys who, in Judge Wallace's court, confessed to tampering with the telephones, but they evidently did not realize the gravity of their offense. Judge Wallace suspended sentence for six months, pending which time they must report to the probation officer regularly.

It is due to the Interurban Railway Company to give further publicity to the case of the boys who stole the telephones from their poles last week, endangering the lives of all travelers until the phones could be replaced. The boys were indeed fortunate in escaping with a reprimand and being obliged to report to the probation officer for several months. If the offense should be repeated they would, of course, be dealt with severely. It seems probable that these boys are not the only ones who have been stealing electric appliances for their experiments. A large telephone was taken from a ditch company early this season, and a short time ago Dr. Hartman found his telephone minus a receiver. It should not be difficult to trace such a clumsy possession as a telephone, and it is to be hoped that every case will be fully investigated until the boys are thoroughly frightened out of their habit of helping themselves to other people's property.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A recent ruling by the Postoffice Department, backed by an order of the Postmaster General, affects the newspapers in the whole country, and subscribers thereof as well. Here is the order by which publishers must be governed hereafter:

"A reasonable time will be allowed to publishers to secure renewals of subscriptions, but unless subscriptions are expressly renewed after the term for which they are paid (weeklies within one year) they shall not be counted in the legitimate list of subscribers, and copies mailed on account thereof shall not be accepted for mailing at the second-class postage rate of one cent a pound, but may be mailed at the transient second-class postage rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof, prepaid by stamps affixed."

This order went into effect on January 1st, but in order not to embarrass publishers who carry subscribers for longer periods, and enable them to get their subscription accounts settled up, postmasters, whose duty it is to enforce the order, are permitted to exercise discretionary judgment relative thereto till April 1st, after which the order must be rigidly enforced.

This ruling makes it absolutely necessary for all subscribers who are a year in arrears to pay up at once or subject themselves to pay a greater rate of subscription to cover the additional rate of postage—which in the case of this paper will be 50 cents per annum, or \$1.50 per annum instead of \$1.00.

Subscribers will govern themselves accordingly, promptly paying up all delinquencies, thereby avoiding the extra amount as penalty.

PRESS NOTES

Mr. Adler and family have returned East, going to New York. They made many friends while living here who regret their departure.

Mr. Shatto and family moved to San Jose.

Dr. Kern, of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton with their daughter Laura, of Naples, Ill., have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ringe. Mr. Hamilton was County Commissioner of Scott County, (Ill.), for years, and Supervisor Roll piloted him through the new county hospital, which pleased him very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Brown have purchased a lot on Rincon avenue and are preparing to build a cottage.

Mr. Stoler has returned from a visit to San Juan.

Mrs. Bessie Kennedy visited relatives here recently.

Miss Ethel Leslie, of Rose Lawn, spent a day here taking views of Campbell scenes.

Mr. and Mrs. Hempf, of Palo Alto, are here visiting their daughter, Mrs. Herbert Lewis, while their son, Dr. Hempf, who is at the head of the German Department of Stanford University, is in the East attending a meeting of the conference on reformed spelling.

The annual roll-call of the Campbell M. E. Church will be held on this, Wednesday night, beginning at 6 o'clock, when all the members are expected to be present and enjoy a genuine New England supper. During the evening a program of music, speech-making, etc., will be given. These annual meetings have become affairs of much interest to the members and friends of the congregation.

Frank Needham spent Sunday in Campbell.

Merle Lloyd was here to spend Sunday.

H. A. Butts has sold his Downing lane fruit orchard to a Mr. Hamilton from Oregon.

The frost of the last two or three nights has been hard on the young fruit, especially apricots. The prospects were splendid for a good crop this year, but heavy frosts are likely to reduce the expected yield.

Thursday evening a surprise was given to J. Bohnett by Orchard City Grange. There were some 45 persons present and a most enjoyable time was spent in games, dancing and conversation. Mr. Bohnett has been an active member of the local grange since its organization and much of its success is due to him.

Friday afternoon and evening of next week the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church will have a bazaar in the church parlors.

Mr. and Mrs. Gortenberg and sister, of Vasona, were all quite seriously poisoned by ptomaine in buttermilk, Friday. They were hurried to Dr. Miner's, where prompt measures were taken to relieve them, and they were soon out of danger.

Last Tuesday night Orchard City Grange held an interesting meeting. It was reported that the "thrips" had done more or less damage to the prunes and apricots. During the lecturer's hour the members were entertained by a vocal solo by Mrs. M. E. Luther, a recitation by Mrs. Wilson, and an original poem entitled "Fun on the Farm," was read by F. E. Mitchell. "Denatured Alcohol and Its Uses" was the main topic of discussion during the meeting.

A baby boy was born on March 26th to Mr. and Mrs. Philips, of the San Jose and Los Gatos Road.

Mrs. Will Wright is at Pacific Grove on a visit. Mr. Wright will go there to be a witness in an important case in court.

Why Don't They?

If saloons are such a "good thing" for a town or city why not "whoop them up"? Why not try something like this: "The attention of prospective home seekers is called to the fact that we have in this city an abundant supply of saloons of all grades to suit purchasers; this fact is an attraction, an advantage we can offer any one seeking a lively home city, and makes it an especially desirable place in which to rear children." Or this: "This town offers superior advantages as a home town from the fact that for every church and school house we have ten saloons; what more can you ask if you are looking for a model home town?"—Los Gatos Mail.

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SOCIETIES.

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Cal. Stated meetings held on the second Monday of each month.
S. R. WADE, Master.
GEORGE S. ROBSON, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge, No. 42, meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
W. H. BRATTLE, Noble Grand.
R. E. GATES, Secretary.

Rebeahs

Ada Rebeah Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Tuesday evenings in Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning sisters and brothers are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. W. W. DUNHAM, Noble Grand
MISS ETHEL HILLS, Secretary.

Patrons of Husbandry

Orchard City Grange, No. 333, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.
A. C. KEESLING, Worthy Master.
MRS. O. A. PEFHAM, Worthy Secretary.

Woodmen of the World

Camp Moorpark, No. 671, meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning neighbors are invited to attend.
ALFRED BELMORE, Council Com.
L. W. HUTCHINS, Clerk.

Fraternities

Palm Leaf Council, No. 560, meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. M. J. WILSON, President
MRS. H. E. BRANDENBURG, Secretary.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF MILTON H. MYRICK, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Milton H. Myrick, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this Notice, to the said administratrix at the office of E. L. Rhodes, Rooms 30-31, Theater Building, San Jose, in the County of Santa Clara, State of California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Santa Clara.
San Jose, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1908.
E. L. RHODES, Administratrix of the Estate of Milton H. Myrick, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL F. COOPER, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel F. Cooper, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this Notice, to the said Executors at the Bank of Campbell, Campbell, Santa Clara County, California, that being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.
Dated at Campbell, this 23d day of March, A. D. 1908.
CHARLES N. COOPER, AND JOHN F. DUNCAN, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel F. Cooper, deceased.
L. D. BARNETT, Attorney for said Executors.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TOWARD SAN FRANCISCO
6:32 a. m., Daily (including Sunday) to San Francisco, via Oakland.
7:19 a. m., Daily (except Sunday) to San Francisco, via Palo Alto.
7:30 a. m., New Almaden to San Jose, Mixed.
2:45 p. m., Freight.
3:10 p. m., Daily (including Sunday) to San Francisco, via Oakland.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
8:26 a. m., Freight
Leave S. F. 8:20 a. m. Daily, via Oakland, including Sunday.
5:08 p. m., New Almaden Mixed, Daily.
Leave S. F. 5:00 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, via Palo Alto, arrive Campbell 6:55.
Leave S. F. 5:00 p. m. Daily, including Sunday, via Oakland, arrive Campbell 7:30.

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