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********* LOMITA NOTES

William Boyes Sr., of South Cy-press street, has returned from a short stay at Carlsbad.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Koschel and Mr. and Mrs. Webster of Los Angeles were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. William Boyes Jr.

Dinner guests Thanksgiving at the T. J. Tonkin home were Mr. and Mrs. H. Lee Johnson and family, of Pasadena, and Mrs. E. L. Tonkin and son Jack.

L. Klotz of the Toggery was a guest Sunday at the dinner given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cum-mings, newlyweds of Monrovia.

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IMMIGRATION, BUSINESS AND POLITICS

THE immigration question has always been a hone of contention in this nation. Instead of considering it from a business standpoint it has invariably been dragged into politics.

What would be wrong with considering the question of immigration from the standpoint of the business needs of the country have our representatives in all foreign nations, whose business it is to look after American interests. If manufacturing plants in New England, cotton raisers in the south, farmers in the middle west, mine operators in the mountain states, or lumbermen on the Pacific coast need labor when there is no help available in this country, why should they not be allowed to consider availing themselves of idle workmen in other nations?

Supposing a mine operator needs fifty employes; supposing fifty farmers need one hunployes; supposing fifty farmers need one hundred farm hands. Let them state their needs to the United States department of labor, which, in turn, would advise our representatives in the foreign country from which the character of help desired could be most readily secured. Let our foreign representatives advertise or communicate with workmen who might wish to come to this country; require these workmen to furnish a record of their employment and associations; nick the desired employment and associations; pick the desired number and send them to the United States with a ticket to the point of destination.

The farmer or manufacturer who receives

these laboring men should sign a contract guaranteeing to employ them at a stipulated wage for not less than one year. These im-

migrants should be required to report to the state authorities at specific times in the section where they are employed, and after a certain number of years should become American citizens or be deported to their native land

The question of securing common labor in the factories and on the farms is becoming a real problem in this nation. Instead of dumping the scum of Europe into New York city, where it is left to shift for itself, a policy of this character would restrict immigration to the needs of the nation. No man could afford to contract to employ help for a year unless he actually needed it. It would give us a better class of immigrants in that they would be picked at the source of supply instead of trying to segregate them after arrival here and deport the undesirables.

and deport the undesirables.

This is not a labor union question or a political question. It is a serious problem involving the future labor supply of this nation. Many of our laboring men of today will be our employers tomorrow, and neither they nor their children will do the hard work which their fathers did. Where will they get the men to do this work? The farmer's son is leaving the farm because he cannot get help to do the back-breaking work which his father did and he has been educated to a point where he will not do it himself.

will not do it himself.

This subject is worth serious thought, and it seems as if some plan like the one suggested might be worth discussion and consideration.

GOOD ADVICE FROM STATE OF NEW MEXICO

WE have some public officials who are hon-estly and sincerely trying to reduce the "The laws should be short and plain, so

WE have some public officials who are honestly and sincerely trying to reduce the overhead burden of government and prevent its useless expans.cn over the personal and industrial life of the nation.

A fine example of this is the advice given by Governor Hinkle in his recent message to the legislature of New Mexico.

Our national congress should heed his suggestions. If the voters of the nation wish relief from the growing tax bill they should vote for candidates from alderman to president who will recognize that government is for the convenience and protection of the people and not for the purpose of smothering them with taxation, bureaucracy and official restraint. Governor Hinkle said:

"We have too much legislation on some sub-

Governor Hinkle said:

"We have too much legislation on some subjects. Multiplicity does not make good laws but, on the other hand, leads to lax enforcement. You cannot make people wise, honest or moral by legislation. This must come by breeding, example, training and education. Too many regulatory laws breed contempt, lead

"The laws should be short and plain, so that the people, the average layman, may understand them. Anyone can write a long, rambling, compound-sentence law, which requires the interpretation of the court to make it plain, and judges often differ; but a plain and short law is the product of real ability. "It is not necessary, it seems to me, to begin each law with a preamble and a fair-sized dictionary, and then take pages to say "Thou shalt or "Thou shalt not."
"It is nothing to the credit of past legis-

shalt or "Thou shalt not."

"It is nothing to the credit of past legislatures, nor will it be to you, that you imitate other states, or even congress. For they must, sooner or later, see that a law upon every subject on earth is not necessary; and such as are necessary should be understood. So let us lead the way and give the people a chance to know and understand what we do. This can be done by enacting simple and plain laws.

WE CAN'T HAVE TOO MANY PAVED HIGHWAYS

THE chief point to be considered with paved highways is that they should be built to carry the necessary traffic rather than to be poorly or cheaply constructed.

The public should be educated to consider the value of good roads to increase human

act to make uniform highway rules and regulations, together with laws as to automobile licenses and fees.

More than sixty electric railways in twenty-three states now operate buses for feeders and extension units.

the value of good roads to increase human comfort and save time and money.

Modern paved roads which will give the maximum of service must be smooth, safe, rainproof and frostproof, and have a resilient cushion surface to absorb the shock and vibration of modern auto and truck traffic.

State lines should no longer be drawn in transportation matters, and legislatures should

OWN A DOG AND REDUCE INSURANCE RATE

RECOGNIZING that the dog "is the original and in some respects the most reliable burglar alarm." United States Fidelity and Guaranty company has cut rates 5 to 10 per cent for residence burglary, theft and larceny insurance where one is kept.

The problem of insurance is always a scientific as well as an economic one. The basic principle of rate-making is risk.

Reducing hazards is in the interests of the public, whether it be fire, life, accident, or liability, and in minimizing the hazard the holder of insurance protection is benefited. Insurance companies are constantly on the alert for new avenues on which to base rate reductions, always in the interest of the public, which is a corresponding beneficiary with this which is a corresponding beneficiary with this important industry, and the advent of the dog as an element is but another evidence of con-

WORLD STILL LOOKS TO U. S. FOR ITS OIL

PRACTICALLY all forms of petroleum products, from crude oil to paraffin wax and coke, form part of the export trade of the United States, and petroleum products in one form or another reach all parts of the world. This trade is capable of an enormous expansion, limited entirely to supply and foreign credit conditions. There is every reason to expect there will continue for years to come

a constantly increasing demand for American crude and refined oil, for the reason the United States is the only dependable source of supply. Statistics show in the most positive of supply. Statistics show in the most positive manner that the European war checked American oil exports fully 300,000,000 gallons a year, or 6,000,000 barrels of 50 gallons each, and in many items this loss has not been regained to date, says Walter M. Dunham in the Oil and Gas Journal.